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History of Surrey.

BY E. W. BRAYLEY.

EDITED & REVISED BY

EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

Author of The County Families of the United Kingdom.

VOL. 4.

The Druids Grove, Norbury Park.

(Ancient Yew Trees.)

London,

VIRTUE & Co LIMITED, 294, CITY ROAD.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY, Eng.

BY

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A., &c.

REVISED AND EDITED

BY EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD
AUTHOR OF THE "COUNTY FAMILIES," ETC.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL AND WOOD

Vol. 4

VOL. IV.

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A TOPOGRAPHICAL
HISTORY OF SURREY.

THE HUNDRED OF TANDRIDGE.

CATERHAM.

THIS parish is situated on the chalk hill between Croydon and Godstone. It is bounded by Coulsdon on the north and west, by Woldingham on the east, and by Godstone and Bletchingley on the south. The soil towards the south is a poor gravel, about the village there is a good black soil, on the common in some parts is a thin layer of heath mould (sometimes called peat), and towards the northern part a stiff loam or clay.

Caterham, or Katerham, is one of four parishes on the hills (Woldingham, Chelsham, Warlingham, and Caterham), which, observes Mr. Bray,* it is very difficult to explain from Doomsday. Camden does not notice them. Bishop Gibson slightly mentions a camp on Bottle [Battle ?] Hill, which is in Chelsham, but without naming the parish, and another at Caterham. Gough, in his "Additions to Camden," says only that Bottle Hill is in Chelsham, and that the camp at Caterham is near War Coppice. Aubrey says that at War Coppice is a camp or fortification on the top of a hill, said to have been made against the Danes. That Caterham "has been the scene of some warlike operation is manifest from the fortified ground [here referred to] sometimes called the Cardinal's Cap, on the top of Whitehill, near a place called War Coppice, looking directly to Woodcote on the north, and overlooking Blechingley, Godstone, and all the country below to the south." † The parish of Caterham contains about 2,400 acres, chiefly cultivated with wheat, barley, and oats.

"The Roman road which came out of Sussex by Godstone (where is Stretton and

* Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 415.

† *Id.* vol. ii. p. 434.

Stansted-borough) passed through this parish; the name is preserved in Stane-street, or Stansted-heath, which is the first common after ascending Whitehill and passing a public-house called the Harrow. This house and a small piece of land belonging to it is called in the title-deeds Stone-street, generally called Stoney-street." *

No manor occurs in the Doomsday Book under the designation of Caterham, but Mr. Manning conjectured it to have been the anonymous manor thus described in it:—"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) a Manor, which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 14 hides: now at 2 hides. There are 4 carucates of arable land. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are eleven villains, and seven bordars, with 3 carucates. The wood yields five swine for pannage. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £8, as at present: when received, at 100s."

There were formerly considered to be two manors in this parish called Caterham: a manor, or reputed manor, styled Salmons; and the lands of Porkele, Upwode, Galiere, and Halingbury. At present only one manor is recognised.

First Manor of Caterham.—In the reign of King John the manor of Caterham, with the advowson of the church, was given by Everard de Gaist to the abbot and convent of Waltham, who in 37 Henry III. obtained a grant of the right of free-warren in Katerham, which was confirmed by charter of Richard II. in 1389.† After the dissolution of the monastery this manor falling into the hands of the King, he conveyed it, by patent dated 1545, to William Saville, Esq., with the rectory, the advowson of the vicarage, and a farm at Chaldon which had belonged to the Abbot of Waltham. After numerous transfers, in 1780 the estate was purchased by a Mr. Hewetson,‡ in whose family it remains.

Second Manor of Caterham.—It appears from the Inquisitiones post Mortem that in 3 Edward I. Sir John Haunsard died seized of "a manor of Katerham, held of the honour of Banstead;" and in the twenty-ninth of the same reign Hamo de Gatton, and Margery his wife, held a tenement and 1 carucate of land in Caterham. But whether either or both of these notices refer to this manor is uncertain. In 1511 it belonged to Richard Best, and from 14 to 34 of Elizabeth William Richbell was lord of the manor. In 1607 it was held by William Jordan, Esq., of Gatwick; and it remained in the possession of his family at least till 1703. Sir Isaac Shard, Knt.,‖ afterwards purchased it, and held his first manorial court in 1726: by his successor, William Shard, Esq., it was sold in 1793, to Thomas Clarke, Esq., lord of the manor in 1808.§

* Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 434.

† *Vide* Calend. Rotul. Chartar. p. 78.

‡ Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 434-5.

‖ See Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," p. 59.

§ Manning and Bray, pp. 435-6.

The superiority of the manor of Caterham long pertained to the descendants or representatives of Richard de Tonbridge. Ralph, Earl Stafford, who married one of the coheiresses of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1373, seized, *inter alia*, of the fee of Caterham, and Porkele in Caterham parish; and in 38 Henry VI., Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, died seized of the same estates, pertaining to the honour of Clare. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the last of his family who held the Caterham property. After his attainder in 1521, his estates escheating to the Crown, the lands of Porteley, Upwode, Halyngbury, and Gaters, in Caterham, were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners. On his death in 1532 those lands reverted to the King, but in what manner is uncertain. They came at length into the possession of Sir Isaac Shard, and were sold by William Shard, with the manor of Caterham, to the above-named Mr. Clarke,* who held it in 1808. The manor passed by purchase into the hands of the Days.

The mansion near the church, called Caterham Court Lodge, with about 400 acres of demesne land, belonged to one of the manors, from which, however, it was separated many years ago, and purchased by Mr. Henry Rowed, whose grand-daughter, Katherine, held the estate in 1808. At a later date it was bought by Charles Day, Esq.

The reputed manor of Salmons, consisting of a mansion and farm, belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to Roger Saleman, from whose family it apparently derived its appellation. In 1605 this estate was the property of William Jordan, of Gatwick, and more recently of Mr. Richard Rowed, whose nephew, Henry Rowed, a lieutenant in the navy, held it in 1808. This estate also was purchased by Charles Day, Esq.

Some land which belonged to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, now forms part of a farm called Stansted, or Fryern, in this parish, Chaldon, and Coulsdon.† The Abbey of Chertsey also had land in this parish belonging to its estate in Coulsdon. The monastery of Leeds, in Kent, had a grant of a fair in Caterham, 13 Edward I.

Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage.—In the reign of King John the advowson of the church was given with the manor, by Everard de Gaist, to the abbot and convent of Waltham, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage went with the manor till one of the Evelyn family settled a moiety of the great tithes on the vicar and his successors, by whom they have been ever since enjoyed: the advowson went with the manor till it was sold to the Rev. Joseph Hodgkin in 1764. Of that gentleman it was purchased by Mr. Solomon Hesse, with whose descendants the patronage still remains.

* Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 436.

† "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 259.

Rectors of Caterham in and since 1800:—

1.—*Charles Hodgkin.* Instituted in 1776.
2.—*James Legrew.* Instituted in 1831.
3.—*James Kenrick*, M.A. Instituted in 1857.
4.—*James Nevill Heard*, M.A. Instituted in 1878.

The old church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a low structure of stone and flint, repaired with brick. The building consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle: the nave and aisle are separated by two pointed arches, supported by a round pillar. The chancel, ascended by three steps, is separated from the nave, also from the aisle, by a similar arch. This church having long been inadequate for the parish, a new building was erected close by, and the old edifice is now used as a Sunday school. The new church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style of architecture, and was consecrated in 1866.

A new church (St. Luke's) was erected in Caterham valley in 1866, and also a chapel-of-ease (St. John's) to the mother church. This latter building also stands in the valley.

Donation to the parish of Caterham:—

Henry Smith, Esq., by two deeds confirmed by will, October 20th, 1620; January 20th, 1626; and April 24th, 1627; £3 annually from land, for the relief of aged poor or infirm people; married persons with more children than they can maintain, orphans, &c. The property is vested in between thirty and forty noblemen and gentlemen, who, when reduced to six, have others added to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor.

At the end of the village street, on the edge of the common, is "a School for the Improvement of Children," built by Thomas Clarke, Esq., lord of one of the manors of Caterham, about seventy years ago. There is also a Board School.

In the upper part of the parish, adjoining Chaldon and Coulsdon, and surrounded by a farm of 70 acres, is the Metropolitan District Asylum for chronic insane persons and imbeciles. The edifice, of white brick, consists of thirteen blocks of buildings, and a chapel, with a detached block for infectious cases. Near the asylum are barracks for the recruits of the brigade of Foot Guards: they were erected in 1877, and will accommodate 400 men and 4 officers.

CHELSHAM.

This parish, situated on the hills south-east of Croydon, is bounded on the north by Farley and Addington; on the east by Cudham, in Kent; on the south by Tatsfield, Titsey, and Woldingham; and on the west by Warlingham.

Salmon remarks that Chelsham is contiguous to Warlingham, and was given very

anciently to the Abbey of Chertsey; and he thinks the monks had dexterity enough to get the church made a chapelry to Warlingham, that they might save the charge of a curate, or it might be with the monks of Tandridge, who had some consideration.* Mr. Bray, on the contrary, asserts that Chelsham "never did belong to the Abbey of Chertsey; the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham were given by Watevile to the Abbey of Bermondsey in 4 Henry II., 1158, he having before, viz. in 1144, given them the manor of Warlingham, but not the manor of Chelsham." †

Bishop Gibson, Aubrey, and Salmon all mention the camp on Bottle (or Battle) Hill, which is in Chelsham. This camp, "oblong and single-ditched," ‡ is on the top of the hill, in the road leading into Kent. A small portion of Warlingham Common is in Chelsham, the larger part in the parish from which it takes its name. On a piece of waste called Worms Heath are scattered numerous round and oblong banks amongst pits, some of which are said to be 20 feet deep.§ This place is also commonly called the Camp, though no lines can be traced. The soil here is very poor, full of round smooth pebbles, resembling those on the seashore. A little to the south of Worms Heath is an eminence called Nore Hill, which commands a fine view of the circumjacent country. At the beginning of this century it was one of the Government telegraph stations. In the neighbourhood are found large quantities of breccia, or what are called plum-pudding stones.

Two manors, probably in the parish of Chelsham, are thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Celesham*, which Uluuard (Wolfward) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides: now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and there are six villains, and eleven bordars, with 3 carucates. There are four bondmen. One hog is paid by custom. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £6; afterwards, at £3; now, at £8.

"The same Robert holds of Richard *Chelesham*, which Tochi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides: now, at 2 hides. There are 4 carucates of arable land. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are eleven villains, and seven bordars, with 4 carucates.

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 415. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Id.* p. 422.

§ Tradition ascribes these pits to the time of the Danish irruptions. However, they resemble those called Cole's Pits, near Little Coxwell, Berks, which are described by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Douglas, in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 236. The Berkshire pits, 273 in number, were (in 1784), from 7 to 22 feet in depth; the diameter of some of them not less than 40 feet. In a field of 45 acres 14, or nearly one-third, are excavated. Mr. Barrington conceived the excavations to have been made in remote ages, previously even to the construction of Stonehenge, before the inhabitants of this island were in the least civilised. He supposed these pits to have been dug for the purpose of habitations.

There is a Church: and three bondmen. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £7, as at present; but when received, at £4."

There were formerly two manors in this parish, namely, Chelsham-Watvyle and Chelsham Court, now consolidated. Mr. Manning questions whether these are the manors just described from the Doomsday Book, supposing one of them to have corresponded with the adjoining parish and manor of Warlingham, which, indeed, may have been included in Chelesham, or Celesham, at the time of the Doomsday survey.

The Manor of Chelsham-Watvyle.—The fee, or superiority, of this manor was vested in the representatives of Richard de Clare, or de Tonbridge, until the latter part of the reign of Edward III., for Edward le Despenser, grandson of Eleanor de Clare, sister and coheiress of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1375, seized of the fee of Chelsham-Watvyle. The usufructuary property of this manor also continued to be held by the Watvyles long after the Doomsday survey, since William de Watervill, or Watvyle, obtained a charter of free-warren for his lands in Chelsham about 38 Henry III.* But the manor had probably been transferred to another family in or before the reign of Edward II., for in the tenth of that reign John de Burstowe had a grant of free-warren in Chelsham.†

In 1458 the manor of Chelsham-Watvyle belonged to Sir Thomas Cook, an alderman of London, who conveyed it to Robert Harding, citizen and goldsmith.‡ After repeated transfers it appears to have been purchased by the Uvedale family, who held the other manor, called Chelsham Court, and the two have ever since been united, and known as the manor of Chelsham. This estate in 1639 was the property of Sir William Uvedale, whose son died without issue, leaving two sisters his coheiresses; but Chelsham was vested in trustees for sale, and in 1673 was bought by Harman Atwood, of Sandersted, together with which it descended to Atwood Wigsell Taylor, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Wigsell. This gentleman died in 1841, and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Atwood Dalton Wigsell, whose widow is the present owner and lady of the manor. The farm of Chelsham Court now comprises about 1,400 acres, 400 of which were formerly a rabbit warren.

The representatives of Robert Harding, who alienated the manor of Chelsham-Watvyle to the Uvedales, in 1587 conveyed the messuage (or farm) of Fickleshole in Chelsham, &c.,

* *Vide* Calend. Rotul. Chartar. p. 83. † *Ib.* p. 150.

‡ Robert Harding was owner in 12 Henry VII. At his court, held by the style of Chelsham Watevyles, an order was made to distrain William Uvedale to do fealty for his manor of Titsey, said to be held hereof by the rent of 6s. and four white capons, and also to do fealty for Bardolf's court, and deliver one bushel of corn called Park corn. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 423, from court rolls in possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate.)

with the demesne lands, constituting a considerable estate, to Richard Hawarde, of Oxted. He died seized of this estate in 1608, leaving Catherine, wife of William Roffey, his daughter and sole heiress, who, with her husband, in 1610 levied a fine, and settled the principal part of her inheritance on her children by a former husband, named Bickerstaff, reserving to herself a life interest. Her son, Haywarde (or Haward) Bickerstaff, held this estate, and his eldest son and heir, Charles Bickerstaff, Esq. (afterwards knighted), said to have been Cup-bearer to Charles I. or Charles II., dying involved in debt in 1704, left the Fickleshole property to trustees for sale. Sir Wm. Scawen, of Carshalton, became the purchaser; and his grand-nephew, James Scawen, Esq., chosen M.P. for the county of Surrey in 1774, disposed of this estate the same year by sale to Sir Robert Mackreth and Mr. Dawes.* They sold a house called Broome Lodge, with some land, to Michael Wood, of Chelsham Court; the remainder of the property afterwards belonged to Philip Stanhope, Esq., and in 1809 to his heirs.†

There was in this parish a capital house, with about 400 acres of land attached, which in the time of Edward II. was held by John Fairchild, from whom, or his successors, the estate was denominated Fairchilds. It passed to the Leighs of Addington, to whom it belonged for several generations: being sold by one of that family about 1770, it has since repeatedly changed owners. On removing the wainscot of a large hall when the house was pulled down, paintings of men in armour are said to have been found on the walls.

Rowholts Manor, or Farm, belonging before the Reformation to the priory of Shene, was granted in 37 Henry VIII. to Sir John Gresham, who died seized of the estate in 1557. It has since been divided, and sold in parcels.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Chevelers, charged in a rental of the manor of Chelsham, in 1568, at £6, was purchased by Sir John Gresham, Bart., of Titsey, and formed part of his estate at the time of his death. The manor, or reputed manor, of Dowdales, charged at £5 in the same rental, is thought to be now part of Chelsham Court Farm. The manor of Crewses, which extends into this parish, is chiefly in Warlingham, and will be noticed in the account of that parish.

The church of Chelsham having long been considered only as a chapel to that of

* Near the house "is a considerable pond, which from the scarcity of water on the high grounds of Chelsham and the country hereabouts, appears to have been resorted to by the neighbours so long ago as 16 Edward II. 1323; a deed of that date (in Mr. Glover's hands) describes land as abutting on a highway which led to a place called Veckellesholes-water. A short distance from the house was a wood of about 80 acres called Watvyles-wood, as appears by a plan of the estate drawn in 1682; in the south-west part of this wood stood the church of Chelsham, and the churchyard. The wood was grubbed up about 1718, and with it the name of Wat-vyles is probably so far lost."—Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 423.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 423-4.

Warlingham, and as the impropriation and advowson of both have gone together, the incumbents will be mentioned in the account of Warlingham.

Chelsham Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on a considerable eminence, near the farm of Chelsham Court. It consists of nave and chancel, with a small square tower, leaded, at the west end. The tower formerly contained two bells, on the larger of which, according to Manning and Bray,* was the inscription, "Sit nomen Domini benedictum;" on the smaller, the letters R. W. R. C. In 1834, however, one of the bells was stolen, and was never recovered.

The chancel window is pointed, with two lights. On the exterior of the eastern wall of the chancel are the letters O. A. on one side of the window, and the date 1679 on the other. In the north and south windows of the nave are some slight remains of painted glass. South of the rails of the communion-table were formerly some sedilia of stone; these were removed to allow of the wainscoting of the chancel wall. A piscina, however, under a pointed arch in the eastern wall of the chancel, has been suffered to remain. The ancient square font of Sussex marble is raised on three steps. It rests upon a central round pillar, four smaller pillars at the corners having been cut away.

The church was repaired in 1839, at which time a gallery was erected at the west end by the Rev. R. Crampton Fell, curate. It was restored in 1871, at a cost of £1,400, and again thoroughly repaired in 1878. It contains sepulchral memorials of the Woods, Alwins, Glovers, Willeses, &c.

Benefaction to this parish:—

Henry Smith, Esq., £2 annually from land, vested in the same trustees, and to be applied to the same purposes, as that gentleman's bequest to Caterham.

The Registers of Chelsham commence in 1669: one of them is a small octavo volume, begun by the Rev. Joseph Till, M.A., incumbent, in 1680.

FARLEY, OR FARLEIGH.

This is a small parish, situated on the chalk hills, adjoining Addington on the north; Cudham, in Kent, on the east; Warlingham and Chelsham on the south; and Sanderstead on the west.

Ælfred, a Saxon duke, is said to have given lands in *Fearlege* to Eadred, his cousin, charged with the payment of thirty measures of corn to the monks of Rochester. The manor is thus described in Doomsday Book among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge:—

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 425.

"Robert (de Watevile) holds of Richard *Ferlega*, which Tovi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now, at half a hide. The arable land amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are four villains, and one bordar, with 1 carucate. There is one bondman, and one ox. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 60s., as at present; when received, at 20s."

The manor of Farley appears to have been held by the family of Watevile until 1240, when Peter de Codington, alias de Maldon, with the consent of William de Watteville, heir to the said Peter, conveyed it to Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford, who settled it, with other estates, for the support of that institution.* In 7 Edward I. the master and scholars of Merton are stated to have claimed a park in Farnelegh, as having existed from the Conquest, and the right of free-warren, granted or confirmed to them by a charter of Henry III. These privileges being disputed, a trial took place at Guildford, on a writ of *Quo Warranto*, when the claims of the collegians were allowed.

A capital farm called Farley Court, near the church, belongs, together with the manor, to Merton College, which farm was held on lease by Sir Christopher Willoughby, who died in 1808. The house is surrounded by the remains of a moat. A constable for the parish of Farley was formerly appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn.

The rectory was conveyed with the manor to Walter de Merton, and by him settled on Merton College. In 1264 a license was procured for an appropriation of the living, which was presented to as a vicarage, with some exceptions, until 1483, when Henry Newell was instituted as rector; in 1518 William Jervase received institution as vicar, but the next incumbent and all his successors have held the benefice as a rectory. It is valued at 10 marks in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and is one of the livings discharged in the King's books, paying for procurations 3s., and for synodals 2s. 1d.† The presentation remains in Merton College. The parish Registers commence in 1678. The parish contains about 1,050 acres, of the ratable value of £777. It is in the archdeaconry of Southwark, and diocese of Rochester.

Rectors of Farley in and since 1800:—

1.—*Joseph Kilner.* Instituted in 1767.
2.—*Richard Lowndes.* Instituted in 1814.
3.—*John Combe Compton.* Instituted in 1828.
4.—*George Edwards Cooper Walker.* Instituted in 1835.

* See account of Maldon, vol. ii. p. 322.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 412.

The church of Farley would seem to have been assigned by the prior and convent of Tortington, near Arundel, in Sussex, and for which, in 1254, Walter de Merton gave 35 marks, besides a further satisfaction in 1262. It is dedicated to St. Mary, is built with flints, and plastered. It consists of nave and chancel, divided by a pointed arch, and the chancel is lighted by two lancet windows at the east end. The church was newly pewed in 1814: at the same time a small gallery was erected at the west end, at the expense of William Coles, Esq. The pulpit is hexagonal. The font is of stone, and small, and rests on a round ornamented pillar.

This church was restored in 1859, at a cost of £550, the principal contributors being Merton College, Oxford; the patrons and lords of the manor of Farley; with the late G. R. Smith, Esq., of Selsdon, and Colonel Long, also a landowner.

On the floor in the chancel is a brass, with figures of a man and woman standing, but with their hands joined as in prayer; at his side some beads are hanging; beneath is this inscription, together with figures of four sons and one daughter:—

Hic jacent Joh'es Brock civis dum vixit et Prector London. et Anna uxor ejus qui q'd'm Joh'es obiit primo die mensis Maii, a° Domini mill'imo ccccl.xxxxv° quorum a'i'abz p'piciet'r Deus.

Benefaction to the parish of Farley:—

Henry Smith, Esq., £2 18s. 6d. annually from land, for the same purposes as this gentleman's bequests to the parishes of Caterham, Chelsham, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

New schools were erected by George R. Smith, Esq., late of Selsdon, on lands in the adjoining parish of Warlingham, for the benefit of this and neighbouring parish of Chelsham, at his own expense. The rectory-house was built about forty years ago by the rector, the Rev. G. E. C. Walker.

TATSFIELD.

This is a small parish on the eastern border of the county, adjoining Westerham, in Kent, having the parish of Cudham on the north, Titsey on the west, and Limpsfield on the south. The soil is calcareous. A road extends through this parish, at the foot of the chalk hill, from the village of Titsey into Kent, called the Pilgrims' Road, having been traversed in former times by pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Manning incorrectly says it is "not nine feet wide," perfect, and still used "as a road." It is, in fact, about 15 feet in width, and does not appear to have been widened.

The manor, which belonged to Odo, the half-brother of William the Conqueror, is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—

"Anschitil de Ros holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) *Tatelefelle*, which Aluric held of King Edward. It was then assessed at half a hide, and now at the same. The arable land is . . . . There is 1 carucate in the demesne; and there are five villains, and nine bordars, with 1 carucate. There are twelve bondmen. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 30s., afterwards at 40s., and now at 60s.

"Hugh holds of the Bishop one manor, which Cana held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides: now at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There is 1 carucate in the demesne, and five villains and two bordars. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £4, subsequently at 20s., and now at 40s."

Roderic Fitz-Griffin was lord of the manor of Tatsfield in 1309, when he presented to the rectory; and in 1322 it had descended to Thomas Fitz-Roderic, whose son Owen, in 1367, sold his reversionary right in the property to Roger de Stanyngdenn and his heirs: a few years afterwards the manor was held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as of his manor of Otteford [in Kent], and was valued at £7.

The manor of Tatsfield long remained vested in the family of Uvedale, and in 1634 it had descended to Sir William Uvedale, who soon after that time appears to have sold it to the Greshams. On a partition of the family estates in 1711, this fell to the share of Sir Charles Gresham, who sold it to Sir Isaac Shard; and in 1775 it was by his heir advertised for sale, under the description of the manor of Tatsfield, with the courts, quit-rents, &c., and three farms of about 500 acres, let at £190 per annum, and 40 acres of wood in hand. The devisees of the purchaser sold it to Sir John Gresham, who died in 1801, and his daughter and sole heiress married William Leveson-Gower, Esq., owner of the property in 1808.* The manor is now owned by the grandson of that gentleman, together with the manors of Titsey and Limpsfield. A court-leet was formerly held for the Tatsfield manor, and a constable was appointed for the parish at the Sheriff's Tourn.

The ancient manor-house, called Tattesfield Court Lodge, stood on an eminence near the church. Manning and Bray mention the demolition of that mansion by Sir John Gresham, and the erection of a new house at the foot of the hill, near the Pilgrims' Road, on the way to Westerham.

Salcotts, or Calcotts (now Colegates), anciently a capital mansion belonging to the College of Lingfield, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cawarden, Esq., by whose heir it was sold to William, Lord Howard, who in 1564 conveyed it to Sir Richard Sackville. From his son Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, it passed to Walter Henley, by whom

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 408-9.

a part of the property was in 1597 conveyed to Sir Thomas Gresham. It now belongs to Mr. Joseph Kitchin, of Westerham, Kent.

The benefice of Tatsfield is a rectory, in the deanery of Ewell, rated in the Valor of Edward I. at £4 6s. 8d., and in the Liber Regis at £5 0s. 5d. It pays synodals, 2s. 1d.; procurations, 5s.; and a pension, £1 13s. 4d. Patron, W. L. Gower, Esq. The oldest Register commences in 1689, but is imperfect.

Rectors of Tatsfield in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Granville Leveson-Gower.* Instituted in 1816.
2.—*H. Annesley Tyndale.* Instituted in 1842.
3.—*George Taylor*, M.A. Instituted in 1857.
4.—*Francis Hanbury Annesley*, M.A. Instituted in 1868.
5.—*John Denny Geddes*, D.D. Instituted in 1879.

The church, though small, consisting only of a nave and chancel, with western tower, is one of the most ancient in the district; and standing as it does on the crest of the chalk hill, there are few that can rival it for beauty of situation. It was unfortunately a good deal altered about 1839, when much of its original character was destroyed. The old bell turret was supplanted by the present unsightly tower, and an ancient doorway gave place to the porch now standing. The principal features of the church are early English, one or two of the windows being transitional Norman. Towards the close of the fourteenth century the two-light east window was inserted, the chancel lengthened, and the quatrefoil low side window in the south wall of the latter inserted.

The chancel of this church was restored in 1874, at the joint expense of the Rev. F. H. Annesley, the rector, and Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., the patron. The architect was Mr. E. T. Streatfield, the grandson of the well-known Kentish antiquary, by whom the alterations in 1837 were made.

The alterations consisted in the construction of an entirely new roof; the renewing of all the outer window jambs, which had entirely perished; and the uncovering and restoration of the stonework of the inner jambs, which had been concealed and partly cut away when the inside was battened; the reseating of the whole with oak seats; paving with encaustic tiles; the erection of new communion rails; and a new communion-table.

The new features brought to light during the restoration were the whole of the internal mouldings of the windows, those of the north window, with its two columns and deeply cut mouldings, being particularly good; an ogee-headed piscina in the east wall—a somewhat unusual position; a double ambry, or locker, in the south wall; and the

quatrefoil side window, or lychnospope, as it is popularly called, the object of which has been so often discussed among ecclesiologists. The commandments written in a curious hand, and the painting representing the interior of a Gothic church, mentioned by Manning in his "History of Surrey," have both unhappily disappeared, as also a handsome fifteenth-century oak screen which formerly separated the nave from the chancel: part of it is still lying about in the belfry, and part has been made into a pulpit and painted. The doors, not twenty years ago, were burnt for firewood. The condition of the nave and tower urgently calls for repair. The font is a small, rude, octagonal stone basin, supported by a pillar in the centre.

There are two or three gravestones in the floor of the nave, but the only monument in the church is one of wainscot, mentioned by Manning and Bray. This memorial is in colours. Between two columns of the Doric order, supporting a pediment surmounted by an urn, is a black tablet with the following inscription:—

> ALICE CORBETT, 2d daughter of George Meers, Gent. of Millbrook, com. Hampshire, ob. 23 of Oct. *an.* 1710, ætat. 70, who was exemplary virtuous; and JOHN CORBETT, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, carpinder, obiit 13 of Feb. *anno* 1711, ætat. 72. A person truly ingenious, to whose memory thire eldest son of three only living, John Corbett, Citizen and Paper Stainer of London, gave this monument with the Altar-piece and Queen's Armes *an.* 1712.

On each side of the monument is a shield, that on the dexter side bearing the arms of Corbett—*Or*, a raven proper; the other having the same arms, impaling those of Meers—*Gu.* a fess between three water-bougets, *erm.* On the base is the following couplet:—

> Thy death, Christ's death, the World's temptations,
> Heaven's joyes, Hell's pains, be still thy meditations.

The "Queen's armes" mentioned above, and the altar-piece, have been taken away.

The parish contains about 1,300 acres, extending from the arable land on the summit of the chalk hills, across the gault, to the foot of the green-sand hill. The rectory was built in 1844: the old house, which had become dilapidated, stood on the hill beyond the church. Schools were erected in this parish in 1848, at a cost of £142; and in 1873 a teacher's residence was erected by subscription, at a cost of about £300.

TITSEY.

This parish, situated near the eastern extremity of the Downs of Surrey, borders on Chelsham on the north, on Tatsfield on the east, and on Limpsfield on the south and west. The soil is chiefly calcareous, except in the direction of Limpsfield, where it consists of clay. The parish comprises about 2,000 acres, and is of the ratable value of £1,800.

A turnpike road from Croydon passes through Titsey, and joins the road from Godstone to Westerham. At the foot of the hill, near the manor-house, a spring breaks out and runs to Oxted.

The parish is thus described in the Doomsday Book :—"In Tenrige Hundred, Haimo the Sheriff holds *Ticesey*, which Gottovi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 20 hides : now, at 2 hides. There are 8 carucates of arable land. Four carucates are in the demesne; and there are fourteen villains, and thirty-one bordars, with 5 carucates. There is a Church; and there are nine bondmen. The villains pay one hog out of seven (or the 7th hog) for their feeding. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £10; afterwards, at £6; and now, at £11."

It appears that the tenant in chief of this manor was Richard de Tonbridge, who granted two knights' fees here to Haimo de Valoines, called Haimo the Sheriff; and two more knights' fees to a family designated, from the place, De Tichesy, or De Titsey.

It is stated in the Testa de Nevill that Thomas de Valoniis (Valoines) held a certain part of Tycheseye of the honour of Gloucester, by the service of two knights' fees, from the conquest of England, and that Hugh de Nevill had the custody of the land; and in another section of the same record, that William de Cantelupe held two knights' fees in Tycheseye, which had belonged to Hamon de Valeynes. The estate granted to Haimo reverted to the family of Clare, probably in the reign of Edward I.; for in 1295 Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of the manor of Tichesy, held of the King; and his son and heir, Gilbert, who was killed at Bannockburn in 1313, leaving no issue, the family estates were divided amongst his three sisters, when Titsey became the property of Hugh de Audley, who married Margaret de Clare, one of the coheiresses, after the death of her first husband, Piers Gaveston. Margaret, their daughter and sole heiress, transferred her inheritance to the family of Stafford by her marriage with Ralph, Earl of Stafford; and the manor of Titsey descended, with that of Bletchingley and others, to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, attainted of treason and executed in 1521. His estates having thus escheated to the Crown, Henry VIII., by letters-patent dated 1528, granted Titsey, *inter alia*, to John Bourchier, Lord Berners, "after which," says Manning, "we hear no more of it." *

In the Testa de Nevill John de Tycheseye and Geoffrey de Tycheseye are mentioned as tenants of two knights' fees in Tycheseye. This estate descended to Thomas de Tycheseye, who died seized of it in 1297, and his three sisters were his coheiresses. The manor of Tichesey subsequently came into the possession of Sir Thomas de Uvedale, the son of John

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 400.

Uvedale, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Etton, and Alice his wife, a sister of Thomas de Tichesey. He was four times married, and, dying in 1367,* was succeeded by his only son (by Benedicta, his last wife), John Uvedale, Sheriff of Surrey in 1393. His grandson, Sir Thomas Uvedale, who inherited the property, was also Sheriff of Surrey in 1437, and again in 1464. Sir William Uvedale, grandson of Sir Thomas, was made a K.B. in 1489, and was a Knight of the Body to Henry VIII.; and by his grandson, Arthur Uvedale, the manorial estate was alienated in 1534 to Sir John Gresham, Knt., Alderman of London, whose daughter, Ellen Gresham, his son William had married.

Sir John Gresham, uncle of the founder of the Royal Exchange, was Sheriff of London in 1537, and Lord Mayor in 1547: he died in 1556, and was interred with great funeral honours in the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. He was seized of Titsey, Limpsfield, and many other estates in Surrey, and left, besides other children, a son and heir, William, aged thirty-four. He was succeeded by his second son, Sir Thomas Gresham, whose son, Sir Edward Gresham, Knt., came into possession of this and other estates on the death of his elder brother, Sir John, without issue, in 1643, and was succeeded by his son Marmaduke, created a Baronet in 1660. That gentleman, on the marriage of his eldest son Edward with the youngest daughter of Serjeant Maynard in 1672, settled the manors of Westerham, Titsey, and other estates on them, with certain remainders in default of male issue. Sir Edward Gresham had only a daughter named Elizabeth, and on his death in 1709 his titles and estates devolved on his next brother, Charles, who died in 1718, leaving to his eldest son, Sir Marmaduke, the estates affected by the settlement, and to his seven younger children such estates as were under his own control, an Act of Parliament to that effect having been obtained in 1715.

Sir Marmaduke Gresham, by will dated in 1741, vested all his estates in Kent and Surrey, except Titsey, for a term of five hundred years, in trustees, to raise money by a mortgage or sale for the payment of his debts and legacies, and gave the remainder to his eldest son Charles, and afterwards to his second son John. The trustees found it requisite to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable them to sell the fee-simple of so much of the property as would clear the encumbrances; and such an Act having been passed in 1745, all the estates except Titsey and the advowson of Tatsfield were sold. Sir Charles died in 1750, under age and unmarried; and his brother, Sir John Gresham, came into possession of the comparatively small remnant of the family estates, to which, through

* See Nicolas, "Testamenta Vetusta," p. 70, for the will of this Sir Thos. de Uvedale, who at the time of his death was engaged in completing the parish church of Titsey, which was taken down and rebuilt in another situation by Sir John Gresham, Bart., in 1775-6.

prudent management and some fortunate circumstances, he made considerable additions. He died in 1801, leaving his estates to his lady during her life, and then to their only daughter, Catherine Maria. Lady Gresham died in 1804, and in the same year Miss Gresham was married to William Leveson-Gower, Esq., third son of the Hon. John Leveson-Gower, an admiral in the royal navy, and eldest surviving son of John, first Earl Gower, by Mary, his third wife, relict of Anthony Grey, Earl of Harold, and daughter and coheiress of Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet. She died in 1808, leaving issue one son and two daughters, Katherine and Frances Elizabeth. The son, William Leveson-Gower, Esq., who in 1841 filled the office of High Sheriff of the county, was the late owner of the Titsey and other estates, which he inherited from his mother; he was also patron of the living of Titsey. He married in 1834 Emily Josephine, third daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., by his lady, Diana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart.

Titsey Place, the residence of Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., is in part a modern structure,* but retains some portions of the ancient manor-house, which was pulled down by Sir John Gresham, the last baronet, who erected the new mansion on its site. It was greatly improved by its late owner, and has now, from the extensive plantations by which it is surrounded, a very handsome appearance. In the dining-room is a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, painted by Sir Antonio More. It represents a man of mature age, clad in a rich black suit, with a small cap on his head, a ring on the forefinger of his left hand, and a pair of gloves in his right hand: this portrait has been engraved by Thew.

In the park, close to the stream and about 300 yards south of the ancient road called the Pilgrims' Way, are the remains of a Roman villa, which were first discovered in draining in 1847, and thoroughly excavated in 1864. They consist of a court with north and south corridors, a few chambers, and a bath. Their extreme length from east to west

* There are preserved in the house at Titsey some specimens of ancient oak carving, bearing on each panel the motto of the Gresham family, "Fiat Voluntas Tua," in old English characters. There is also a coat-of-arms, bearing the arms of Gresham, viz.—a chev. *erm.*, betw. three mullets, pierced; quartered with the arms of Ipswell, fess dancetté betw. six griffins' heads. Crest, a grasshopper, with the initials W. G. Sir John Gresham, knighted in 1537, and Lord Mayor of London in 1547, married Mary, daughter and coheiress of William Ipswell, and the above arms were borne by his son William, who succeeded him, and who was buried in Titsey Church.

In 1738, whilst this estate was in the possession of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., a curious silver-gilt ring was found in the gardens, closed, as it were, by conjoined hands, and inscribed thus, + Jhc + nazarn + Rex, m.f. (Mariæ filius), in the Gothic character common to the Middle Ages. It is a betrothal or "fede" ring, and is of the fifteenth century. Several stone coffin-lids have likewise been found on the site of the old church: they are without inscription, or any other ornament than a cross sculptured on the stone. The earliest are of the local sandstone, and possibly Norman; others which are of chalk-stone, and have more ornamented crosses, are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: two which were found in excavating the site of the old church in 1872 have been removed to the present church.

is 125 feet, and extreme width 60 feet. The walls are built principally of flints, and vary in thickness from 2 feet 6 inches to 15 inches. There remain in the outer court some portions of rude tesselated pavement. The coins that have been found there consist of a small brass of Julius Cæsar; three small brasses of Constantine the Great, emperor A.D. 323; one small brass of Constans, his son, emperor A.D. 337; a first brass of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, born A.D. 121. A fine coin in good preservation was found in 1850 in a hedgerow of the Pilgrims' Way, just beyond the village of Titsey. In addition to these coins a considerable number of iron things have been found there, consisting principally of nails and staples, as also two knives, a horse or mule bit, and very large quantities of pottery, principally of native manufacture, with some fragments of Samian ware, all unfortunately broken. Among the less common things are some specimens of glass; a portion of an armilla, or bracelet, of green colour, made of bronze wire twisted and hammered flat; a bone or ivory pin about 2½ inches in length; and a bronze mask 2½ inches in height, made of thin metal beaten up in relief, having a bearded face with a moustache, in all probability a representation of Neptune.

In a field called Church Field, or Pilgrims' Lodge Farm, on the confines of Titsey and Tatsfield, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Pilgrims' Way, another Roman building has recently been excavated. It is almost square, the walls measuring about 21 feet 3 inches each way, and being 3 feet 5 inches in thickness. At the north-east and south-west angles are the remains of buttresses: the interior is divided for one half of its length by two inner walls, 2 feet 2 inches in thickness. A large quantity of tiles, flue tiles, oyster shells, and a few fragments of pottery, but no coins, were found. It is clear that there never was a church at this place, but the name of Church Field is not uncommonly found in connection with Roman remains.

Among other antiquities the two following are worthy of notice, and were both found in grubbing a wood in the lower part of the park. The first is a flint implement of the chisel type, polished and sharp at the broad end. It measures rather more than 6 inches in length, is nearly 1½ inches thick and 2¾ in breadth, and weighs 16 ozs. The second is a hammer of greenstone, with a hole drilled through it, into which probably a wooden handle was fastened. It measures 5⅕ inches in length, is 1¾ inches thick, and 3½ inches in breadth.

In 1875, and again in 1878-9, there were found in a part of the park adjoining the garden, at no great distance from the old track of the Pilgrims' Way, large quantities of dark slate-coloured pottery of the kind usually designated as Romano-British. The vessels had been of considerable size, and very rude both in design and quality,

but, being all broken, it was difficult to say whether they had been cinerary urns or not.

Of the old house at Titsey we get the following notices. Aubrey, "History of Surrey," describes it as "a large fair old seat or Mansion House." Elizabeth, Lady Gresham, in her will dated 1660, speaks of the gallery, and Sir Marmaduke Gresham, in 1697, of the gallery chamber. That it was standing in 1707 may be inferred from a letter from Sir James Burrows dated October 9th in that year, in which he speaks of coats of arms that are on the stucco and in the painted windows of Titsey House.

Rectors of Titsey in and since 1800:—

1.—*Robert Dolling.* Instituted in 1776.
2.—*William Moreton.* Instituted in 1804.
3.—*Thomas Linwood Strong.* Instituted in 1811.
4.—*The Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen.* Instituted in 1813.
5.—*Granville Leveson-Gower*, M.A. Instituted in 1818.
6.—*The Hon. George Brodrick.* Instituted in 1842.
7.—*Anthony Crowdy*, M.A. Instituted in 1861.
8.—*Edward Southwell Garnier*, M.A. Instituted in 1879.

The Church.—Sir Thomas de Uvedale, lord of the manor in the time of Edward III., began to rebuild a part of the ancient church at Titsey, and by his will in 1367 he "ordered that his wife should finish it, and that his body should be buried in it, in St. James's chapel there." * The parish Register describes it as "a noble structure, about 100 feet from east to west, and 45 feet from north to south,† with a strong tower and lofty steeple." More recently it was thus described by Mr. Manning:—"It is small, but has a Nave and two Ayles, as also two Chancels. An Altar-piece of wainscot of the Doric order, with two Pilasters supporting a Pediment. In the East window are the remains of a large figure in blue drapery, a book in its hand; and round the whole light, a bordure of lions rampant *Sable*, in a field *Or*. In the North window is *Or*, a cross engrailed *Sable*. In a window on the South side, *Argent*, a cross moline *Gules* [Uvedale]; round the whole

* This will was proved by Benedicta, his widow, William Hugham and William Tirwhite, the other executors, refusing to prove it. Sir Thomas had four wives, the last of whom was this Benedicta, who survived him; and it appears that he settled Titsey on her for life, and had conveyed other estates to her in fee. Sir William Uvedale, a descendant of Sir Thomas, was one of the justices who, in 5 Henry VIII., were appointed to inquire of treasons in the county of Salop. It was this gentleman who, as already stated, was Knight of the Body to King Henry, and whose grandson Arthur sold the Titsey estates to Sir John Gresham. (See Manning and Bray's "Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 401-2; Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. iii. p. 534.)

† Excavations made in 1872 proved these measurements (large as they are for an ordinary parish church) to have been correct

window a verge of red, interchanged with Fleurs de Lis *Or*, and Castles triple-towered *Argent*. In the other South window, *Argent*, a cross double pommetty *Gules*. In the East window of the South aisle is, *Gules*, a saltier *Verry*. Also the remains of, *Azure*, a fesse dancetté *Ermine* between six Griffins' heads erased *Or*, being the arms of Ipswell. At the East end of the North aisle is a Chapel, which is the burial-place of the Greshams. In the North window is St. George on foot, armed; on his left arm a shield, *Argent*, a cross moline *Gules* [Uvedale], with the same on his breast-plate, and in his right hand a spear with a banner of the same arms. In this window is also the Portrait of a Bishop. In the East window of this Chapel the Almighty is portrayed as an old man sitting on a throne, our Saviour before him on the cross; below them, on the right hand is the Virgin Mary, on the left Jesus."—"At the west end of the old Church a stone tower with a wooden spire and two bells, on the largest of which is the date of '1640.'" *

Sir John Gresham pulled down the old church, the site of which was about 35 feet from his mansion, and 200 yards from the church which he erected on the other side of the road. The foundation of the late church was laid in 1775; and, when finished, it was consecrated by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, in 1776. This church stood in the same situation as the present fabric, and it is described by Brayley ("Hist. of Surrey") as "a singularly mean-looking edifice of brick and stone, consisting merely of a single room, in which it must be regretted that more attention was not paid to respectability of appearance, as well as the comfort of the congregation." It was 45 feet 2 inches in length, 25 feet in width, 15 feet between floor and ceiling, and had five circular-headed windows with wooden sashes.

The present church was built from the design of Mr. J. L. Pearson, architect, of Harley Street, London. The first stone was laid in February, 1860, and it was consecrated in November, 1861, by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester. It is a mixture of the early English and Decorated styles. The outer walls are of Limpsfield sandstone, the window dressings of Bath stone; the interior is lined with the latter stone, with bands of green firestone from the Godstone quarries. The seats throughout the church are of oak. On the base of the pulpit is carved "Fiat Voluntas Tua" (Thy will be done), that being the motto of the Gresham family. The shafts are of Devonshire marble, with the exception of the green, which are of Irish Galway marble. The reredos is of alabaster. The encaustic tiles are by Minton and Bubb, those within the chancel being copied from some found on the site of the original church of Titsey. The stained glass of the east

* "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 404-5. The figure here called St. George was most probably a knight of the Uvedale family.

window illustrates the Passion of our Lord, and the three stained-glass windows over the sedilia represent St. Peter, St. James, and St. John.

Among the monuments in old Titsey Church, some of which have been preserved in the new building, was a large black marble tablet enchased in white (surmounted by the Gresham arms), and thus inscribed :—

Near this place lyethe the body of Sir JOHN GRESHAM, of this parish of Titsey, knt. ; whoe married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bishopp, of Parham in the county of Sussex, Knight and Baronet, with whom having happily liv'd in a conjugal estate 31 years and 5 months, he dyed without issue in the 56th yeere of his age, the 26th day of May, 1643, to whose merits Truth gives this impartial character, that he was an Orthodox Christian and an obedient sonne of the Church of England, a loyall subject to his Soveraigne, an affectionate lover of his lady, a noble and bountifull entertayner of his friends and neighbours, a charitable releever and benefactor to the poore : to whose pious memory his deere consort and relict hath erected this monument, as well to express her own affection, as to preserve his virtues for the imitation of posterity ; shee having continued his widdow ever since theire separation, desires to be conjoyned againe in the same tombe when God shall please to call her out of this mortal life.

This monument was erected in the yeare of our Lord 1660.

The companion inscription to the above is as follows :—

On Trinity Sunday, June 5th, 1664, DAME ELIZABETH GRESHAM, relict of the said Sir John Gresham, surrend'red her soule into God's hands, and lyes interred in the same tomb. Her piety, prudence, æquanimity, and charity, outlive her person ; and when ye memory of man ceases to retaine her excellent virtues, they shall be found upon record in Heaven.

Aged 74 years.

Another black marble tablet, with the following inscription in gold letters, is to the memory of the Rev. John Holbrook :—

H. I. S. JOHANNES HOLBROOK hujus Ecclesiæ nuperrimè Rector, vir pius et sobrius, pastor fidus, pater et maritus, vir obstinatæ integritatis, legis ad apicem observator, doctrina et moribus XXX annorum spatio gregis suæ dux, nunc morte concionatur. Mors optima magistra (parate sequi, nam vera sunt, quæ dixi, mei amici, vera sunt). Valetudine semper vitreâ, Iliacis aliisque doloribus diu vexatus, festæ mortalitatis exuvias hic deposuit VII. id. August. anno ætatis LVI. MDCXCI.

Amongst the memorials of the Basset family in the churchyard is a stone, with an inscription nearly obliterated, to the memory of Fanney, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Basset, who died in 1794.

You, whose fond wishes do to Heaven aspire,
Who make those blest abodes your sole desire,
If you are wise, and hope this bliss to gain,
Use well your time, live not an hour in vain ;
Let not the Morrow your vain thoughts employ,
But think this Day the last you shall enjoy.

The old parish Register commences in 1579 for baptisms and marriages, and in 1586 for burials.

Benefactions to the parish of Titsey :—

Henry Smith, Esq., by will, 1633, vested in the hands of trustees £2 annually, for the benefit of the poor. This sum now amounts to £3 11s., the requirements being that the persons claiming should have lived in the parish five years. For the same purpose, by some person not known, £3 annually was vested in the parish officers for the time being.

William Peters, of Oxted, by will proved 23rd February, 1834, bequeathed the sum of £200 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Titsey, upon trust to apply the interest thereof every Christmas towards finding bread, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of life as might by them be thought most beneficial for the comfort of the poor.

About 1775 the parishioners purchased a few acres of land at Warlingham as a provision for the poor, and to go in relief of the poor's rate, to which purpose the rents are still applied.

Between Titsey Place and the church was formerly a rectory-house, which many years ago was totally destroyed by fire. A new and commodious house was erected in 1842, at a convenient distance from the church, and adjoining the Pilgrims' Road, which has been noticed under Tatsfield. Titsey has a day school and a Sunday school, maintained at the expense of Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq.

WARLINGHAM.

This parish, consisting of about 1,100 acres, is bounded by Farley and Sanderstead on the north, by Chelsham on the east, by Woldingham and Oxted on the south, and by Coulsdon on the west.* The chief soils are clay and chalk.

Besides the manor of Warlingham, which comprises the greater part of the parish, here are the manor of Creuses (or Carewses) and the reputed manor of Westhall.

Warlingham manor is not noticed by name in the Doomsday Book; but it was probably included in Chelesham, thus described among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge:—"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard *Chelesham*, which Tochi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now, at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There are in demesne 2 carucates; and eleven villains, and seven bordars, have 4 carucates. There is a Church; and there are seven bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £7, as at present; when received, at £4."

The Manor of Warlingham.—This manor was given by William de Watteville and Robert his son, in 1144, to the monks of Bermondsey; and in 1158 Watteville, with the consent of his sons, gave the church of Warlingham and that of Chelsham to the same fraternity, which grants in the next year were confirmed by Henry II. It appears, from certain legal proceedings in 1276, that the prior, as lord of the manor, had erected a gallows for the execution of criminals at this place.†

* "A gentleman," observes Mr. Bray, "who had lived at or near this place, about 1730, told me that he remembered the custom of the boys of the parish going early in the spring to the several orchards, and whipping the apple-trees to procure a plentiful crop of apples; after which they carried a little bag to the house, and the good woman gave them some meal."—*Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 427.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 427: from Agard's Red Book.

Warlingham falling into the hands of the King on the suppression of the monastery, he granted the manor, rectory, and advowson, in 1545, to Sir John Gresham, who died seized of the manor, valued at £20, and also of the rectory, in 1557. He bequeathed both to his wife Catherine for her life, with remainder to his youngest son Edmund, who held his first court here in 1577. Richard Gresham, Esq., son and heir of Edmund, in 1591 sold Warlingham, together with Sanderstead, to John Ownsted, Esq., but the transfer having been made without the Queen's license, the estates were seized and retained by the officers of the Crown, and a fine was exacted, on the payment of which the conveyance was completed in 36 Elizabeth. Mr. Ownsted died without issue in 1600, and left two-thirds of his estates in Surrey to his cousin, Harman Attwood, and the remainder to his two sisters, whose shares were purchased by Mr. Attwood, from whom the whole of this manor descended, with Sanderstead, to the family of Wigsell,* in which it still remains. Mrs. Atwood Dalton Wigsell is the present owner of the manor.†

The manor of Creuses, which seems to have been dependent on that of Warlingham, was held at an early period by the family of Sander, or Saunders, of Sanderstead; for Watkin Saunders had this manor and Sanderstead in the reign of John or Henry III. One of his descendants in 1353 conveyed Creuses to Sir Richard Wyloghby, whose daughter Lucia married, secondly, Nicholas Carew.‡ The manor reverted to the family of Saunders through the marriage of Joan, grand-daughter of Nicholas Carew, with William Saunders, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Saunders, Remembrancer of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward VI., who died in 1565, seized, *inter alia*, of this manor, value £3 6s. 8d., formerly held of the Abbot of Bermondsey. His eldest son, Edmund, conveyed this estate to his brother, Thomas Wite Saunders, by whom it was sold in 1590 to Edward Weston; and after repeated transfers it was purchased in 1717 by John Heathfield, of Croydon, one of whose descendants sold Creuses, in 1804, to William Coles, Esq.

In the session of 1806-7 an Act of Parliament was passed for enclosing that part of Warlingham Common which lies in this manor, to the extent of 132 acres.

The manor of Westhall belonged, in the time of Richard I., to Odo de Dammartin, and was bestowed by him on the priory of Tandridge. After the dissolution it came into the hands of John Rede, whose son sold this manor to Henry Haward,§ Alderman of London. At a subsequent period Westhall was purchased by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and after his death, having been sold to Sir William Clayton, Bart., it passed with Bletchingley to

* Manning "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 428, 569, 570.

† See Sanderstead, vol. iii. p. 264 *et seq.*

‡ See Beddington, vol. iii. p. 276.

§ See account of Oatlands, in this work, vol. ii. p. 129.

the owner of that estate in 1808. It belongs at this time to Sir William Robert Clayton, sixth baronet.

In the Valor of Edward I. Chelsham is valued as a chapel with Warlingham at 27 marks. In 1158 William de Wateville, who, as already stated, had previously bestowed the manor of Warlingham on the monks of Bermondsey, gave them also the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham. In 28 Edward I. the monks obtained the Bishop's license to appropriate them; but it was not until 1315 that the prior and convent procured the King's license. Subsequently, on account of some irregularity, the right of the convent to hold the appropriation was disputed; and in 1330, on the visitation of the archdeaconry by Bishop Stratford, the monks were ousted, on the ground that they had been long in possession without any legal or canonical title; and Thomas de Abyndon was instituted to the rectory, on the Bishop's own collation, as Ordinary. Against this decision the prior and convent appealed, and their appeal appears to have been successful, as from that time vicars only were instituted. In 1332 the Bishop instituted a vicar on his own collation, it having devolved on him *pro hac vice.* The rectory was granted with the manor, and passed therewith until 1675, when Harman Atwood, Esq., conveyed to trustees the great tithes of Warlingham and Chelsham, to which he added £10 a year out of Warlingham, and a like sum out of Chelsham, for the payment of a curate; but £20 per annum was intended to be charged by him on lands for the maintenance of four poor people in two almshouses which he had built, two of whom were to be taken from Warlingham, one from Chelsham, and one from Sanderstead.* These almshouses are still supported.† The present patron is Mrs. Atwood Dalton Wigsell.

Rectors of Warlingham and Chelsham in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Thomas Wigsell*, LL.B. Instituted in 1778.
2.—*John Courtney*, M.A. Instituted in 1805.
3.—*Atwood Wigsell Wigsell*, M.A. Instituted in . . .
4.—*James Hambleton.* Instituted in 1821.
5.—*John Dalton.* Instituted in 1829.
6.—*John George Wodsworth*, B.A. Instituted in 1862.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the deanery of Ewell, rated in the King's

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 430.

† Amongst the Poems of John Oldham (usher of the school at Croydon), printed in 1722, is a Pindaric ode, in nine stanzas, "To the memory of that worthy Gentleman Mr. Harman Atwood." It speaks of his integrity in his profession of the law, his courtesy, liberality, and unbounded charity, and of his firm, well-grounded piety. The deed relating to his benefactions at Warlingham (which is somewhat curious) has been printed in the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners on Charities, pp. 548—560.

books at £11 12s. 11d., paying 2s. 1d. for synodals, and 7s. 7½d. for procurations. It is built of flint and rough-cast, with a tiled roof, and at the west end a small wooden turret containing one bell. It consists merely of nave and chancel, separated by a wooden arch.

The building was repaired in 1842. The pulpit is of oak, carved and painted. The pews, ranging on each side, are painted as wainscot. The font is an octagonal basin of white stone, on an octagonal pillar and basement: on each side of the font is a quatrefoil, and in the centre of the eastern face is a rudely carved head. In the east window, of three lights, are some fragments of painted glass. There is a small window at the west end of the church, under the belfry, with five windows on the south side, and four on the north. In one of the windows of the nave, near the pulpit, are some remains of architectural painted glass, representing, under a three-light window, a porch, on each side of which a head with yellow hair appears from a window. Eight of these windows have recently been filled in with painted glass.

Manning and Bray mention a piscina within an arch, on the north side of the chancel; and westward of the piscina, a single seat under a round arch.* These have disappeared, and the arches referred to are now occupied by lancet windows.

Warlingham is believed to be the first church in which King Edward's service was celebrated; and there has recently been found in a window Archbishop Cranmer presenting the first Protestant Bible to Edward VI.; also, under the whitewash, a representation of St. Christopher, and some heads and vines in the chancel arch.

Amongst the memorials in the floor are those of Frances, wife of Richard Clements, who died in 1719; Richard Clements, her husband, who died in 1721; and the infant son of the Rev. Thomas Brathwaite and Mary Eliza, his wife, who died in 1795.

There is a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel, erected to the memory of several members of the Tyler family.

In the churchyard, westward of the porch, is a railed-in burial-place for the Nash family. Here are three yew-trees, one of them very large.

The Register of Warlingham parish commences, for baptisms, in 1653; for burials, in 1666; for marriages, in 1667.

Benefactions to this parish:—

Henry Smith, Esq., £2 annual produce from land, in the same manner and for the same purposes as his benefactions to Caterham and Chelsham.

Harman Attwood, Esq. (by deed dated November the 18th, 1675), a house and four tenements; the house for the

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 430.

curate of Chelsham, and the four tenements for four poor aged persons, two of the parish of Warlingham, one of Chelsham, and one of Sanderstead, with an allowance to each poor person in money of 8s. the calendar month. The lord of the manor upholds the premises, and pays the poor.

Here is a school supported by subscription. On Warlingham Green is a Wesleyan chapel, bearing the date of 1839.

WOLDINGHAM, OR WALDINGHAM.

Woldingham has been considered as one of the smallest parishes in Surrey: its area, as stated in the Population Returns for 1871, is 684 acres. It is situated on the high ground between Croydon and Titsey, bordered on the north by Warlingham and Chelsham; on the south by Oxted, Tandridge, and Godstone; on the west by Godstone and Caterham; and on the east by Titsey and Tatsfield.

Respecting this parish the early authorities are nearly, if not altogether, silent. Aubrey mentions Woldingham only as a small inconsiderable village, in which a copper coin of Constantine the Great had been found.* Salmon and Willis state, but incorrectly, that it once belonged to the priory of Merton.

The following statement from the Doomsday Book appears to relate to this place:—"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Wallingham*, which Ulstan (Wolfstan) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now, at 1 hide. The arable land is . . . 1½ carucate is in the demesne; and there are six villains, and three bordars, with 3 carucates. There are three bondmen. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £4, as at present; and when received, at 20s."

John, the holder of the manor of Wallingham, or Woldingham, under Richard de Clare or de Tonbridge, is supposed to have been the ancestor of a family styled De Wauton, or De Walton, to whom a part of the estate belonged until the reign of Edward III. The demesne lands, with the manorial jurisdiction, were retained by the Clares and their representatives, the Staffords, forming the estate or manor of Upper Court Lodge, while the lands held by the Walton family and their successors constituted the manor of Nether Court Lodge.

The Manor of Upper Court Lodge.—In the reign of Henry III. we find, from the Testa de Nevill, that Hamo, son of Philip, held half a knight's fee in Woldingham of the honour of Clare, with the wardship of the heir of John de Wauton. In 1290 John de

* "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 6. Two brass fibulæ and some iron arrow-heads and celts, found on the Upper Court Lodge Farm, were formerly in the possession of Mr. Glover, of Reigate. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 418.)

Wauton, Knt., enfeoffed John, son of John de Wauton, of the manor of Woldingham, and gave him seizin; but the bailiffs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, took possession of the manor in behalf of their lord. John de Wauton, the son, held his courts here, and received the amerciaments and fealty of his tenants, and their rents, in consequence of which they were distrained to appear in the Earl's court at Bletchingley. At length De Wauton released the manor to the Earl, who obtained the King's writ directing Roger le Poleter and Matthew Fitz-Wlayne de Nutfield to take possession. They accordingly went to Woldingham, where they found Gilbert de Woldingham acting as bailiff for De Wauton, who being commanded in the King's name to quit the premises, he obeyed, and the Earl was restored to his right. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1296, seized of 100 acres of pasture at Woldingham, held of the King *in capite*, and 32s. rents of assize, together with the advowson of the chapel of Woldingham, valued at 20s. Joan de Wauton, daughter and heiress of Sir John, claimed the manor, notwithstanding the above-mentioned proceedings, and in 1338 conveyed her interest in it to others; but it remained in the possession of the Clares until the reign of Edward II., when, Earl Gilbert dying without issue, his estates were divided between his sisters, and Woldingham ultimately became the property of the Lords Stafford and their descendants, the Dukes of Buckingham. On the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, his vast possessions escheated to the Crown; and in 1528 this manor, with Effingham and other lands, was granted by Henry VIII. to John Bourchier, Lord Berners, who died about four years afterwards, when the whole reverted to the Crown.*

Sir John Gresham then obtained a grant of the estate, and having purchased the other manor in this parish, the two have been united, forming the manor of Woldingham. He died in 1557, and Sir Thomas Gresham, one of his descendants, by deed dated 1630, conveyed Woldingham to trustees for sale; and it was subsequently owned successively by the families of Bynes, Bryant, Jones, and Kitchen.

The Manor of Nether Court Lodge.—Though the ancient manor of Woldingham was vested in the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and their representatives, a considerable estate there belonged to the family of Wauton, which was reckoned a distinct manor; and in the reign of Edward III. it had come into the possession of John de la Mare de Woldingham. In 1363 it was conveyed to Thomas de Uvedale, Esq., afterwards

* "How this happened," says Manning, "as the grant was to him and his heirs generally, has not been found with certainty; but Blomefield, in his 'History of Norfolk,' states a circumstance which may account for it. He says that Lord Berners was indebted to the King in £500, and that some estates in Norfolk were given as a security, or in satisfaction for the debt; he does not name those in Surrey, but they might be seized to make good a deficiency." —*Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 418.

knighted,* whose family held it until 1529, when Arthur Uvedale sold it to Sir John Gresham, mentioned above as lord of the entire manor of Woldingham. His son and heir, William, had two sons, William and Thomas, the former of whom, in 1590, conveyed the manor, the Upper Farm, and the advowson to his younger brother Thomas, from whom the principal estate passed as before stated; and at the same time he conveyed the Nether Court Lodge to Richard Hayward, whose family held it till 1731, when Richard Hayward, who died seized, was succeeded by his sister, wife of Mr. Hodsden; and her eldest son and heir, Richard Hodsden, who resided near Bradford in Yorkshire, died a few years before 1808, leaving a daughter his heiress, then unmarried.

The village of Woldingham now consists of only the two farmhouses known as Upper Court Lodge and Nether Court Lodge, and some half-dozen houses occupied by labourers and their families.

The advowson of the rectory belonged to the lords of the manor of Woldingham in the fifteenth century, who presented to the living in 1468, and probably later; but many of the Bishop's Registers of subsequent dates are lost, and no more records of institutions have been discovered. The benefice is now presented to as a donative by the lord of the manor of Upper Court Lodge, whose lessees have had the appointment of the minister.

Rectors of Woldingham in and since 1800:—

1.—*Richard Smith.* Instituted in 1794.

2.—*George Edw. Cooper Walker*, M.A. Instituted in 1839.

The church, standing by itself in a field at a considerable distance from the Upper Court Lodge, was erected about forty or fifty years ago by G. F. Jones, Esq., in lieu of a rude old structure then taken down, which had neither tower, spire, nor bell. The present edifice, built of flint, with brick dressings, consists of a room about 26 feet in length, with a western porch at the entrance. At the west end is a small wooden tower, with one bell: the roof, like that of the body of the church, is tiled.

The only sepulchral memorial is a stone inscribed to the Glover family.

Benefaction to Woldingham:—

Henry Smith, Esq., 20s. annually, issuing out of lands, to be applied in the same manner as the other bequests of this gentleman to the parishes of Caterham, Chelsham, and Warlingham. In this parish his gift is expended for clothing; in Warlingham, for bread. In all the parishes here named the sums given issue from a rent-charge of £130 per annum upon a farm at Bexhill, and Cowding, in the county of Sussex.

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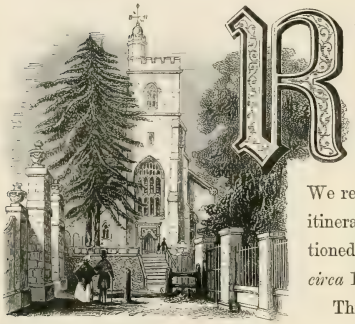
* See *ante*, under Titsey, p. 15. Sir Thomas de Uvedale settled Woldingham in fee on Benedicta, his fourth wife, who survived him. Some disputes afterwards arose between that lady and John, son and heir of Sir Thomas, which were finally adjusted by a compromise; and in 43 Edward III. she surrendered to him the Uvedale estates in Chelsham, Woldingham, Bletchingley, Merstham, Chalvedon, Southwark, and elsewhere, on condition of being herself allowed to hold Titsey during life. In 1386 John de Uvedale granted a lease of this manor, with the stock thereon—viz. a good plough; 8 oxen, value 12s. each; 220 sheep, value 17d. each, &c.—at a reserved rent of 17 marks sterling.

THE HUNDRED OF REIGATE, OR REYGATE.

REIGATE.—EAST BETCHWORTH.—BUCKLAND.—CHARLEWOOD.—LIBERTY OF KINGSWOOD, IN EWELL.—HORLEY.—LEIGH.—NEWDIGATE.—BURSTOW.—CHIPSTEAD.—GATTON.—MERSTHAM.—NUTFIELD.



REIGATE CHURCH.

REIGATE hundred (anciently called the Hundred of Cherchefelle) comprehends a vast tract of diversified and undulating ground on the south-east of the county, including a portion of the Weald. It derived its name from the town of Reigate, but when is not clear. We read of a John de Reygate, one of the justices itinerant under Edward I.; and Reygate is mentioned in the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291.

This hundred is bounded by that of Wallington on the north, by those of Copthorne and Wotton on the west, by Tandridge hundred on the east, and by the rapes of Lewes and Bramber, in Sussex, on the south. The geological structure of this district is exceedingly interesting, extending from the firestone, gault, and chalk about Merstham and Reigate on the north, to the Shanklin sands and deep clays of the Wealden. The magnificence of the views from the chalk hills, on the north of Reigate, has already been described in the sketch of the Geology of Surrey by Dr. Mantell.*

REIGATE, OR REYGATE.

Reigate, called anciently *Cherchfelle*, or *Church-field*, is situated in the valley of Holmsdale, at the foot of a ridge of chalk hills which, commencing near Farnham, on the

* See the Geological Sketch in vol. i. of the present work, p. 30.

west, extends across Surrey, and enters Kent near Westerham. In reference to the appellation *Cherchfelle* Mr. Salmon intimates that it might have arisen from some church, or churches, erected here by the South Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity;* and this conjecture is considered by Manning as sufficiently plausible to be adopted. He afterwards remarks that "the church or churches so erected were possibly destroyed by the Danes when they overran this county, A.D. 841;" and, as no notice is taken of an endowment of this sort by the Commissioners for the General Survey, it is probable that no new one had then been erected.† There can, however, be no doubt of a church having existed here in the time of King John, under whom the advowsons of Crechesfeld (Churchfield), Betchworth, and Leigh were given by Earl Hamelin to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. In the next century Churchfield obtained the name of Reygate, as stated above; but the spelling has been long altered to Reigate.

This parish is bounded on the north by Kingswood liberty, in Ewell, and the parish of Gatton; on the east by Nutfield; on the south by Horley and Leigh; and on the west by Betchworth and Buckland. The parish comprises about 6,000 acres, and is divided into two parts, namely, Reigate Borough and Reigate Foreign, and the latter is subdivided into the districts of Linkfield, Howleigh, Colley, Santon, and Woodhatch. The manor originally included the present parishes of Leigh, Newdigate, Charlewood, Horley, and Burstow. It is thus described in the Doomsday Book, among the manors belonging to the Crown:—"The King holds in demesne *Cherchefelle*, which had been held by Eddid the Queen (Dowager). It was then assessed at 37½ hides; now, for the King's work, at 34 hides. The arable land is . . . . . There are 3 carucates in demesne, and sixty-seven villains, and eleven bordars, with 26 carucates. There are two mills, at 12s. wanting 2d.; and 12 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred and forty swine for pannage, and forty-three for herbage. It is now valued at £40, which is the amount it yields."

Reigate was probably granted by William II. to William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, though Earl Hamelin, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, was the first of the earls of whose possession of the manor there is any positive evidence. William, son and heir of that nobleman, is mentioned by Dugdale as having held this estate, which descended to John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1347, leaving no lawful issue, in consequence of which the inheritance of his family devolved on Richard, the son of his sister Alice, by Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who died seized in 1415, being childless, his estates were shared amongst his three sisters; and

* "Antiquities of Surrey," p. 68.

† "Surrey," vol. i. p. 272.

Elizabeth, the eldest, wife of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had the manor of Reigate. On the failure of male issue in the Mowbrays, the estates were again divided amongst the descendants of the four daughters of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk. Margaret, one of these coheiresses, married Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the ducal family of Howard; and her sister Isabel became the wife of James, Lord Berkeley, whose son William, Marquis of Berkeley, released his fourth part of the manor of Reigate to his cousin, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, who thus obtained a moiety of the manor; and his son and heir, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, having been attainted just before the death of Henry VIII., all his estates escheated to the Crown.*

In 4 Edward VI. the moiety of Reigate, and the moiety of the manor of Howleigh, in this parish, with other estates, were granted to William, Lord Howard of Effingham. His son and heir, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, had by his first countess a son, whose death preceded his own, and who left a daughter his sole heiress, to whom descended the priory estate in this parish, as will be subsequently noticed. But the manorial estate was settled by Lord Nottingham, as a jointure, on his second consort, Margaret, who, after his decease, married William Monson, Esq., created Lord Monson and Viscount Castlemaine in Ireland; and he, having thus become tenant of one moiety of the manor in right of his wife, obtained the other moiety by purchase.

When the manor was divided amongst the representatives of the four daughters of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, one-fourth was allotted to Thomas Stanley, created Earl of Derby, son of Sir John Stanley, by Joan, the third of the coheiresses; and the remaining fourth part was assigned to John Wyngfield, whose mother was the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Fitz-Alan. This share, as well as his own, belonged, in 1496, to Thomas, Earl of Derby, who probably purchased it. The moiety of the manor thus acquired descended to Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, who died in 1594, leaving three daughters his coheiresses, in behalf of whom it was sold by certain trustees to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and his son and successor, Earl Richard, conveyed it to trustees for sale to pay his debts. It was purchased by Lord Monson in 1628, as above stated. That nobleman was one of those who sat in judgment on Charles I., and on the Restoration taking place, though he escaped capital punishment, his estates were confiscated, and he himself was degraded and condemned to perpetual imprisonment.†

Lord Monson was seized, in fee, of one moiety of the manor of Reigate, and held the other moiety as a tenant for life; hence, on his attainder, the whole manor escheated to

* See vol. i. pp. 20—26: Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

† See Collins's "Peerage," vol. iv. p. 276.

the Crown, the fee-simple of one moiety being forfeited altogether, and also Monson's life interest in the other. The manor was granted to the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) in or before 1662, and he held it entire until 1672, when John Goodwin became associated with him as lord of the manor. That gentleman, doubtless, had bought the reversion of the moiety after the death of Lord Monson, which had now taken place: from him the estate passed to Deane Goodwin (M.P. for Reigate in 1678—81), who is mentioned as joint lord with the Duke of York in the Court Rolls in 1683. But after his accession to the throne James purchased of the Goodwins the moiety of the manors of Reigate and Howleigh for the sum of £4,466.

In consequence of the abdication of James II. the entire manor came into the hands of his successor, William III., who in 1697 granted the manors of Reigate and Howleigh, with their appurtenances, &c., of the annual value of £396 2s. 3d., to Joseph Jekyll, Esq., his heirs and assigns, in free and common socage, at a rent of 6s. 8d. a year. This grant was made to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Jekyll, as trustee for the celebrated statesman, John, Lord Somers,* one of whose sisters he had married. After his death the manor

* This nobleman was the son of Mr. John Somers, an attorney, of Worcester, where he was born in 1652. He represented his native city in the Convention Parliament of January 22nd, 1688-9. Having been regularly educated for the legal profession, and having distinguished himself on various important occasions, he was appointed Solicitor General, and knighted in 1689; in 1692, Attorney General; in 1692-3, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; in 1697, Lord High Chancellor of England; and in the same year he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the style and title of Baron Somers of Evesham, in the county of Worcester. In earlier life this great lawyer and statesman distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of Charles II. and James II. So high was his reputation as an advocate that he was engaged in the important case of the seven bishops; and his speech upon that occasion was regarded as one of the boldest, most impressive, and constitutional that was delivered at the bar. He was a strenuous promoter of the Revolution. In 1701 he was impeached by the House of Commons as the projector of the famous Partition Treaty, and for alleged maladministration in his office as Chancellor; but to the confusion of his enemies, who shrank from the prosecution of their charge, he was honourably acquitted at the bar of the House of Lords. After the death of William III. his lordship passed his time in literary retirement, and was chosen President of the Royal Society, of which he had been long a member. In 1706 he drew up a plan for effecting a union between England and Scotland; and it was so much approved that Queen Anne appointed him one of the commissioners for carrying the measure into effect. On a change of ministry in 1708 he was appointed President of the Council, from which office, however, in consequence of another change, he was removed in 1710.

Amongst the literary productions of Lord Somers may be mentioned, "A Vindication (in 1681) of the Proceedings in the two last Parliaments, in Answer to Charles II.'s Declarations of his reasons for dissolving them;" "Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades, in English;" "The Epistle of Dido to Æneas, translated from Ovid;" several excellent papers, published in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., &c. Walpole, in the second volume of his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," remarks that "all the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors, represent him as the most uncorrupt lawyer, and the honestest statesman; a master orator; a genius of the finest taste; and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity: at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift."

Lord Somers, however, survived his great mental powers, and died unmarried in 1716, when the title became extinct, and his estates descended to his sisters: Mary, wife of Charles Cocks, Esq., of the city of Worcester, and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Jekyll, in whose names, and those of their husbands in their right, a court was holden for the manor of Reigate in 1717. Mrs. Cocks dying in the latter part of that or early in the next year, Sir Joseph Jekyll appears as lord in the succeeding court, holden in 1718, and also from that time until his death.

was held by his two sisters and their husbands, and on the decease of Lady Jekyll without issue in 1785, it descended to her nephew, James Cocks, Esq., whose nephew, Charles Cocks, was created Baron Somers of Evesham in 1784, and dying in 1806, was succeeded by his son, John Somers Cocks, created Viscount Eastnor and Earl Somers in 1821.* His grandson, the third earl, is now owner.

FLANCHFORD.—In the district called Santon, about two miles south-west of the town, is

* The family of Le Cock, Cokkys, or Cocks, were seated in Kent in the reign of Edward I., but removed to the counties of Gloucester and Hereford in the sixteenth century. Subsequently, by their alliance with the Somers family, their property extended to the counties of Worcester and Surrey. Charles Cocks, Esq. a younger brother, settled as an attorney at Worcester, of which city he was one of the representatives in Parliament in 1692. He married Mary, the elder of the two sisters and coheiresses of John, Lord Somers, and died in 1725, leaving issue two sons, James and Charles, and three daughters, Katharine, Mary, and Margaret. Katharine, the eldest of the daughters, became the wife of James Harris, Esq., of Salisbury, father of James Harris, the author of "Hermes," &c. Mary became the wife of Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart. Margaret was married, first, to William Lygon, Esq., of Madresfield, in the county of Worcester, who died in 1716; secondly, in 1719, to Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke and Lord High Chancellor of England, who died in 1764, his lady having died in 1761.

James, the elder son of Charles, succeeded, on the death of Lady Jekyll, his mother's younger sister, in 1745, to the inheritance of the manor of Reigate; and he was one of the representatives of the borough in every Parliament (excepting that of 1710) from 1707 until the dissolution of the third Parliament of George II. in 1747. He married, first, in September, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, by whom he had one son, James, who died in 1734-5, in consequence of a wound he received from a plough which he had been directed to follow for the benefit of his health. His second wife was Ann, daughter of William, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, whom he married in 1737, and who died in childbirth of her first son, James, in the following year. On the death of his father in 1750 this James succeeded to the Reigate property; but he died unmarried in the twentieth year of his age, being killed in the affair at St. Cas, on the French coast, in 1758.

John, the second son of Charles, inherited the manor of Reigate on the death of his nephew, just mentioned. By marriage with Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Cocks, and sole heiress of the elder branch, he had become possessed of Castle Ditch, one of the ancient estates of the family, in Herefordshire. On the death of Sir Robert Cocks, Bart., the last heir male of Richard, a younger brother of his grandfather, in 1765, he also succeeded to another of the family estates at Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire. He died in 1771, leaving seven sons and one daughter.

Charles, his eldest son, was the next possessor of the several estates of the Cocks family. As one of the representatives of the borough of Reigate, he served in every Parliament from the time of the general election in 1747 until the dissolution, which took place in 1784. He married first, in 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eliott, Esq., of Port Eliott, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he had two sons, John and Edward Charles, and two daughters. His second son was unfortunately drowned in 1781, when at Westminster School. "He grew," said his brother, in his monumental inscription, "as a lily in the field." Charles Cocks, Esq., married secondly, in 1772, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, Esq., of Anthony, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he had two sons, Philip James and Reginald, and one daughter, Anna Maria. He was in 1772 created a baronet, and in 1784 elevated to the peerage, by the style and title of Baron Somers of Evesham. His lordship died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son

John, who in 1821 was created Earl Somers and Viscount Eastnor, of Eastnor Castle. His lordship married in 1785 Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Russell Nash, D.D., the historian of Worcestershire. By this lady, who died in 1831, his lordship had issue three sons and one daughter: Edward Charles, a major in the army, born in 1786, and killed at the assault of Burgos, in Spain, in 1812; John, the late earl; and James, Prebendary of Hereford, born in 1790. He was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, Recorder of the city of Gloucester, and High Steward of the city of Hereford, and, dying in 1841, was succeeded by

John, his elder surviving son, the late earl. His lordship was born in 1788, and died in 1852, having married in 1815 Caroline Harriet, fourth daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by whom he had issue four daughters, Caroline Margaret, Harriet Catherine, Isabella Jemima, and Emily Maria, and also an only son,

Charles, the present and third earl, who was born in 1819, and married in 1850 Virginia, daughter of the late James Prattle, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Flanchford Place, a messuage, or tenement, pertaining to the manor of Reigate. It was anciently held of the Earls of Warren and Surrey by Hugh de Flenesford; and when the estates which had belonged successively to the families of Warren and Fitz-Alan were divided, on the death of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1415, amongst his three sisters, Flanchford fell to the lot of the eldest, Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, from whom it descended to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, her grandson. This nobleman, in 1446, granted the messuage of Flanchford, with all lands, woods, &c., in fee-simple, to John Tympirley, Esq., M.P. for Reigate in 31 and 38 Henry VI. After repeatedly changing owners, Flanchford was sold by Sir Peter Burrell, afterwards Lord Gwydir, in 1790, to William Browne, yeoman, of Reigate. The estate is now a farm.

The manor of Combe, Combe-Colwin, or Free Combers, adjoining Flanchford, has for several centuries been held with it. Both were included in the transfer by sale, in 1790, to the above-named William Browne.

Woodhatch.—This district, extending southward and south-eastward of the town, where the sandy soil ends and the clay and woody country begins, derives its name from a gate, or hatch, which led into the great common, or wood, still called Earlswood, as part of the demesnes of the Earls of Warren. At the entrance of this common, on the north, is a tenement with land called "The Hatch." By an undated deed, supposed to be of the time of Edward I., "Adam de la Waldhache de Reygate granted to Alice, daughter of William le Tanner de Reygate, one croft and one lane adjoining, with the hedges and all appurtenancies, in the parish of Reygate;" and in a "deed of 6th Edward III., stated under the manor of Combe, Combe Colvin, otherwise Free Combers, 'John atte Waldhach,' and a meadow called 'Waldhachmed,' are mentioned."* Here was formerly a capital messuage called Wood-Hatch Place, belonging to the family of Poyntz. John Poyntz, Esq., of Reigate, conveyed it in 1617 to John Oade. The estate afterwards became the property of the family of Cudsden: in 1714 it was sold to Sir R. Oldner, Knt. It then passed to the Scawens, and it was sold by the trustees of James Scawen, Esq., to William Bryant, Esq.,† who, about 1786, pulled the house down, and sold the ground to Mr. Carter, who built a smaller house near the site of the old one, and sold it to Mr. Rees Price,‡ by whose son it was much altered and enlarged.

On Earlswood Common, in 1794, a large red-brick building was erected for a poor-house for Reigate. Ten acres of the common were given by the lord of the manor for a

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 309.

† This gentleman died in 1844. He had been many years engaged in making collections for a History of this county.

‡ See Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 810.

site, and a woollen manufacture was established within its walls. It was afterwards enlarged by the addition of wings, and converted into a Union-house for the parishes of Burstow, Betchworth, Buckland, Chaldon, Charlewood, Chipstead, Gatton, Headley, Horley, the liberty of Kingswood (in Ewell), Leigh, Merstham, Nutfield, Reigate, and Walton-on-the-Hill. The ratable value of the Union is £195,300.

Howleigh.—This manor was granted, with Reigate, to Sir Joseph Jekyll, for John, Lord Somers, and in 1803 it belonged to Charles, Baron Somers. The manor-house was separated from the demesne long previously to the grant just mentioned, and when Manning wrote it was the property of Henry Byne, Esq. It afterwards belonged to Mr. Tucker, but on the formation of the Brighton and Dover Railways it was purchased by the respective companies, both lines passing through the estate.

The Manor of Redstone.—Within the district, or borough, of Howleigh is this manorial estate, which belonged at one time to Sir George Colebrooke, who sold it to Sir William Mayne, afterwards Lord Newhaven. It subsequently passed into several hands in succession.

Linkfield.—This district, lying towards Merstham, had a mansion, long since removed, held of the priory manor. Nicholas de Lynkefeld held this estate in the reign of Edward II., and at a later period it belonged to the Newlands of Gatton, of whose representatives it was purchased by Sir J. Colebrooke. He died without issue in 1761, and it came into the possession of his brother, Sir George Colebrooke, by whom it was sold to Lord Newhaven. The property, together with that of Frenches adjoining, afterwards passed into the hands of the Ladbrokes.

The Manor of Colley.—This manor is included in the district of the same name, situated to the north and north-west of the town of Reigate. It appears to have been detached from the principal manor of Reigate in consequence of a settlement made about two years after the death of the last Earl of Surrey of the Plantagenet family, which took place in 1347. In pursuance of directions left by him, this manorial estate was conveyed by Edward de St. John and others (probably trustees) to the Earl's nephew, Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, from whom it descended to Henry, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1579-80, having by his will, dated 1579, confirmed the grant which he had previously made of the greater part of his estates to John, Lord Lumley, who had married one of his daughters and coheiresses. This estate, probably alienated by Lord Lumley, at length came into the possession of Thomas Copley, Esq., who died in 1584, leaving a son and heir named William, on whose decease in 1643 the inheritance devolved on his two granddaughters. Mary, the elder, married John Weston, Esq., of Sutton, near Guildford, who

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in her right became proprietor of the manor of Colley, which descended, with other estates of the Weston family, to John Webbe, Esq.,* of Sarnsfield Court, Herefordshire, who afterwards took the name of Weston. His son, John Joseph Webbe-Weston, Esq., sold it, in 1842, to Henry Lainson, Esq.

Reigate Castle.—This fortress, formerly situated on the north side of the town, within the precincts of the borough, is supposed by some to have been founded before the Norman Conquest. Others, however, from the pointed character of the remaining subterranean vaults, refuse to assign for it an earlier date than the termination of the twelfth or commencement of the thirteenth century. It probably owed its origin to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, who, on acquiring estates in this county, made Reigate their principal residence.† The ground-plot suggests the idea of its having been the original site of a Roman fort,‡ and in later times it may have been one of a chain of forts commanding the cross road which may be traced from Ightham, in Kent, to Farnham, in Surrey, and still known as the Pilgrims' Road. It is certain that under the Earls of Warren Reigate Castle was of considerable note, and constituted one, at least, of the capital seats of their barony in England. William, Earl of Warren, by whom it was held in the time of King John, is the first of his family mentioned by Dugdale as its owner. Dugdale, however, acknowledges his title to it to have been derived from his earliest ancestors.§ The wavering policy of this nobleman in the contest between King John and his barons is thought to have occasioned him the temporary loss of the castle, also said to have been for a time (1216) in possession of Louis, Dauphin of France.‖

The castle was in a decayed state in 21 James I., as in a survey then taken it was presented as follows:—"Sir Roger James holdeth from year to year, at will of the lords, the site of the Castle of Reygate, with the Warren and Lodge there, called the Castle Warren, containing 17 acres, 0 rood, 16 perches, worth, together with the profit of the Connyes there x*l.* for which he payeth yearly viii*l.*" And, "That the Lords of this house have a decayed Castle with a very small house and a Connie Warren belonging thereto, now in the occupation of Sir Roger James." Still the castle is presumed to have been in a state capable of being rendered defensible, since the House of Commons judged it

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 313.

† See Historical Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey in vol. i. of this work, p. 20 *et seq.*

‡ Manning, in his account of Reigate ("Surrey," vol. i. p. 294) refers to a view of the castle, and a plan of its site, in Watson's "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," vol. i. pp. 28-9.

§ Some traditions relating to Reigate Castle in the reign of King John have been noticed in the General History, vol. i. p. 22, of this work.

‖ *Jetons*, or French coins, have been found amongst the ruins. In 1802 a spur of extraordinary size (afterwards in possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate) was found in the castle butts, at the depth of 3 feet in the ground. (Manning, "Surrey," vol. i. pp. 294-5.)

necessary, in 1648, to refer it to their committee at Derby House,* "to take care of it, and to put it into such a condition that no use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom." The castle is supposed to have been at that time demolished, but some remains of the outer walls were standing towards the end of last century.

The site of the castle is the property of Earl Somers, as lord of the manor. It comprises an eminence of about 50 feet above the general level of the town, and nearly surrounded by a dry fosse of considerable breadth and depth: at some distance northward is a moat. The area, perfectly level, and forming a lawn of very fine turf, is an oblong with rounded angles, about 160 paces from east to west, and 100 from north to south. It is entered by a stone gateway of an antique form, over a bold escarpment at the east end. This gateway, erected in 1777 by Mr. Barnes, attorney-at-law, of Reigate, who then occupied the premises, was intended to bear the following inscription, but it was never placed:—"NE. Will'i comitis Warren Veteris hujusce loci incolæ Fidique libertatum nostrarum Vindicis MEMORIA Temporum injuria cum ipso Castello INTERCIDERET Propriis R. B. impensis H. S. E. Anno MDCCLXXVII."

On the lawn formerly stood a summer apartment, in a style corresponding with the ancient design of the fortress, but it has been long since removed.

In the centre of the eminence, or platform, is a pyramid of stones of modern construction, marking the entrance to the subterranean caverns. The descent is by a flight of steps, hewn out of the sandstone rock. The entire descent of 235 feet terminates in a cavern, or chamber, 23 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 11 feet high to the crown of the arch: this was probably a dungeon for prisoners. Returning, on the left hand is a spacious gallery, or crypt, nearly 150 feet in length, having a semicircular end, and a seat all round. This chamber, finished apparently with more care than the other parts of the excavation, is termed the Barons' Cave, and, according to tradition, was occasionally the scene of secret consultation amongst the barons;† it might serve also as a repository for treasure and military stores. The pointed roof is 12 feet in height, and springs from a well-defined offset, or ledge. An arch, supposed to have formed a private communication with the town, fell in many years ago. Nearer to the entrance steps is an apartment, 25 or 30 feet in length, which possibly might have been occupied by the guard. The vaultings throughout the caverns assume the figure of the pointed arch, the whole having been hewn out of the solid rock, which, however, is soft and of a peculiarly fine texture.‡

* Journals of the House of Commons, v. 623. † See vol. i. p. 15.

‡ For some speculative and descriptive particulars relating to Reigate Castle see a paper signed A. J. K., with an illustrative plate, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1842.

Reigate Priory.—William de Warren, son of Hamelin, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1240, is said to have founded a monastery here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and to have endowed it for the support of a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine. The revenues of this convent consisted of firm-rents, &c., in Reigate, £18 2s. 8d.; quit-rents there, £4 14s. 10d.; rents in Horley, £7 19s. 5½d.; the rectory of Dorking, with certain quit-rents, £17 3s.; firm-land in Capel, £4 13s. 4d.; firm-land in Burstow, £1 13s. 4d.; the firm of a mill, &c., in Betchworth, £2 17s. 11d.; firm-land in Hedley, £2 18s. 8d.; firm-land in Nutfield, £2; the manor of West Humble, in Mickleham, &c., £5 5s.; quit-rents and firm-land in Gatton, £1 13s. 5d.; and the manor of Eastbrook, in Sussex, £8 13s. 4d.: in all, £77 14s. 11½d. From this gross amount, deductions being made for fees, pensions, &c., of the sum of £8 17s. 4½d., a clear income is left of £68 17s. 7d.*

SEAL OF REIGATE PRIORY.

List of the *Priors* of Reigate:—

Adam, about 1298;
R. de Froyle, resigned 1308-9.
Walter de Timberden, elected in 1309.
John atte Greth, elected in 1337.
John de Pyrie, elected in 1340-1.
Robert de Scotency, supposed to have been elected in 1349.
John de Kent, collated in 1367.
Richard Warnham, elected in 1374.
John de Yakesley, elected in 1395.
John de Combe, elected in 1397.
John Hervest, elected about 1450
Henry Swetenham, collated in 1452-3.
John Morton, collated in 1459-60.
John de Aspley, collated in 1468.
Alexander Shott, about 11 Henry VI.
John Chandler, 1496 or 1497.
William Major, about 1517.
John Lymden, elected in 1530.

After Prior Lymden had held his office about five years an Act of Parliament was passed, granting to the King all religious houses whose revenues did not exceed £200 a year, and this convent being consequently suppressed, the prior obtained an annual pension of £10, which he continued to receive in 1553.

The site of the priory was granted to Lord William Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham, in exchange for the rectory of Tottenham, Middlesex, in 1541.† The mansion now called Reigate Priory, which occupies a part of the old site and precincts, is the seat of Earl Somers. This is an elegant modern structure, consisting of a centre and wings, at the southern extremity of the town; it contains some good apartments,

* Valor Ecclesiasticus, Hen. VIII. 1814, pp. 66-7.
† Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. vi. pp. 517-18.

with a small but valuable collection of paintings.* The grounds comprise about 76 acres.

Reigate is both a market and a borough town, the former privilege having been granted by a charter of Edward II. in 1313, at the suit of John, Earl of Warren. Under this charter the markets are held weekly, on Tuesdays, for corn and provisions. There was also a second market, granted by Charles II. in 1673 (when his brother, the Duke of York, was owner of the manor), and was held for cattle, on the first Wednesday in every month; this was discontinued about seventy years ago, and a cattle market is now held on Tuesdays, in conjunction with the weekly corn and provision market. There are fairs likewise for horses, cattle, &c., on Whit-Tuesday and December 9th.

This borough was first represented in Parliament in 23 Edward I., and it returned two members from that time until the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, when its future representation, down to 1868, was restricted to one member. It was, although a nomination borough, under the control of the Earl of Hardwicke (the first of whom, viz. Philip Yorke, when Solicitor General, obtained influence here about 1721) and Earl Somers, nearly all the burgage freeholds, scarcely two hundred in number, being their property, and the elections were determined by a few parchment voters. Under the first Reform Act the right of election was extended to the entire parish.

Members of Parliament for Reigate in and since 1800:—

September, 1796.	The Hon. John Somers Cocks.
	Joseph Sydney Yorke, Capt. R.N.
November, 1802.	Joseph Sydney Yorke, Capt. R.N.
	The Hon. John Somers Cocks, who succeeded his father as Lord Somers in January, 1806; in his room, in February, 1806, was elected
	Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Philip James Cocks.
December, 1806.	Hon. Edward Charles Cocks, eldest son of the second Lord Somers.
	Philip, Viscount Royston.
June, 1807.	Philip, Viscount Royston, who died 1808; and in his room was elected
	James Cocks, Esq.
	Major the Hon. Edward Charles Cocks.
November, 1812.	James Cocks, Esq., of Charing Cross.
	Capt. the Hon. John Somers Cocks.
January, 1819.	Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.
	Hon. James Somers Cocks.
April, 1820.	Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.
	Hon. James Somers Cocks, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and in March, 1823, James Cocks, Esq., of Charing Cross, was again returned.
November, 1826.	Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.
	James Cocks, Esq.

* There is also a very curious chimney-piece in the hall, the jambs and transom of which, containing the arms of the Howard family, were originally in Nonsuch Palace, erected by Henry VIII., and removed to Reigate when the old priory-house was built by Lord William Howard, after the dissolution of the monasteries. An engraving of this chimney-piece is given in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. i., under Reigate.

October, 1830.	ADMIRAL SIR JOSEPH SIDNEY YORKE, K.C.B.
	JAMES COCKS, Esq., as before.
January, 1831.	ADMIRAL SIR J. S. YORKE, K.C.B., drowned in May, 1831; in his room was elected
	CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, Capt. R.N., who succeeded as fourth Earl of Hardwicke in 1834.
	JOSEPH YORKE, Esq.
February, 1833.	The first reformed Parliament, and restricted to one member:—
	VISCOUNT EASTNOR SOMERS.
February, 1835.	THE SAME.
November, 1837.	THE SAME. His lordship succeeded as second Earl Somers in 1841, and in February, the same year, his eldest son,
	CHARLES, VISCOUNT EASTNOR, was elected.
August, 1841.	THE SAME.
August, 1847.	THOMAS SOMERS COCKS, Esq., Jun.
July, 1852.	THE SAME.
April, 1857.	WILLIAM HACKBLOCK, Esq. On his death, new writ, February, 1858.
	SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON. On his appointment to the Indian Council, new writ, October, 1858.
	HON. WILLIAM JOHN MONSON.
July, 1859.	THE SAME.
March, 1862.	THE SAME. On the succession of the Hon. Mr. Monson to the peerage as Lord Monson, new writ, January, 1863.
	GRANVILLE W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq.
July, 1865.	THE SAME. On petition, Mr. Leveson-Gower was unseated, April, 1866, and the writ suspended; and by the Reform Bill passed in 1868 the borough was disfranchised.

The town of Reigate gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Peterborough.* It stands upon a rock of fine sandstone, in which, beneath several of the houses, curious

* The Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough, descended from Sir Osbert le Mordaunt, a Norman knight, of Radwell, in Bedfordshire. Sir Osbert possessed that estate by the gift of his brother, who obtained it from the Conqueror, in consideration of his own and his father's good services. John Mordaunt, fifth baron of the family, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Peterborough, by letters-patent, in 1628. His youngest son, John (by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Howard, Lord Effingham, son and heir of Charles, Earl of Nottingham), distinguished himself, as Lord Clarendon has shown, by the most active exertions, attended by wonderful perils, in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. By that sovereign he was created, in 1659, Baron Mordaunt of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, and Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, in the county of Somerset. His son Charles, second Viscount Avalon, was created Earl of Monmouth soon after the revolution of 1688. Celebrated as a wit, and as the friend of Swift and Pope, he acquired extraordinary military fame by numerous gallant achievements in Spain, and in other parts of the continent; and he was most successfully employed on various foreign embassies. "He was," observes Horace Walpole, "one of those men of careless and negligent grace, who scatter a thousand *bon mots*, and idle verses, which we painful compilers gather and hoard, till the owners stare to find themselves authors. Such was this lord: of an advantageous figure and enterprising spirit; as gallant as Amadis, and as brave, but a little more expeditious in his journeys; for he is said 'to have seen more kings and more postilions than any man in Europe.' His enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, and his friendship with Pope, will preserve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have had a solid foundation for fame, and his politics too disinterested for his age and country, shall be equally forgotten. He was a man, as his poet said, 'who would neither live nor die like other mortals.' Yet even peculiarities were becoming in him, as he had a natural ease, that immediately adopted and saved them from the air of affectation."—(*Vide* Walpole's Works, vol. i. pp. 438-9.) His lordship died at Lisbon in 1735, at the age of seventy-seven. His great-grandson, Charles Henry Mordaunt, fifth Earl of Peterborough, and third Earl of Monmouth, died unmarried in 1814, when the earldom of Peterborough and the earldom of Monmouth, with the viscounty of Mordaunt and the barony of Mordaunt of Reigate, became extinct, while the barony of Mordaunt of Turvey devolved upon his lordship's half-sister, Lady Mary Anastasia Grace Mordaunt, as Baroness Mordaunt; and, at her ladyship's decease without issue in 1819, it passed to Alexander Gordon, fourth Duke of Gordon, as heir-general of Charles, third Earl of Peterborough.

excavations have been made. From wells dug in this rock the place is supplied with water. Towards the east end of the town, some years ago, a tunnel was cut through the rock, materially shortening the distance from London.

The town is situated at the base of the chalk-downs which cross the county, and it was constituted a municipal borough in 1863. It is divided into two wards, eastern and western, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and seventeen councillors. Anciently the market-place was at the west end of the town, near the entrance of Nutley Lane. The site, beneath which is a vault, or crypt, ribbed with freestone, is still recognised as that of "The Owlde Market Place." About the time of the Reformation, as is supposed, the market was removed to the opposite end of the town, and a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was then used as the market-house; the assizes also were formerly held in it. The present Market-house and Town-hall, united in a small brick building, were erected about 1708; and in 1801, on the removal of the old prison to the east of the Town-hall, the workmen came to the foundation of the chapel. The remains of that foundation were then cleared away; the prison, or cage, was rebuilt in the mint-yard; and the clock was placed in the turret of the Town-hall. Opposite the market-place is the Swan Inn, records relating to which are extant as far back as 1452.

A little below the neighbouring inn, known as the White Hart, and at the upper end of Bell Street, leading southward, was a chapel said to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence, the walls and roof of which were entire, as those of a dwelling-house, into which the building had been converted, when Manning's first volume of his "History of Surrey" was published in 1804. On the north side of High Street, towards the west end, was a third chapel, dedicated to the Holy Cross. The Public Hall, in the High Street, was erected in 1861. It is a handsome Gothic building, and comprises a lecture hall, class-rooms, &c., for a literary institution, a museum, Freemasons' lodge-rooms, &c.

Formerly the inhabitants of Reigate carried on a considerable trade in oatmeal, in the manufacture of which nearly twenty mills were employed, one of them within the remains of the Chapel of the Holy Cross; but the trade gradually died away, and the mills were demolished.

Reigate Park, forming an elevated terrace of more than half a mile in length, and commanding extensive views, lies on the south side of the town, from which it is divided by the priory estate. It consists of 150 acres, and is part of the manorial demesne. From a survey taken in 1622 it appears that the "old park was well stored with timber trees, and replenished with deer." About 1635 the Lord Monson who then held the manor disparked it, and felled the timber. The site is now much built upon. The wastes of

Earlswood, Reigate Heath, the Wray, Red Hill, and Peteridge Wood were formerly covered with timber, supposed to have been cut down by Lord Monson about the same time.

Advowson, &c.—No notice is taken by the Commissioners for the General Survey of a church at Reigate, nor does any mention of one occur till the time of Richard I. or John. The advowson, originally in the Crown, was, with the manor, vested in the family of Warren. About 1199, Hamelin, the second husband of Isabel, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, gave it, by the name of the Church of Cherchfield, to the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. The priory continued in possession until its dissolution in 1539, soon after which it was given to the family of Skinner, of Reigate. John Skinner, who represented this borough in the Parliament of 14 Elizabeth, possessed it at the time of his decease in 1584, it being then held of the Queen, as of the honour of Hampton Court, by fealty only in free socage. Alice, his widow, daughter of John Pointz, Esq., of Alderley, in the county of Gloucestershire, and sister of William Pointz, Esq., of Reigate, held it for her life in part of her dower. On her decease it devolved on Richard Elyot, of Reigate and of Albury, in right of Elizabeth, his mother, sister and heiress of the aforesaid John Skinner. After numerous transfers it came into the hands of the Rev. Jeoffry Snelson, M.A., instituted to the vicarage in 1782. The patronage is still in the hands of the vicar's family trustees.

The vicarage, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is rated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (20 Edward I.) at 100s. per annum, and in the King's books at £20 5s. 3d. In the Valuation of 26 Henry VIII. it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, but taxed with the payment of 2s. 1d. for synodals, and 7s. 7½d. for procurations. The Registers of this parish are nearly perfect: the baptisms commence in 1556, the marriages in 1559, and the burials in 1561.

Vicars of Reigate in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Jeoffry Snelson*, M.A. Instituted in 1782.
2.—*Richard Filewood Snelson.* Instituted in 1812.
3.—*John Newman Harrison*, M.A. Instituted in 1847.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, occupies an elevated site in the centre of the parish. It is a handsome structure, of squared chalk or limestone. The building consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel, with north and south chapels. At the west end of the church is an embattled tower of hewn stone, thought by some to be of later date than the body. It is of good height, double buttressed, and contains eight

bells.* The buttresses of the church are of the same architecture and material as those of the tower. The chancel and chapel were restored in 1845, and the nave, aisles, and tower, by Sir Gilbert Scott, in 1876. At the east end, north of the chancel, is an unsightly building of brickwork, erected by John Skynner, Esq., in 1513, for a vestry. In an apartment over this is a library, the collection of which, comprising about 1,700 volumes, was commenced in 1701: it is for the use of the parishioners, the vicar being the librarian.

The nave is separated from each of the aisles by five pointed arches, resting on round and octagonal pillars alternately. The north and south chapels are each separated from the chancel by two pointed arches, resting on elegant clustered pillars. The nave and chancel are also separated by pointed arches, and a screen of oak. The pulpit is of oak, hexagonal, and supported by a central pillar. The stone font is small.

The chancel, with its monuments, hatchments, &c., is pleasing in its effect. The great east window, with three tiers of lights, and containing some remains of painted glass, is also very fine. South of the communion-table are four ornamental niches, in the easternmost of which is a piscina.

A great portion of the wall of the north chancel is occupied by the monument of Richard Ladbroke, Esq., of different coloured marbles, in the Corinthian order of architecture. In the centre, on the base, is a reclining effigy of the deceased, supporting himself on his right arm. In his left hand is a celestial crown; on one side is the figure of Justice, and on the other that of Truth, both the size of life. Above are two angels, with trumpets and palm-branches, and in the centre is a resplendent sun. On the upper part of a large grey marble slab are the armorial bearings of the Ladbrokes, below which are inscriptions to several members of the family.

Over the vestry-room door is a brass plate thus inscribed:—

Memorand' q'd in An' D'ni MCCCCCXIIJ. JOH'ES SKYNNER, Gentilman, tam cu' decem libris p'a'ia RIC'I KNYGHT, & cu' quadraginta solidis p'a'ia WILL'I LAKER, ac cu' xviijs. vid. p'a'ia ALICIE HOLMEDEN, necno' cu' xiijs. iiijd. p'a'ia GEORGII LONGEVILE, p' ip'm JOHEM SKYNNER disponend' q'm cu' ciijs. iiijd. de p'priis suis denariis p'aia'b' Parent' suor' i' honore' Dei Omnipote'tis istud Vestibulu' fecit edificari: q'o'm om'm a'ia'm p'piciet' De'.

We insert here a translation of this curious inscription:—

Be it remembered that in the year of our Lord 1513, JOHN SKYNNER, gent., as well with £10 for the soul of RICHARD KNYGHT, and with 40s. for the soul of WILLIAM LAKER, and with 18s. 6d. for the soul of ALICIE

* Formerly there were only six bells, but in 1784 they were recast to their present number through the liberal contributions of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Somers, John Somers Cocks (his lordship's son), Edward Leeds, and William Ballingham, Esqs., representatives of the borough in Parliament; Richard Ladbroke, Esq., of Frenches; Richard Barnes, Esq., and other parishioners. The weights of the respective bells (recast by Robert Patrick, founder, of London) were as follows:—The First bell, 6 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lbs.; Second, 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs.; Third, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.; Fourth, 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.; Fifth, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.; Sixth, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.; Seventh, 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.; Eighth, 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.

HOLMEDEN, and also with 13*s.* 4*d.* for the soul of GEORGE LONGVILE, to be disposed of by the said John Skynner, as with 103*s.* 4*d.* of his own proper money for the souls of his Parents, caused this Vestibule to be built in honour of Almighty God—on all whose souls God have mercy.

Above is a small marble tablet with the following inscription:—

Reader, until thou knowest how to prize
These neyb'ring ashes, passe and spare thine eyes.
Ere thou art priviledg'd to weep, thou must
Be brought acquainted with this noble dust:
And know so elegant a worth lyes heer,
'Twere wrong to stain it with a common Teare.

SIR THOMAS BLUDDER, of Flanchford in this county, approved for faithful service to two renowned Kings; admired for noble hospitality to his Neybours; beloved ingenious sweetnesse to all his Friends; now rewarded for loyalty to his King, constancy in Religion, reverence to God's Church and Ministers, charity to the Poor, and scarce exampled patience in his Imprisonment and Sicknesse, resteth heer. His most observant wife, E. B., the last of three, ever desirous to enjoy him (tho' but in his memory), caused this marble to æternize him.

Over the columns supporting the tablet are the armorial bearings of the Bludder family, namely, *Gu.* a dexter arm bent, *or*, the hand *proper;* impaling *gu.* a fess indented between six billets, *or*.

At the end of the north chancel is an ancient monument of the Bludder family, now greatly dilapidated: when perfect, it displayed the recumbent figures of a man and a woman in white marble, beneath a canopy of the same, enriched with roses, &c., and supported by Ionic columns of black marble; but the canopy is gone, and the mutilated figures are, from damp, almost covered with green moss. At the feet of the statues is a small and somewhat grotesque figure of a female child. On the front plinth of the tablet are the words, "Debemur Morti nos nostraq.;" and at the back of the recess, on a black marble, over the figures, is the subjoined inscription, now read with difficulty:—

Hoc tumulo reponitur (fœlicem expectans Resurrectionem) corpus THOMÆ BLUDDER, nuper de Flanchford in hâc parochiâ, Militis, qui olim Regiæ Classis cibatui præfuit; unâ cum Dominâ *Mariâ* Uxore fidelissimâ, filiâ Christoph. Herris, de Shenvills in Com. Essex, Armiger'. Uterque eâdem septimanâ spiritus suos in manus Domini deposuerunt: Hæc, die Sabbathi, 25 Octobr' anno Dom. 1618; Ætatis suæ, 48: Ille, Sabbatho proximè sequenti, primo die Novembr. Ætatis suæ, 56.—27 Annis amicè, fideliter, & prosperè in matrimonio peractis, liberos (filio Christophero prius defuncto) decem reliquerunt superstites; filios 4, Tho. militem, Henr. Julin. Charol. et filias 6. Dominam *Mariâ*, uxor' Roger. Nevenson de Æstry in Com. Cantii Milit'; *Elizab.* uxor' Tho. Higgs de Colburne in Com. Glocestr' Armig^er^; *Sarâ. Marthâ. Annam. Margaret.*—THO. perdilectus eorum filius natu Max. & Miles, hoc Monumentum memoriæ sacrum lugens posuit.

Amongst various memorials of the Thurland family is one on the north side of the principal chancel, a large monument, exhibiting two full-length figures.

On the opposite side, against the south wall of the chancel, is a neat marble tablet thus inscribed:—

In the adjoining vault, near the remains of Lord William Howard, first Baron of Effingham, are deposited those of his immediate descendant, and next male heir, HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., 2nd son of General Thomas Howard, of Great Bookham in this county. He died September 10th, 1811, aged seventy-five years. He was twice

married; first, to Catherine, daughter of John Carleton, D.D., of Colchester, by whom he left two daughters; and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Viscount Fortrose of the Kingdom of Scotland, by whom he left an only son, Major General Kenneth Howard, then serving in Spain. His integrity and mild manners conciliated the esteem of all who knew him; and by his domestic Virtues, he was particularly endeared to his own family and friends.

The Major-General Howard mentioned in this epitaph succeeded to the barony of Howard of Effingham in 1816, and in 1838 he was created Earl of Effingham.

Against the wall of the north aisle are several modern tablets. One of these is of white marble, representing a scroll suspended from the wall, the lower part resting on the Bible and a volume of Linnæus's Works, thus forming a fold in the scroll, and appearing to conceal a portion of the inscription, which is as follows:—

M.S. ROBERTI SALUSBURY COTTON, arm. Ætat. LXXIII, ex ornatâ et pervetustâ, in agro Cestriensi, prosapiâ oriundus in vicino rure suo plurimos annos commoratus est. Omnium bonarum artium supellectili comparandâ, instruendâ, designandâ, honorem nulli secundum, (jure vero sibi ascitum,) tam apud suos, quam apud exteros, egregié vindicavit; elegantiarum cultor, patronus. MDCCCXXI.

Under the principal chancel is a large vault belonging to the manor of the priory. It was built by Lord Howard of Effingham, the first grantee of that estate, as the resting-place for his family. Among other remains, it contains those of the following persons:—

William, first Baron Howard of Effingham, January 29th, 1572-3; Margaret, his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knt., May 19th, 1581; Catherine, his fourth daughter, September 22nd, 1598; Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, a younger son of the Baron, September 2nd, 1600; James, son of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, who died young, in 1608; Lady Howard, relict of Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, March 1st, 1615; Sir Edward Howard, eldest son of Sir William, of Lingfield, August 11th, 1620; Charles, first Earl of Nottingham, December 23rd, 1624;* Charles, second Earl of Nottingham, 1642; Mary, relict of the said Charles, daughter of Sir William Cockayne, February 11th, 1650-1; Sir Charles Howard, a younger son of Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, March 14th, 1652-3; Charles, third Earl of Nottingham, April, 1681.

On a brass plate, affixed to a black marble gravestone before the communion rails, is the following inscription, the poetical portion of which, from its quaint beauty, merits preservation:—

Here lyeth interred the body of ANNE WORLY, the daughter of William Worly, Esq., and of Alice his wife, who departed this life the 3d day of September, Anno 1653, being about the age of 8 years.

In quiet sleepe here lyes the deare remayne
Of a sweet Babe, the Father's joye and payne:
A prytty Infant, loved and lovinge, she
Was Bewtye's abstract, Love's epitome.
A lytle Volume, but devine, whearein
Was seen both Paradice and Cherubin.
While she lived here, wch was but little space,
A few short yeares, Earth had a heavenly face:

* On the left-hand side of the leaden coffin of this nobleman was the following inscription:—

Heare lyeth the body of CHARLES HOWARDE, Earle of Nottinghame, Lorde High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabethe's Navy Royall att Sea agaynst the Spanyards' invinsable Navy in the yeare of our Lorde 1588; whoe departed this life att Haling Hows the 14 daye of December in ye yeare of our Lorde, 1624, Ætatis sve, 87.

And, dead, she lookt a lovely peice of Claye,
After her shineinge Soule was fled awaye.
Reader, hadst thou her dissolution seen,
Thou would'st have weept, hadst thou this Marble been.

In the churchyard, towards the north-east, is a tomb of Portland stone, erected by Dr. Fellowes to the memory of Francis Maseres, Esq., Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

St. Mark's Church is in the early Decorated style, and was erected in 1860, at a cost of £6,000. St. Luke's was built in 1871, at a cost of £2,300.

The Grammar School, situated near the parish church, was founded in 1675. It was reorganized by order of the Court of Chancery in 1862, and in 1874 a new scheme was prepared by the Endowed Schools Commission. It is both a boarding and day school, and is under the management of fifteen governors.

Schools were built in this parish in 1854, at a cost of £2,750. There are also schools in connection with St. Mark's, built at a cost of £1,000, and likewise in connection with St. Luke's, built in 1871.

The *Benefactions* to this parish have been very munificent. Among them is that of Francis Maseres, Esq., Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer in 1820, who left an endowment for the preaching of a sermon on the afternoon of every Sunday throughout the year. The bequest is recorded in a frame suspended against the wall of the chancel of the parish church. According to the return made to Parliament in 1786 the gross amount of the benefactions was £2,400, producing annually the sum of £104 12s. 8d.

Reigate contains its Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and also a meeting-house of the Society of Friends, with a burial-ground contiguous to it.

Red Hill.

The extent of the parish of Reigate, and the increase of its population, in consequence of its being the junction of the London and Brighton and South-Eastern Railways with the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate branch, rendered an additional place of worship desirable for members of the Establishment, and it was at length determined by the lord of the manor and other influential inhabitants to supply the want. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a Gothic structure, and occupies a commanding site on Red Hill. It consists of nave and chancel, with an octagonal tower and spire at the west end, supported by four lofty open arches, the thrust of which is counterbalanced by the same number of buttresses placed against the angles of the piers, and surmounted by pinnacles.

The edifice is substantially built. The external facings of the walls are of white Suffolk brick, and the windows, copings, pinnacles, string-courses, &c., of Caen stone. There is a circular stone font, supported by eight pillars clustered, and rising from a square basement. The font, presented by the Countess Somers, is from a design by Mr. Moule. The communion plate was presented by Mrs. Price, of Woodhatch; and the bell by Mrs. and Miss Martin, of Reigate. This church was consecrated and opened by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, in 1843.

The district legally assigned to St. John's Church includes the population residing at Red Hill, Linkfield Street, and Woodhatch. Schools were built in connection with this parish in 1856—61, at a cost of £1,100.

A new church, St. Matthew's, was erected here in 1866, at a cost of £7,500, and having a district assigned to it (taken from St. John's and Reigate) with a population of 4,582. Schools were also built in 1866—72, at a cost of £3,400.

The Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, instituted in 1788, and formerly located in St. George's Fields, Southwark, migrated to Red Hill, where they carry on their operations on a farm of about 300 acres. The first stone of the institution here—which consists of five separate houses, with chapel, &c.—was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1849.

At Earlswood is the Asylum for Idiots, instituted in 1847, and considerably enlarged in 1870. A detached infirmary was added in 1877.

The Reigate and Red Hill Cottage Hospital—the benefits of which are limited to the district of the Reigate Union—was established on Red Hill Common in 1866.

In 1860 a Market-hall was erected at Red Hill, opposite the market-field, where, during the month of December, the Reigate and Red Hill Agricultural Society hold their annual show.

EAST BETCHWORTH.

This parish is bounded on the north by that of Hedley, on the east by Buckland, on the south by Leigh, and on the west by Dorking. It extends along the south side of the central range of chalk hills, at the summit of which it adjoins Hedley. Manning says there can be little doubt that West Betchworth was anciently a part of this parish, though it has been long since included in that of Dorking, and in the hundred of Wotton.

Betchworth is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Richard (de Tonbridge) holds

in demesne *Becesworde*, which Cola (Nicholas?) held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are six villains, and ten bordars, with 3 carucates. There are six bondmen; and a mill at 10s.; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields eighty swine for pannage, and six for herbage. There is a Church. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at £9; and now, at £8."

Richard de Tonbridge also held 6 hides in *Becesuurde*, which were assessed with his manor of *Tornecrosta*.*

There are at present in the parish of Betchworth four manors; namely, East Betchworth, Brockham, Wonham, and the reputed manor of Agland Moor.

The Manor of East Betchworth.—This manor was anciently held by the Earls of Warren and Surrey, but it does not appear how they obtained possession of it. Earl Hamelin, in conjunction with his countess Isabel, who died in 1199, gave the advowson of the church of Betchworth to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. This manorial estate descended to John, the last Earl of Warren and Surrey of that family, who, leaving no issue at his death in 1347, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose son and heir of the same name was attainted of treason and beheaded in the latter part of the reign of Richard II.; and a large portion of his estates was bestowed by the King on his son-in-law, Thomas Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk, who died in exile in 1413. Thomas Fitz-Alan, the son of Earl Richard, was restored in blood, and recovered the family estates, of which he died seized in 1416: leaving no children, his three sisters became his coheiresses. East Betchworth was assigned to Joan Fitz-Alan, who married William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, from whose family the title and estates passed, through the marriage of an heiress, to the Nevills, one of whom conveyed this, with other property, to trustees for sale. This manor was purchased, in 1632, by Sir Ralph Freeman, Knt., one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, and Master of the Mint, from whom it descended to the family of Bouverie, in consequence of a marriage connection. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, of Teston in Kent, died seized of it in 1798, having devised the estate to her cousin, the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, a younger son of the first Earl of Radnor, who dying in 1806, it came into the possession of his only son, Charles Henry Bouverie, Esq., who sold it, in 1817, to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose son now owns it.

The manor of East Betchworth was held of the manor of Reigate, by the service of the tenants of the former mowing yearly a meadow on the east side of Bell Street, in Reigate.

* See notice of Thorncroft, in Leatherhead.

This piece of land, forming part of the demesne of the manor of Reigate, was called Friday's Mead, and contained about 4 acres.

The manor-house, known as Betchworth House, was built by Sir Ralph Freeman in the reign of James I. It formerly contained, besides a few pieces of ancient sculpture and statuary, portraits of Sir Ralph Freeman, Martin Freeman, Esq., Sir George Freeman, Sir Thomas More, and others.

The manor of Wonham was formerly held by a family styled De Wonham, from the last of whom it passed to Andrew Cade about 1648. After various transfers it was purchased, in 1787, by the Hon. Charles Marsham, afterwards Earl of Romney, who rebuilt the manor-house. Having succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1793, he sold this estate to John Stables, Esq., whose son, in 1804, resold it to John Henry Upton, Viscount Templetown, its late owner.

The manor of Egland or Agland Moor was sold, in 1739, by Richard Woodman (whose family had long held it) to John Bouverie, Esq., and it passed, with the manor of East Betchworth, to its late proprietor, Mr. Henry Goulburn.

Moor Place, an ancient mansion and demesne, is part of Agland Moor: it adjoins Wonham Park. The house is said to be of the date of Henry VI., but had fallen into much dilapidation, from which it was recovered by a large expenditure, partly by the late Colonel Stables, who occupied it upon his return from India until his death in 1830. The restoration and improvements were continued by J. W. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., who came to reside at Moor Place in 1833. The style of the mansion is Elizabethan. It contains much ancient furniture, and particularly an elaborately carved oak bedstead. The posts consist of large figures representing King David and King Solomon; the tester and head-board are carved; and the latter has the sentence, Remember thy End, in old English character. It is supposed to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and to have been used by him during his residence at Esher. The river Mole passes along the southern extremity of the property, and thence to Mr. Goulburn's park.

Broome Park (formerly named Tranquil Dale), the property of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., consists of about 80 acres; and the attached grounds, extending upwards to the Betchworth hills, comprise nearly 600 acres more. The house occupies a somewhat elevated site, and appears to have been built at three different times. In the dining-room is a curiously carved white marble chimney-piece, brought from an old building in the park, called the Temple. From its subject, the crest of the Briscoes (a greyhound, coursant, *sab.* seizing a hare, *proper*), it probably once belonged to a member of that family.

The grounds are diversified by a small stream and a sheet of water occupying about 6 acres. Here is also a mineral spring, a mild chalybeate.

The benefice of Betchworth is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Southwark. It was valued at 24 marks in 20 Edward I., and is discharged of tenths in the King's books. The church was given by Hamelin, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Isabel, his wife, to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. In 1286 the priory obtained an appropriation from the Archdeacon of London, they providing a competent vicar, with a suitable stipend; and in the same year an endowment was made. In 1288 it was decreed by the Bishop that the vicar should have all the oblations, obventions, and small tithes; and the priors, as rectors, *principale et legatum* in live animals, with the great tithes of corn and hay. In 1544 the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas and William Burnell, to hold *in capite*, under the rent of 19s.; in July, 1546, they were regranted to Roland Hill; and (those grants having been revoked) they were given by Edward VI., in 1547, according to the design of Henry VIII., to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In 1637 the vicarage was augmented: £10 by the Crown, £5 by the Dean and Canons, and £5 by their lessee, notwithstanding which the parliamentary committee, in 1646, reported that Morgan Haynes, minister of Betchworth, had only £16 a year, and in consequence they ordered that the reserved rent of £24, payable out of the impropriation to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, should be paid to him. The poor knights of Windsor complaining of this, it was ordered that if no other means could be found, they must be satisfied out of the rent granted to Mr. Haynes. Other means, however, were found. In 1647 the committee having been informed that, besides the rent reserved in money to the Dean and Chapter, there were other rents of provision, particularly a carcass of mutton, or 13s. 4d., they ordered that all such be paid to Mr. Haynes. It would seem, however, that the rents were not paid as ordered; for, in the return made in 1658 by the jury of the hundred of Reigate to Cromwell's commissioners, the annual value of the vicarage was stated at only £16. In 1729 Edward Fellowes, Esq., executor of Mrs. Ann Tarlton, gave £200 to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of this vicarage. The Dean and Chapter sold the impropriation to the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, under the Act for the redemption of the land tax.

Vicars of Betchworth in and since 1800:—

1.—*James Keigwin.* Instituted in 1762.

2.—*George Heath,* D.D. Instituted in 1805.

3.—*John F. Doveton.* Instituted in 1815.

4.—*George Robert Kensit.* Instituted in 1835.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large stone building of Norman origin, partly rough-cast, and covered with Horsham slate. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, divided by three pointed arches resting on circular columns, and a spacious double chancel at the end of the nave and south aisle, divided by three pointed arches in the same manner. On the north side of the building, nearly in the centre, is a large square tower, in which are five bells.

An old font, merely a basin in a mahogany case, was removed in 1844, and one of

BETCHWORTH CHURCH (1846).

stone, octagonal, with pointed arches, and its three easternmost faces sculptured with different devices, was substituted: it rests on a large circular pillar and four small columns, rising from a square base. On the right of the south entrance is a stoup for holy water, and a piscina against the east wall of the chancel, south of the communion-table. In the chancel is a remarkable old oak chest in a single piece, except the lid. St. Michael's was restored in 1853, at a cost of £2,000.

On the floor of the chancel, north of the communion-table, is a whole-length representation of a beardless priest in brass, with the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Dominus Will'mus Wardysworth, quondam vicarius huj's Eccl'ie, qui obiit vo die Januarij anno D'ni mccccxxxiij, cujus anime p'picietur Deus, Amen.

The robes of the priest are curiously ornamented. Over a chalice, which he appears

to be holding with both hands, is a paten, with a representation of the host, or consecrated wafer, viz. a small cross, and below it the letters I.H.S.

In the chancel is an altar tomb of black marble to "Andrew Cade, Esq., late alderman of the city of London, and a benefactor to the Poore of this parish and of Rygat. Obiit sexto die Octobris, 1662." Near this are other memorials of the Cade family. Against the wall of the south chancel is a black marble tablet with a Latin inscription to "Gabriel Wight de Brockha' armig^r.," who died in 1621.

On a black marble monument of the Harvey family, on the north wall of the chancel, is the following inscription:—

Corpora hic subjacent intumulata STEPHANI HARVEY arm'i (è familiâ Harveiorum perantiquâ de Thurleigh in agro Bedfordiensi oriundi), et Dorothææ uxoris ejus (filiæ Gul. Conyers de Walthamstow in provinciâ Essexiæ Servientis ad Legem et Dorothææ uxoris ejus), quorum felicem sperant resurrectionem charissimi eorum liberi Stephanus, Dorothæa, et Elizabetha lugentes, heu nimium citò amissos, parentum optimos.

Ille } obiit { 6 Dec. 1688, æt. 66.
Hæc } obiit { 27 Dec. 1694, æt. 63.

In eodem etiam tumulo requiescit quod mortale fuit Oliveri Conyers armigeri, fratris unici ejusdem Dorothææ, qui obiit 6 Aprilis 1693.

Omnes eodem cogimur: omnium
Versatur urna seriùs ociùs
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exilium impositura cymbæ.*

On the north wall is a plain marble tablet in memory of the family of the Hon. William Henry Bouverie, son of William, first Earl of Radnor. In the south chancel, on the ground, is a brass plate commemorating the family of Stables, of Wonham, in this parish. There have been several charitable bequests made to the parish, which are duly recorded in the church.

Near the east end of the church, in the burial-ground, is the grave of Captain Morris, the celebrated lyric and Anacreontic bard and *bon vivant* of the last age. It is simply marked by a head and foot stone, the former being thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of CHARLES MORRIS, ESQ., of London, and Brockham Lodge in this Parish; who died on the 11th day of July, 1838, aged 93 years.

BROCKHAM LODGE, which was for many years the summer residence of the above gentleman, and became eventually his final retreat in the winter of his age, is very pleasantly situated at a short distance from Brockham Green. As a lyric poet and perfect master of his craft Captain Morris shone unrivalled, and many of his convivial songs are without a parallel for their glowing cheerfulness, rich and racy humour, good sense, and true social feeling. The Beef-Steak Club presented him with an elegant silver bowl, and the Harmonic Society with a gold cup; and his poetical talents were still vivid

* The above lines are from Horace: *vide* lib. ii. Ode 3, l. 25.

when, at the great age of ninety years, he thus alluded to the former gift in one of his last lyrics:—

"When my spirits are low, for relief and delight,
I still place your splendid Memorial in sight;
And call to my Muse, when Care strives to pursue,
'Bring the Steaks to my Memory, and the Bowl to my view.'

When brought,—at its sight all the *blue devils* fly,
And a world of gay visions rise bright to my eye:
Cold Fear shuns the Cup where warm Memory flows;
And Grief shamed by Joy, hides his budget of Woes.

'Tis a pure holy fount, where for ever I find,
A sure double charm for the Body and Mind;
For I feel, while I'm cheer'd by the drop that I lift,
I'm Blest by the Motive that hallows the Gift."

Brockham.

The manor of Brockham, which belonged to the Earls of Warren, was granted by Earl William, early in the reign of Henry III., to Thomas, son of Ralph Niger. In 1254 John Fitz-Adrian obtained a grant of this land of Brockham, and from his family it passed, in the time of Edward III., to the family of Frowick. After one or two transfers it descended to Henry Wight, who, dying seized of it in 1793, left a will bequeathing part of the estate to Mr. John Wight, of Brabœuf, near Guildford, who was not akin to the testator; and the other part fell to distant relatives.* Brockham is now the property of the trustees of the late Henry T. Hope, Esq., of Deepdene.

In 1848 Brockham Green was formed into an ecclesiastical district for the civil parish of Betchworth; and the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Colonel Edward Goulburn. Christ Church, erected in 1846-7, is a stone structure in the early English style.

There are several cottage residences on the borders of Brockham Green; originally, perhaps, called Brookham Green, from the brook which flows into the river Mole. Brockham Bridge, of four arches, is kept in repair partly by the county, and partly by the hamlet of Brockham.

BUCKLAND.†

This small parish is bounded on the north by Walton-on-the-Hill, on the east by Reigate, and on the south and west by Betchworth. It now contains the manor of Buckland and the reputed manor of Hartswood. The former is thus noticed in the

* "Mr. John Wight, to whom Mr. Henry Wight gave an estate for life in one moiety, and a contingent estate for life in the other, was not personally known to him; but it is supposed that he accidentally heard his name, and on enquiry found that he bore the same arms, and apprehended that he might be descended from one of his family."—Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 212.

† Salmon, after stating that this name will bear several etymologies, observes that there are two Bucklands in Norfolk, thought to be so called from their having been once forest, as the county of Bucks; whilst some have given the

Doomsday Book:—"John holds of Richard (de Tonbridge) *Bochelant*, which Alnoth held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land is . . . . . One carucate and a half are in the demesne: and there are seventeen villains, and eight bordars, with 10 carucates. There is a Church: and there are ten bondmen; and one mill, at 6s. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 100s.: now at £8."

The Manor of Buckland.—From the Testa de Nevill it appears that in the reign of Henry III. five knights' fees and a half in Surrey were held by Alice de Dammartin, of the honour of Clare, and one of these fees was in Bocland. In 1279 John de Wauton, or Walton, vindicated his claim to the right of free-warren in all his lands here, under a grant from Henry III. Guido de Ferre was owner of the manor in 1291, and died seized of it in 1323. It afterwards came into the possession of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1348: from him it descended to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel. Henry Fitz-Alan, the last of his family who enjoyed the title, died in 1581, leaving two daughters his coheiresses; and Buckland became the property of Lord Lumley, who had married one of the Earl's daughters. This manorial estate had been settled by Lord Arundel on Lord and Lady Lumley in 1566, and in the following year they sold the manor of Buckland, with the land called Hartswood, in Buckland, to Herbert Pelham and Roger Dallender, the manor falling to the share of the former, but Dallender afterwards purchased it.

Ralph Dallender, the grandson of Roger, in 1651, sold the estate to Gamaliel Catelyn, Esq., whose son and heir, in 1654, conveyed it to George Browne, Esq. It remained in the possession of his family until John Browne, having died without issue, gave it by will, dated in 1733, to his sister's son, Thomas Jordan, of Gatwick. This gentleman died in 1750, leaving his two sisters his coheiresses; and, on the division of his estates, Buckland fell to the share of his sister Elizabeth, widow of William Beaumont, Esq., from whom it descended to Thos. Beaumont, Esq., who held it in 1808.† His son, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart., of Staughton Grange, Leicestershire, succeeded to this estate.

Beech-wood the honour of the name, which one part of that county abounds in; but, he continues, "I shall leave the matter to be decided by the curious in that sort of knowledge; mentioning only one other which may have as good a Saxon title as the rest.

"This Nation had a distinction of *Folkland* and *Bockland*. Folkland was held by Rusticks and Clowns, paying an annual rent, or performance of Services, such as ploughing the Lord's land, and bringing in his corn in harvest; and the farmers still call Servants in Husbandry, the Folk.—*Bockland* was free and hereditary, and passed by Deed with *Livery* and *Seizin;* which was made by taking a Turf from the Land and delivering it with the Deed;—or it passed by Will, unless the first Purchaser had prohibited; then it must go to the nearest of Kin. Camden shews the form of the grant of Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, to Archbishop Theodore. 'I Ceadwalla have put this Turf of Earth upon the Holy Altar, and for want of Learning have with my own hand made and subscribed the Sign of the Holy Cross.' A Nunnery in the Isle of Thanet was in the same manner endowed by Withred, king of Kent."—*Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 81.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 218—21.

The manor-house, called Buckland Court, adjoins the churchyard. It is the seat of Francis Henry Beaumont, Esq., the present lord of the manor, who has also erected Buckland Lodge.

The Manor of Hartswood.—John de Walton, mentioned above, who held Buckland in the time of Henry III., granted lands in Buckland, including Hartswood, to Robert de Herteswode. In 1539, Anne, widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, conveyed to Thomas Saunder, of Charlewood (afterwards knighted), the manor of Hartswood, with lands in Buckland and Reigate. This manor must have been subsequently purchased by Lord Lumley, as it was sold by him, with Buckland, to Pelham and Dallender, the latter of whom transferred the estate by sale to John Skinner, who died in 1584, seized of the estate. Thomas Moore held it in 1676, and, by will dated that year, he devised it to his only child, Susanna, who married Robert Bristow; and in 1718 the trustees and family conveyed Hartswood to Sir W. Scawen, whose grand-nephew, James Scawen, Esq., in 1781, sold it to Sir Merrik Burrell; and Peter Burrell, afterwards Lord Gwydir, having succeeded to the possession of this manorial property, it was purchased of him, in 1790, by Mr. William Clutton,* whose descendant, Henry Clutton, Esq., is the present owner.

Advowson, &c.—Until Henry, Earl of Arundel, transferred a portion of his estates to John, Lord Lumley, in 1565-6, this advowson accompanied the manor; but Lord Lumley, in 1609, devised it to his sister Barbara, with remainder in succession to Henry and Splandian Llyud, her sons by Humphrey Llyud, her first husband. In 1630 the above Henry Llyud settled it on his son Henry, who sold the advowson, in 1638-9, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, in whom the patronage still remains. The living, a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, is rated at 13 marks in the Valor of Edward I. In the King's books it is valued at £11 12s. 11d., paying synodals 2s. 1d., and procurations 6s. 8d.

Rectors of Buckland in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Willoughby Bertie.* Died in 1820.
2.—*Charles Edmund Keene.* Vacated the living in 1836.
3.—*Thomas Hulse*, LL.B. Instituted in 1836.
4.—*William Francis Hotham*, M.A. Instituted in 1853.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860, and the windows throughout filled with painted glass by Hardman, of Birmingham. The interior was also redecorated, and a new organ added, Mr. H. Woodyer being the architect. The

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 221, 222.

old font, which is octagonal, appears to be the one mentioned by Manning and Bray as having been thrown aside in the vestry, and succeeded by a small marble basin on a slender mahogany pillar. Formerly, according to Aubrey, there were several portions of painted glass in this church. Near the communion rails, on the floor, is a memorial of Peter Priaulx, D.D., a rector of this parish, who died in 1713; and on the walls are tablets to the memory of former rectors.

In the churchyard, which is surrounded by a number of fine large trees, is a railed-in tomb to the memory of James Warre, Esq., who died at Buckland Court in 1833.

In 1862 a school and school-house were built on the village green from the designs of Mr. Woodyer, architect.

The outlying districts of Flanchfort and Hartswood have recently been formed into an ecclesiastical district at Sidlow Bridge, composed of parts of four or five parishes adjoined to and separated from Buckland.

The Register of this parish begins in 1560, being, as is expressed, "a transcript from the old book," and apparently made early in the eighteenth century. It contains two entries of marriages that were solemnised in the church here, before Law. Marsh, Esq., during the time of Oliver Cromwell.

CHARLEWOOD.

This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, adjoins Horley and Leigh on the north; Horley on the east; Newdigate, Leigh, and Rusper in Sussex, on the west; and on the south it borders on Ifield and Crawley, also in Sussex. The soil throughout the parish is a deep clay. The land is supposed to have been in ancient times covered with wood: hence its name.*

Charlewood is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, it having probably been included in the manor of Merstham when the survey took place. Part of the parish is still reckoned within that manor; but there are also the several manors of Gatwick, Hook, Shiremark, and Charlewood, besides the manor of the Rectory of Charlewood. The four first mentioned were at one period consolidated, under the appellation of the manor of Charlewood; but John Sharp, Esq., to whom they belonged previously to 1806,

* In the time of King Charles I., when the several parishes in this county were subject to the charge of carrucage, or the obligation to provide carts and horses for the conveyance of wood and other articles of fuel, &c., for the royal household, the people of Charlewood paid, as a composition for the service, a tax of 2s. for every 20 acres of land.

when he sold part of the estate, reserved the manor of Gatwick, with the manorial services belonging to it, and thus it again became a distinct manor.

The Manor of Gatwick.—At an early period this manor belonged to a family which took their name from it; and in 1304 John atte Longbrugge granted to John de Gatwicke and his heirs, for his fealty and 16s. of silver, a yearly rent of 16d., received of William de Eggelonde, for his capital messuage and 2 acres of land near the churchyard of Horley. The estate appears to have been transferred to the family of Jordan, by the marriage of an heiress, at the beginning of the reign of Richard II., and it continued in that family for nearly two hundred and seventy years. In 1716-17 William Jordan, of Gatwick, was elected M.P. for Reigate, and on his decease in 1720 his son Thomas succeeded to the representation of that borough. The latter was the father of Thomas Jordan, on whose death without issue, in 1750, his two sisters became his coheiresses; and, on the division of his estates, the manors of Gatwick, Charlewood, Hook, and Wykeland (or Weekland, in Newdigate parish) fell to the share of Philippa, wife of John Sharp, Esq. In 1755, a fine having been levied, the property was settled on Mr. Sharp in fee; and his wife having died childless, he by will, dated 1770, disinherited his eldest son by a former marriage, and entailed it on his grandsons, John and James, the sons of his second son, William Jennings Sharp, in succession, with remainders, &c. Dying in 1717, his eldest grandson, John Sharp, succeeded; and that gentleman, in 1785, barred the entail by suffering a recovery, after which, in 1806, as before stated, he sold a portion of the estates, but retained Gatwick. The site of the old manor-house is in the eastern part of the parish, near the high-road from Reigate to Crawley; but Mr. Sharp erected a new mansion still nearer to the road, which acquired the appellation of Timberham, from its vicinity to a bridge anciently styled Kill-man Bridge, "now corrupted into Kilberham, or Timberham bridge, near which there was a great slaughter of the Danes, by the inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex, who fell on the rear of their forces, and gave them an entire defeat." * John K. Farlow, Esq., of Rusham House, Egham, is the present owner of Gatwick.

The Manor of Charlewood.—In 1304 John de Benested, or Bansted, had a grant, by charter from King Edward I., of the right of free-warren in his manor of Charlewood.† He was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 3 Edward II., and in the eighth of the same reign had summons to Parliament as a baron. From the Inquisi-

* Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 187. The name of *Slaughterwick*, or *Slaughterford*, belonging to lands in the neighbouring parish of Leigh, is supposed to have been derived from the same event.

† Calend. Rotul. Chartar. p. 136.

tiones post Mortem it appears that he died seized of lands in Kent, Devon, &c.; but, as none are mentioned in Surrey,* it is probable that this manor had been transferred to some other proprietor, though we meet with no further account of its descent until 1 Edward VI. In that year Sir Robert Southwell, and Lady Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Nevil deceased, conveyed to Henry Lechford, of Charlewood, gent., this manor, with those of Shellwood and Wykelond, and the bondmen and their families, lands called Hills and Slaughterwick in Leigh, and the advowsons of the livings of Charlewood and Leigh. Henry Lechford died in 1567; and his grandson, Sir Richard Lechford, in 1625, sold to Edmund Jordan and Thomas Cole, gent., the manors of Charlewood and Wykeland, but retained the rectory and parsonage of Charlewood, the advowson, and the manor and wastes pertaining to the rectory. Mr. Jordan, who held Gatwick, having become possessed of these estates, they descended to Thomas Jordan, whose sister married Mr. Sharp; and his grandson, who inherited under his will, sold the manor of Charlewood, together with Hook and Wykeland, to Mr. Thomas Kerr in 1806.† By that gentleman it was sold to James Woodbridge, Esq.; and it is now owned by John Clayton, Esq., of Charlewood Park.

The Manor of Shiremark.—This manor is supposed to have derived its name from a stone here marking the separation between the counties of Surrey and Sussex. It belonged to the family of Mulcaster in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., when it was sold to Edmund Jordan, Esq., above mentioned; and it has since passed with the Gatwick estate. When Sir Richard Southwell, in 1547, sold Charlewood, the manor of Shiremark was held by Henry Hancotts, citizen and alderman of London, by the rent of 13s. 4d. and other services; but it is not stated of what manor it was then held.‡

The Manor of Hook.—This is a small manor, which in the reign of James I. belonged to William Hewett, gent., who died seized of it in 1608, leaving a son, a minor, who in 1627 conveyed the estate to —— Symonds; and it subsequently came into the possession of the Jordans of Gatwick, and passed with the Charlewood estate to Mr. Sharp, as above stated. Hookwood, in 1808, belonged to John Sanders, Esq., in whose family it had been vested since 1651.

Hidehurst, formerly with a capital mansion moated round, and a farm, belonged to Henry St. John, of Epsom, who devised it to his grandson, Atwood Wigsell, Esq., of Sanderstead. Mr. Wigsell died without issue in 1795, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Thomas Wigsell, who died in 1805, also without issue. On his demise his

* Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. i. p. 319. † Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 188. ‡ *Id.*

sister, Susanna Wigsell, spinster, succeeded to the property, which she afterwards sold to Mr. Cuddington. That gentleman died in 1827, leaving it to his niece, married to Charles Middleton, Esq., of Lowfield, in this parish.

Sanders Place, or Charlewood Place.—The family of Sanderswas settled here as early as the reign of Edward II., before which they held an estate at Sanderstead. The property here consisted of the mansion called Charlewood Place, and about 600 acres of land: afterwards they had the advowson of the living. Sir Thomas Sanders, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, held the estate in 4 Edward VI., and, dying in 1665, was succeeded by his son Edmund.* In the inquisition taken on the death of Sir Thomas it is stated that he held his estate, or manor, of Sanders Place of Henry Lechford, as of his manor of Charlewood. Edmund Sanders was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1623; and his only son Edward, who died without issue in 1662, left all his lands in Charlewood, and the advowson of the living, to his sister, Elizabeth Bradshaw, in fee. She sold the estate to Sir William Throckmorton, who in 1673 conveyed it to Sir Andrew King; and from him it passed by sale, in the following year, to Lord Aungier, Earl of Longford. In pursuance of the will of that nobleman, dated 1700, the property was sold in 1716, together with the advowson of the living, to Henry Wise, Esq., of Brompton Park, Middlesex.† He died in 1738; and on the death of his son and suc-

* Nicholas Sanders, the famous Jesuit, a writer on Theology and Ecclesiastical History in the middle of the sixteenth century, was a native of Charlewood, and a member of the family settled at Sanders Place. He was, according to Wood, the son of William and Elizabeth Sanders and was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he was admitted to a fellowship in 1548, and in 1551 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth the young student's zeal for the ancient faith induced him to relinquish the profession of law for that of divinity; and having quitted his native country, he went to Rome, where he was ordained a priest, and created Doctor of Divinity. He attended Cardinal Stanislaus Hosius at the Council of Trent, on which occasion he displayed to advantage his talents for controversy.

When the Spaniards invaded Ireland, in 1579, to support the Earl of Desmond in his insurrection against the English Government, Father Sanders accompanied the expedition, with the character of Papal Nuncio, and in that country he died, but the time and manner of his death have been variously represented. Camden says that after the defeat of the Irish insurgents Sanders "was miserably famished to death, when forsaken of all, and troubled in mind for the bad success of the rebellion, he wandered up and down among woods, forests, and mountains, and found no comfort or relief."—(*Annales Reg. Elizabeth*, sub. ann. 1583.) But this vague statement is inconsistent with the circumstantial narrative of Philip O'Sullivan, in his "Compendium of the History of Catholic Ireland," quoted by Wood, from which we learn that the death of Father Sanders was owing to disease, probably occasioned or aggravated by hardships, but that he died in his bed, surrounded by friends and brethren in the faith which he had so zealously professed. Camden asserts that he died in 1583, but others date his death in 1580 or 1581. He published various works in defence of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, but is chiefly known as the author of a treatise, "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani Lib. Tres," which has been repeatedly printed. The object of this production was to show that what is termed the Reformation of the Church of England was entirely owing to the passion of Henry VIII. for Anne Boleyne. Burnet's "History of the Reformation" was professedly written to counteract the effect of the treatise of Sanders, of which a French translation appeared in 1673. (Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses," vol. i. col. 204—6; Manning and Bray, "Surrey," p. 191.)

† In Aubrey's "Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey," published in 1718 (vol. iv. p. 255), it is stated that the "Lord of the Manor and Patron was Robert Wise, an eminent Gardener, who had the chief care of the royal gardens at

cessor, Matthew Wise, without issue, in 1776, the estate devolved on his brother Henry, whose son and heir, Henry Christopher, died in 1805, having devised his property here to his son, the Rev. Henry Wise, rector of the parish of Charlewood.

Several extensive portions of common land in this parish were enclosed during 1844, and some of the old footpaths done away with.

Advowson, &c.—The advowson of the church of Charlewood before the Reformation belonged to the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury; and Henry VIII., in 1539, granted it, together with the advowson of Leigh, to Sir T. Nevil and Sir R. Southwell. There is a manor connected with the rectory, for which courts have been held by most of the rectors. The advowson was conveyed by Southwell to Henry Lechford in 1547; Thomas Sanders, or Saunders, held the patronage of the living in 1658; it afterwards came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Bradshaw, who sold it to Sir William Throckmorton; and at length it passed with the Charlewood Place estate, as already mentioned, to the family of Wise.

The benefice is a rectory * in the deanery of Ewell, valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at £13 6s. 8d., and in the King's books at £19 16s. 8d., paying a pension of 10s., and 6s. 8d. to the Dean of the Peculiar, the living being in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the return to the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1658 the value of the tithes is stated at £120, and that of the glebe at £16.

Rectors of Charlewood since 1800:—

1.—*Henry Wise*, M.A. Instituted in 1805.
2.—*Thomas Burningham*, M.A. Instituted in 1855.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is partly of early Norman workmanship, and consists of two spacious aisles (the interior of which is in a remarkably antiquated and rude style), with a chancel at the end of each. In the centre of the north side is a large, low, embattled tower, containing six bells. Over the south porch is a sundial, bearing this inscription:—

Orate pro animâ Thome Sander et *Johanne* uxoris ejus, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum.

Kensington." In this passage Aubrey has erroneously inserted the name of Robert instead of Henry Wise. The latter was partner in the Brompton Park Nursery with Mr. George Loudon, and also the designer of the grounds at Blenheim.

* "It seems," observe Manning and Bray (vol. ii. p. 192), quoting from the Court Rolls, on the authority of Mr. Glover, "as if there had been formerly a Vicar as well as a Rector, for in 8 Henry IV., Richard, Vicar of Charlewood, held lands of the manor of the Rectory. 17 Henry VII. the Queen was in possession of 7 acres of land called Colmansham held of this manor; but as she could not be called on to do fealty, the entry on the Roll by the Steward is, *that the Lord must be consulted on that point.*"

The porch is lighted on one side by a quatrefoil opening, and on the other by a double lancet window. Here is a stoup for holy water.

The aisles are divided from the chancels by two obtuse-pointed arches, resting on an octangular column. The south aisle is further separated from its chancel by a curiously wrought oaken screen, on which are carved the arms of Sanders, impaling Carew twice, with the letters R.S., supported by two angels. In the centre is the letter M. under a crown, also supported by two angels. On each side of this the letters R.S., supported by griffins, are repeated. Over the screen are the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments, above which are the royal arms. The chancel to the north aisle, in which the communion-table is placed, has a waggon roof, and is separated by a semicircular arch from the belfry, which is divided from the aisle by a pointed arch. The pulpit is of oak, octagonal, and carved. On three of its sides are texts of Scripture inscribed on tablets; and close to the bottom, in the wall, is a piscina of ornamental workmanship. The font is of plain stone, octagonal in form, and supported by a rude square pillar. In one of the east windows are slight remains of painted glass. In the north and south aisles are several indents of brasses, evidently those of the Sanders family mentioned by Aubrey. This church was restored in 1859, at a cost of £1,000. Here are several memorials of the Jordan family, of Gatwick.

On the south wall is a brass of a man and woman kneeling, a desk between them. On a scroll before him are the words, "In te D'ne speravir;" befoe her, "Miserere mei Deus;" behind him, four sons; and behind her, six daughters; with this inscription:—

Here is buryed NICHOLUS SAUNDER, Esquyer, and *Alys* his wyfe, daughter of John Hungate, of the Countey of Yorke, Esquyer, father and mother to Thomas Saunder, Knyght, Kyngs Remembrancr of the Excheker; which Nicholas decessed the xxix day of August, in ye firste yeare of the reigne of Quene Mary, an. Mvcliij.

Armorial bearings:—Sab. a chev. *erm.* betw. three bulls' heads cabossed, *arg. Sab.* three lions passant, *or.* His wife's:—*Gu.* a chev. engrailed between three talbots sejant of the same.

In 1844, whilst the church was under repair, two niches were uncovered, one on each side of the great window in the north chancel, apparently for the reception of statues: they were found painted in blue and red, and the colours quite fresh.

In the churchyard, which is crowded with memorials, are several elaborately wrought marble tombs of the Saunders family. On the south side is a decayed yew-tree.

A new church, schoolroom, and cottage hospital have been built in this parish. It is mentioned as a singular fact that though many fresh houses and cottages have been erected within recent years, and few pulled down, the population has decreased.

KINGSWOOD LIBERTY.

Under the account in the Doomsday Book of Ætwelle, or Ewell, is this passage:—"The men or jurors of this Hundred declare that 2 hides and 1 virgate, which belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, have been detached from it, the Bailiffs having appropriated the lands to their friends, as they did likewise a tract of wood and one croft." This, as remarked in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," "was probably no other than that tract of land which lies on the southern extremity of this parish, and still retains its ancient name of KING'S-WOOD." Salmon conjectured that Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, added this land to the neighbouring manor of Banstead, which belonged to him. But whoever may have appropriated the land, it must have reverted to the Crown as early as the reign of Henry II., who gave it, together with Selwood (both as portions of the manor of Ewell), to the Prior of Merton. In 36 Henry III. the right of free-warren here was granted to the prior; and in 1291 Edward I. granted a license to enclose Kingswood, therein stated to be a hamlet in the parish of Ewell, and beyond the bounds of the forest of Windsor.

After the dissolution of the priory of Merton in 1538 this manor reverted to the Crown, and, together with the capital manor of Ewell, was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court. Queen Elizabeth, by letters-patent dated 1563, granted it, with the mansion-house, &c., to William, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household, the Lady Margaret his wife, and their heirs male. That nobleman died in 1572-3, but Lady Margaret Howard survived until 1581, when the estate came into the possession of her son Charles, Lord Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, who was sometime Lord High Admiral of England, and acted as Lord High Steward of England at the coronation of James I. His lordship died in 1624, at Haling House, near Croydon. The eldest son of this peer having died before him, leaving no male issue, this manor, as well as his titles and his other entailed estates, devolved on his son Charles, who died without issue in 1642, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles Howard, jun.,* who also died childless in 1681, when the title of Earl of Nottingham became extinct. On the decease of the second consort of the second Lord Nottingham in 1650-1, the manor of Kingswood, which she had held in dower, is supposed to have come into the possession of

* Charles Howard, second Baron of Effingham, and first Earl of Nottingham, was twice married: first, to Catharine, daughter of Lord Hunsdon; and secondly, to Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Murray. By the former he had two sons, William and Charles; by the latter four sons, one of whom was named Charles. This circumstance of the same baptismal name being borne by two of the sons of Lord Nottingham, who successively inherited his titles, has occasioned some confusion in the history of his family. Manning has given two pedigrees of the Howards, in one of which ("Surrey," vol. ii. p. 355) Charles Howard, the third Earl of Nottingham, is represented as the son of Charles, the second earl, who, in fact, had no children. In another pedigree (p. 690) the half-brothers are properly described.

Sir John Heydon. That gentleman was the son of Sir Wm. Heydon, a military officer who lost his life in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé in 1627; and in consideration of his services, his son, in 1630, obtained a grant, under letters-patent, of the reversion of the fee-simple of this manor to trustees for his benefit. It seems probable that Sir John Heydon had sold his reversionary interest in this manorial estate, for Mr. Manning says he "continued so short a time in possession that his name does not appear upon the rolls."

Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt., Alderman of London, held a court-leet and court-baron here, as lord of the manor, in 1660. He died in 1682, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Bludworth, Esq., who held the manor till 1701. Thomas Harris, Esq., was the next proprietor, and held his first court in 1708. His son, Thomas Harris, gent., of Banstead, was lord of the manor in 1730: from him it passed to his nephew, John Hughes, whose father, Isaac Hughes, Esq., of Banstead, held a court in the name of his son, then an infant, in 1746. The manorial estate was sold by Mr. Hughes, in 1791, to Wm. Jolliffe, Esq., who, dying in 1802, left it to his son, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Alcock, Esq., who transferred it to Sir John Cradock-Hartopp, its present owner, and patron of the living. This gentleman had bought out all the copyholders and their rights, so that the whole of the large common of 1,000 acres is his in fee-simple.

There was formerly a chapel in the hamlet of Kingswood, but the time of its foundation is uncertain. It is not noticed in the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices by Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, towards the close of the reign of Edward I., nor in that of Bishop Beaufort, in Henry VI.; but in the deed of endowment of the vicarage of Ewell in 1458 it is expressly mentioned, it being stipulated that the Vicar of Ewell for the time being should be under no obligation to celebrate mass in this chapel, or go to the hamlet of Kingswood to perform any offices of the Church; but the Prior of Newark, who held the rectory, should provide a priest to do duty as chaplain of Kingswood. It was further ordained by this deed that on the decease of any inhabitant of Kingswood, if the corpse were removed to Ewell for interment, the vicar should meet the funeral procession at Provost's Cross, on the south side of Ewell, which is alleged to have been the custom from ancient time.* In the return made to Cromwell's commissioners in 1658, it is stated that the living of Chipstead was worth £112 per annum, and that the liberty of Kingswood "(a member of Ewell), was fit to be united to that parish, lying five miles from the parish church of Ewell, and within two of Chipsted church; paying all taxes with Chipsted,

* Register of Bishop Wainflete, i. p. 2, fol. 52 a, &c. "This shews," says Manning, "that though there was a place of Worship at Kingswood, there was no place of Interment; and indeed, to this day, the inhabitants of this Hamlet marry, christen, and bury, at the Church of Ewell, and contribute to the repairs of the same."—*Surrey*, vol. i. p. 462.

except church and poor; having 12 families, and the tithe worth £28 a year." * Nothing further, however, was then done, but about the termination of the same century the great tithes of this liberty were purchased and annexed to the vicarage of Ewell by Henry Compton, Bishop of London.

At what time divine service was discontinued in the chapel mentioned is not recorded, but a small district church was erected in 1835. It was substantially built in the Norman style of architecture, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Andrew. Mr. Alcock, the then lord of the manor, gave £250 towards the building of a parsonage-house, and two grants of £200 were made from Queen Anne's Bounty. The ecclesiastical district annexed to Kingswood includes a part of the adjoining parish of Banstead.

A new church, also dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected here in 1852, at a cost of between £8,000 and £10,000. Recently considerable additions have been made to the vicarage. In 1876 schools for boys, girls, and infants were opened on the common by the Banstead and Kingswood School Board.

The population of Kingswood now numbers about 1,100. The liberty comprises about 1,800 acres, of which about a quarter are woodland.

Kingswood Warren, the seat of Sir John W. Cradock-Hartopp, Bart., is embattled and ornamented with turrets in the castellated style. On these premises is a well sunk many years ago; its depth is 300 feet, being entirely through chalk, and there are usually within it about 100 feet of water.

HORLEY.

This parish, situated in the Weald of Surrey, is bounded on the north by Reigate and Nutfield; on the east by Buckland and Horne; on the south by the parish of Worth, in Sussex; and on the west by Leigh and Charlewood. It is one of the largest parishes in Surrey, comprising 7,640 statute acres. The general soil is a strong deep clay, and travelling in the winter season by any cross-road is almost impossible. A powerful spring, forming one of the branches of the river Mole, which rises at Merstham, runs through Mason's Bridge Farm, in this parish, and unites with another branch from Tilgate, in Sussex.

No notice of Horley occurs in the Doomsday Book. The parish now comprises the manors of Horley, Beeres, Lodge, and Kinnersley, and also parts of the manors of Reigate and Banstead.

* Manuscripts in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.

THE MANOR OF HORLEY.—This manor anciently belonged to the monastery of Chertsey; and after the Reformation it appears to have been given by Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Carew, on whose attainder in 1539 it must again have reverted to the Crown. Sir Robert Southwell is supposed to have obtained a grant of this estate in the reign of Edward VI., and in 35 Elizabeth he, in conjunction with his wife Margaret, conveyed the manor, rectory, and advowson, with various lands and rent, to Robert Bristow, of whose family or representatives the property was purchased by Matthew Carew, a Master in Chancery. He sold it to James Crowmer, Esq., who in 1602 conveyed it to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, who have held it ever since. There is also a manor, or reputed manor, formerly called Dackehurst, but now Duckhurst, partly in this parish, and partly in Capel, which belongs to the same hospital.

THE MANOR OF BEERES, OR BURIES.—As early as the fourteenth century this manor was held by a family named De Bures. In 1546 a manorial court was held here in the name of Andrew Norman, to whom the estate was let to farm; and in 1557 Richard Bray was lord of the manor, which was alienated by his son and heir, John Bray. After having had several successive owners it became the property of Nicholas Charrington, Esq., who held a court here in 1625. In 1808 the estate was held by his descendant, John Charrington, brewer, of Mile-end Road, London, and it still remains in his family. The river Mole divides this estate from Hartswood, in Buckland.

THE MANOR OF KINNERSLEY, OR KINWARSLEY.—Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, executed and attainted of treason in 1521, held this manor, which having escheated to the Crown, Henry VIII. granted it to John Scot, whose son and heir of the same name died in 1558. The estate afterwards became the property of John Cowper, Esq., whose family held lands at Horley in the reign of Edward IV. After passing through various hands this manor was sold, in 1797, to Mr. Robert Piper, of Dorking, who died in 1803, and left the manorial estate to his four sons. Since that period it has several times changed hands.

THE MANOR OF LODGE.*—John Bury, Esq., died in 11 Edward IV., seized of the manor of Loge, in the parishes of Horley and Horne, and of the lands of Uham, Lockynlane, Stapilham, Smitham, Blakemores, Joyners, and Speresland, in the parish of Horley.† In 1582 Thomas Twyner died seized of a fourth part of this manor, and the whole of it belonged to William Fromondes, of East Cheam, in 5 James I. After numerous transfers subsequently to 1808, this manor was sold to the Rev. H. Des Vœux, of whom it was

* From the Inquisitiones post Mortem (17 Edw. III.) it appears that Roger Saleman, and Alice his wife, held lands and tenements at Logge, in Burstow and Horlee. In the parish church the armorial bearings of the family of Saleman are displayed in several of the windows, and on a tomb, which will be subsequently noticed.

† Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. iv. p. 553.

purchased by George Birch, Esq. The house is a handsome villa residence situated in a pleasant park.

Aldhagh.—There was an estate called Aldhagh, consisting of a messuage and land in Horley, which in 1316 was granted by John de Hever to Henry and Nicholas Redstone. It seems to have been alienated by John, son of Henry Redstone, in 28 Edward III., and after having had intermediate proprietors, it was held, in 1508, by Roger att Gate, and Lettice his wife, by the name of Esthevers, alias Redstons, late the property of H. Saunder, gent., of Ewell.

Erbridge.—This is a borough or section of the parish of Horley, but belonging to the manor of Charlewood. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., Sir Robert Southwell, and Margaret his wife, conveyed to Henry Lechford, *inter alia*, the estate of Erbridge, which had belonged to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury. In 44 Elizabeth it had come into the possession of Richard Bonwicke, of Horley, from whose family it passed to the Spences of South Malling, in Sussex, and at length, after repeated transfers, it was conveyed by John Mitchell, Esq., in 1758, to John Sharp of Gatwick, in Charlewood, whose grandson of the same name, in 1805, sold Erbridge to Mr. Thomas Packham. That gentleman died in 1810, leaving it to his daughter, Sarah Lucy Guise, by whom the estate was left, at her death in 1839, to William Nunn, Esq.

The Estate of Herewaldesle, Harrowsleyd, or Harwardesley.—It is stated in the Testa de Nevill that the Countess of Warren held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Harwaldesle, of the honour of Clare, in the reign of Henry III. In 23 Edward III. the fee of this manor belonged to Hugh le Despenser, a maternal descendant of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. Reginald de Cobham was lord of the manor in the reign of Richard II., and in 18 Henry VI., Isabella, Countess-Dowager of Warwick, daughter of Thomas Spencer, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of a third part of a knight's fee in Harwaldeslee.* The estate at length became the property of John Covert, Esq., who died seized of it in 18 Henry VII., leaving three daughters his coheiresses, the eldest only five years of age.†

The rectory and advowson of Horley anciently belonged to the abbot and convent of Chertsey, and in 5 Edward II. Abbot John de Rutherwick obtained the appropriation, and was inducted into the church by Archdeacon Barthon. Henry VIII., by his letters-patent dated 1539, granted both the rectory and advowson to Sir Robert Southwell in exchange for the rectory of Horsham, and after several intermediate possessors they

* Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. iv. p. 195.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 194—200. For further particulars see under Horne, vol. iii. pp. 352—4.

became the property of Christ's Hospital, as already stated. The Registers have been well kept, and are considered to be perfect from 1578.

Vicars of Horley in and since 1800 :—

1.—*William Sparrow*, M.A. Instituted in 1791.
2.—*Frederick William Franklin*, M.A. Instituted in 1817.
3.—*Edward Rice*, D.D. Instituted in 1828.
4.—*William Holled Hughes*, B.A. Instituted in 1853.
5.—*Edmund George Peckover*, M.A. Instituted in 1871.

During the incumbency of Dr. Rice there were established National Schools for boys and girls, with two schoolrooms, and a house for the master and mistress; a clothing club for the benefit of the poor; and a medical club for the same purpose, in which latter object Horley is associated with Burstow and Charlewood.

The church, which is in the archdeaconry of Southwark and diocese of Rochester, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, substantially built with stone. On the south side an additional part, a sort of transept, was erected towards the end of last century, and fitted up with pews belonging to Gatwick House. At the north-west angle is a shingled tower containing eight bells, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The general entrance is by the porch on the north side. The pulpit is octagonal, and of oak. The font is a square shallow basin of Sussex marble, supported by a circular pedestal, and quite plain.

Formerly the upper compartments of three windows in the north aisle, and the north window of the chancel, were ornamented with shields of arms, and there were also the figures of two knights kneeling upon cushions. Of these there are still some richly coloured remains. In the east window is the triangle, an emblem of the Trinity. On a stone in the chancel is a small brass figure of a man in a long gown, and with long flowing hair: the inscription is gone. Within an ornamental arch in the north aisle is a brass figure, about two-thirds of the size of life, perfect, and, though not elaborately engraven, remarkably handsome. It represents a woman with her hands lifted as in prayer: the top of the head-dress is flat, but much swelled out at the sides. At the feet is the following inscription :—

Of your Charite pray for the soule of Johan Fenner, late wyf of John Fenner, Gent. whiche Johan deceased the 2 day of July, in the year of our Lord 1516, on whose soule J'hu have mercy. Amen.

Within the north aisle, and behind an open ornamental arch on the north side of the chancel, is an ancient effigy of a man in armour in stone; his head covered with mail,

his legs lying straight, covered also with mail in straight ribs; the feet resting on a lion, whose tail is curled over his side and back. The right arm is broken off; the left hand rests on a spread eagle, charged with a leopard's face, carved on the stone. This monument has no inscription; but there is a vague tradition that it was raised to the memory of Lord Sonds, or Sandes, resident at Coulsdon Court, and thought to be the builder of Horley Church. The arms mentioned above, however, appear to be those of Saleman, and the same as were formerly in several of the windows, viz.:—*Arg.* a spread eagle, double-necked, *sab.* charged with a leopard's face, *or*.

The Register of this parish begins in 1578.

LEIGH.

This is a small parish in the Weald of Surrey, bordering on the north on Reigate and Betchworth, on Buckland and Horley to the east, on Charlewood to the south, and on Newdigate to the west. The soil is a deep clay, and the roads were in former years nearly impassable in winter and rainy weather. As this parish is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, it was probably included in the royal manor of Churchfield, or Reigate, at the time of the Norman survey, otherwise it might have been reckoned a part of Ewell, another of the Crown manors, and of which Selewode, or Shelwood, now the principal manor in Leigh, was a member in the time of Henry II.

The Manor of Shelwood.—In 1156 Henry II. gave to the Prior of Merton, in this county, Selewode and King's Wode, in frank-almoigne, together with the manor of Ewell, to which they pertained; and in 1252 (36 Henry III.) the convent obtained a grant of free-warren for all their lands here.* After the suppression of the priory Henry VIII., in 1539-40, granted Shelwood, with other lands in this parish, to Sir Thomas Nevil for his life, with remainder to Sir Robert Southwell, Knt., and his wife Margaret, the daughter of Nevil. After the decease of Sir Thomas in 1547, Southwell and his wife conveyed this manor, with Charlewood and other estates, to Henry Lechford, Esq., in whose family it

* In 10 Henry III. an inquest was taken for the purpose of determining the custom and services of tenants in Selewood at the time of the original grant to Merton Priory. It was alleged that they ought to repair in harvest-time to the *bid-ripe* (reaping in harvest) of the manorial lord: the jury disallowed this, but found "that the Tenants of those lands could not marry a son or a daughter out of the precincts thereof without licence of the Prior: but that they might so marry within the same: it appeared also that they were subject to the payment of Peter-pence and other rates." In 1635, at a court-baron held for the manor of Shelwood, the homage present, among other customs, that "Copyhold estates descend to the eldest son, and if no son, to all the daughters equally: but the widow to have one-third of the copyhold of which her husband died seised, for life, if she claim it at the next court." The heriot, on the death of copyholder or freeholder, or on the alienation of a copyholder, was the best live beast. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 180.)

remained until 1634, when Sir Richard Lechford, Knt., transferred all his landed property in Surrey to Sir Garret Kemp, Knt., and John Caryl, Esq., by whom, in 1649, Shelwood was alienated in trust for Edward Alston, M.D., who obtained full possession in 1653. In the following year Sir Ambrose Browne, Knt., of Betchworth Castle, was owner, and his three sons, Sir George Browne, Ambrose, and John, succeeded each other in this property, which, however, had been separated from the demesne lands under the provisions of an Act of Parliament obtained in 13 Queen Anne, 1714. All the brothers dying without issue, John, the last survivor, devised this manor to his nephew, Thomas Jordan, of Gatwick, who died unmarried in 1750, leaving two sisters and coheiresses. Three years afterwards the manors of Shelwood and Buckland were on a partition allotted to Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont, whose grandson, Thomas, sold Shelwood to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, in 1806. The demesne lands, which had several intermediate owners after the decease of John Browne in 1736, had been purchased by the same nobleman, in 1799, of Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius Cayley, to whom her husband had devised them in 1798.*

Leigh Place, now a farmhouse, is surrounded by a moat, and has evidently been a mansion of some importance.† In the reign of Henry VI. it was the property and residence of the Arderns, who had estates in Sussex, one of whom, John, was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1432.‡ His son John was Esquire of the Body to Henry VII., and was interred, with several of his family, in a vault below the chancel in Leigh Church. In 1530 this estate was sold by Sir John Dudley (Duke of Northumberland) to Edward

* This manor of Shelwood comprises the chief part of the parish, but the manors of Banstead, Reigate, East Betchworth, Brockham, and Beers extend into it; and there is a strip of Leigh parish, called Dunshott, running down near the church, for which a headborough is appointed at the court of Banstead, it being in that manor. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 180.) In Leigh parish is a farmhouse called Swains, which, according to tradition, was inhabited by Ben Jonson, the poet; and a room within it is still called the Study. (*Id.*)

† At Leigh Place, in a small frame, are the following particulars of the early owners of this estate, as collected by the late Mr. R. C. Dendy:—

"The first inhabitants of this place which I can trace were the great family of Brewse, or Brewose, who followed the fortunes of the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066. They were possessed of many lordships in Surrey, and of 42 manors in Sussex. Jno. de Brewse having escaped from the tyrant, King John, who starved two of his brothers to death in Windsor Castle, married a daughter of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and died in 1232. Lord William his son was of Findon in Sussex. Sir Peter de Brewse, third son of this William, had a younger son, Sir John, who resided here. The next who succeeded was Sir George, his son, who died 1419; he possessed the manors of Imworth, Walton and Bookham in Surrey, and Crawley, Sedgwick, and Nuthurst in Sussex. John de Arderne was the next resident (1420); he was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex [in 1432]; [whose son John was] Esquire of the body to Henry VII., a great favourite, and succeeded to many of the manors of the Brewses. 1500: Thomas, Earl of Surrey, next he came to the estate in the paternal line of the Brewses."

‡ It appears from Sir William Burrell's "Collections for Sussex" in the British Museum (Rape of Hastings, p. 93) that the estates of Sir Thomas Ardern were seized by the Crown, on account of his having killed Nicholas de Poynings, and committed a rape on Margery, widow of Nicholas de la Beche. The widow was pacified by his marrying her, and the lands were restored; the murder seems to have been forgotten. ("Surrey," vol. ii. p. 183.)

Shelley, of Findon, from whose family it passed to the Copleys on the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Shelley, Knt. (made a Justice of the Common Pleas by Henry VIII.), with Sir Richard Copley, afterwards of Sutton. William Copley, his grandson, died in 1643, when the inheritance devolved on his grand-daughters, Mary and Anne, to the former of whom, married to John Weston, Esq., of Sutton Place, this estate was allotted on a partition, but subject to a settlement in jointure. In 1649 the Westons assigned their interest to John Woodman, who had been a tenant here many years, and who, in 1651, sold it to Robert Bristow, of Horley, gent. The latter had already purchased the lien under the marriage settlement, and in 1655 he also paid a sum of money to the Copleys of Gatton, "who thereupon conveyed the estate to him, and levied a fine." In 1700 it was resold to Jas. Budgen, Esq., of Newdigate, whose descendant (in the fourth degree), Thomas, a captain in the Surrey Militia, transferred this property, in 1806, to Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., its late owner, and it is still vested in his family. On this estate, and in the moat surrounding the mansion, various coins of Edward I. and subsequent monarchs have been found, together with a cannon-ball and other military relics. An antique silver cup was also discovered in one of the wings of Leigh Place when under repair, about fifty years ago.

Advowson, &c.—Leigh is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Southwark and diocese of Rochester. In the Valor of Edward I. it was returned at 12 marks, and in a survey made in 4 Edward VI. at £15 15s. 3½d., paying for procurations 7s. 7½d., and for synodals 2s. 1d. The advowson was given by Hamelin, Earl of Warren, and Isabel his wife, to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, in the reign of Richard I. It was afterwards exchanged with the priory of Newark, in this county, and, becoming vested in the Crown at the time of the suppression, was granted, with the manor of Shelwood, to Sir Thomas Nevil, in 1539-40, by Henry VIII., in whose reign it ceased to be a rectory. In 1790, after having had various intermediate possessors, the advowson and curacy were transferred to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, whose devisee and executor, Henry Howard, Esq., sold it in 1819. The purchaser was the Rev. Joseph Fell, who transferred it to the Rev. Joseph Hodgson in 1823; and in the same year the latter again sold the property to R. C. Dendy, Esq., of Leigh Place, in whose trustees the patronage is now vested. The vicarage comprises both the great and small tithes of 932 acres of land in this parish. In the episcopate of the late Bishop of Winchester (Samuel Wilberforce) the living was created a vicarage. The present income from all sources (principally from Queen Anne's Bounty) amounts to £140 per year. The Registers commence in 1579 for baptisms, and in 1584 for marriages and deaths.

Rectors of Leigh in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Joseph Fell.*
2.—*T. D. Haslewood.*
3.—*Joseph Hodgson.* Instituted in 1823.
4.—*John Herbert,* M.A. Instituted in 1843.
5.—*George Whitlock,* M.A. Instituted in 1860.
6.—*John Aston Whitlock.* Instituted in 1871.
7.—*Henry Edmund Legh,* M.A. Instituted in 1874.
8.—*Walker King,* M.A. Instituted in 1878.

Leigh Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a substantial fabric, constructed of

LEIGH CHURCH.

Merstham stone and rubble-work. It consists of nave and chancel, a south porch, and at the west end a square tower, surmounted by a wooden belfry containing four bells. The walls are strengthened by low buttresses, and the roof is chiefly covered with Horsham slate. Within the tower, which opens to the nave by a wide obtuse arch springing from massive piers, is a stoup in the south wall. The nave is occupied by a rude kind of low pewing, but little posterior, possibly, to the time of the Reformation; that in the chancel is mostly higher, and has the date 1679. The pulpit is small. The font is a large circular basin of lead, for immersion.

In the floor of the chancel, and partly crossed by the communion rails, are several indented slabs in memory of the Arderns, of Leigh Place, who appear from the arms to have been originally of Warwickshire. On the more southern slab are indents of a

man and woman, with attached supplicatory labels, and underneath is the following inscription:—

Orate pro animabus Ricardi Ardern, Gentilman, et Johannie uxoris eius, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xxii° die Mensis Novembris anno D'ni mill'mo cccclxxxxix. Quorũ animabus propiciet Deus. Amen.

Arms, on small shields of brass:—A fess checky betw. three crescents—*Ardern;* impaling a chev. betw. three stags, trippant.

On another slab, to the north, are whole-length brasses (each measuring three feet four inches) of John Arderne, and Elizabeth his wife, with smaller figures below them of their six children, viz. three sons and three daughters. The male figure is habited as a merchant; the female wears a horned head-dress and a long cloak, on the skirts of which is a talbot dog: there is no date on the inscription. Between the above slabs, in the middle of the chancel, is a smaller brass (only nine inches in length) of Susanna, one of the daughters of the above persons. Here also is a small brass with a curious representation of the Trinity, God the Father being exhibited as holding the Saviour on the cross, whereon the Dove is sitting. In the south wall of the nave, under a window, is an old monument within a recess. The only memorials of recent date are a mural tablet of white marble, in memory of Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., of Leigh Place, who died in 1832; another in memory of Samuel Wilton, Esq., who died in 1825; and those erected to the memory of the Rev. G. Whitlock and his wife, by subscription of the parishioners.

A school was erected here in 1846, and enlarged in 1872.

A new mansion has been erected by Edward Charrington, Esq., at Denslott, near the river Mole.

A public well and pump and ornamented well-cover have been dug and erected during 1875-6, on the Green, at the expense of James Wilson, Esq.

The houses scattered around Leigh Green (or rather Lie Green, as the name of this parish is pronounced by the inhabitants) form the chief part of the village. At Stumble-hole, in Leigh (now a farm), were a messuage and virgate of land, held of the King in chief, and which paid castle-guard to the castle of Rochester.

NEWDIGATE, OR NEWDEGATE.

From the situation of this parish on the southern limits of Surrey and in the Wealden district, it will be more properly described here than in any other place, though it is chiefly included in the hundred of Copthorne, the hamlet of Parkgate only being in that of Reigate. On the west it is bounded by the parish of Capel; on the south-east and north-east by Charlewood and Leigh; on the south it is adjoined by Rusper, in

Sussex; and on the north by Dorking. It contains somewhat more than 4,500 acres, and the land is cultivated chiefly with wheat, barley, and oats. The Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor, and Farnell Watson, Esq., are the chief landowners.*

Newdigate is not noticed in the Doomsday Book,† probably because it pertained, at

* When wheat was almost wholly produced from the strong soils, and the old saw was a truth—

"When the Clay doth feed the Sand
Oh, then 'tis well in fair England,
But when the Sand doth feed the Clay
Alack, alack, ah Well away,"

the rental was large, and the parish was benefited by the expenditure of several resident gentlemen and yeomen. The introduction of turnips and improved culture of the light soils, which began about the middle of the last century, almost reversed the old saw.

† Many vestiges of old Saxon customs are still retained in this and other parishes of the Weald, and the Saxon smock-frock is generally worn by the men. On St. Thomas's Day the poor families proceed to the dwellings of their more wealthy neighbours, soliciting assistance towards improving their own housekeeping during the approaching Christmas. Mummers appear about Christmas, and on Christmas Eve and during the holidays parties go round singing carols and Was-hail songs (þar-hæl, *i.e.* "be in health"), the remains of the ancient practice of wassailing, expecting refreshment in return, or a largess in money. The following is a specimen of a "Was-hail Song:"

"A wassail, a wassail, a washail bowl we sing,
With cinnamon, peppermint, and other spices in;
A wassail, a wassail, with jolly sugar'd ale,
And joy come to you from our wassail.
Good Master, and good Mistress, as you sit by the fire,
Oh think of us poor Wassailers who tramp it through the mire.
A wassail, a wassail, &c.

We'll wassail increase to your store,—we'll wassail sheep & kine,
We'll wassail bees and apple trees,—we'll wassail horse and swine.
A wassail, a wassail, &c.

Hang out your silken handkerchief upon your golden spear,
And welcome in your Wassailers to taste your Christmas cheer.
A wassail, a wassail, of jolly nappy ale,
And joy come to you from our wassail.
A wassail, a wassail, a washail bowl we sing,
With cinnamon, and peppermint, and other spices in."

In wassailing apple-trees the tree is struck with a stick, and all the party shout—

"Stand fast root, bear well top,
Pray God send a good howling sop:
On every bough, twigs enow,
On every twig, apple big.
Hats full, caps full, half quarter sacks full,
Holloh boys, holloh"—

on which a horn is blown, and the whole throng hurrah joyously.

On a marriage, flowers if in summer, wheat if in winter, are strewed before the bride on her return from the altar. On a death the body is covered, as it lies in the coffin, with flowers, evergreens, and sweet herbs. Until within about forty years most parishes in the Weald had a hunt of southern hounds; and packs were kept at Charlewood in Surrey, and Slinfold, near Horsham, in Sussex. Each farmer kept a dog, which, on the huntsman blowing his horn, would be seen hurrying towards him; but on the closing of the day's sport those dogs would separate from the pack as they came near their respective homes, and return thither: the men ran on foot, with leaping poles.

the time of the survey, to the extensive manor of Churchfield, or Reigate, then belonging to the King, and afterwards granted to the Earl of Warren. Hamelin Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reign of Henry II., gave the church of Newdigate to the Prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. The manor appears to have been granted by this nobleman, or one of his descendants, to the family of Montfort, for in 21 Edward I. John de Montfort obtained the right of free-warren for his lands in Newdigate. His eldest son was slain at Striveling in 1314: being without issue the estate came into the possession of his brother Peter, a clerk in holy orders, but having procured a dispensation, he was made a knight, and married Margaret, daughter of Lord Furnival. His only son and heir, Guy de Montfort, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1358 (in his father's lifetime), soon after which this and other estates in Surrey and elsewhere were settled in such a manner as to vest the remainder in the Earl and Countess of Warwick, in default of issue from his daughter's marriage.* Guy de Montfort having died childless, the Earl settled his estate in reversion on his own sons, Thomas and William, the former of whom succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1369,† and he also had possession of the manor of Newdigate. This earl was arraigned before the peers as an accomplice with Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and others, in an illegal conspiracy against the Government in the reign of Richard II.: having confessed himself guilty, and besought the King's mercy, his life was spared, but he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and his lands and goods were confiscated. Previously to this forfeiture Sir Baldwin Freville, a grandson of Elizabeth, one of the two sisters and coheiresses of Peter de Montfort, claimed this and other estates of the Montfort family; and it appears that he succeeded in establishing his right to this manor, as well as to that of Ashtead.

Sir Baldwin's son and successor of the same name died in 1401; and his only son and heir dying without issue in 1419, the family estates devolved on his three sisters, coheiresses, one of whom, Joyce Freville, was married to Sir Roger Aston. She died in 1447, and, on a partition of the Frevilles' estates in 1453, "Ashtede and Newdegate" were allotted to her son and heir, Robert Aston, afterwards knighted. His grandson, Sir Edward Aston, transferred Newdegate to Henry VIII., in exchange for lands in Staffordshire, and that sovereign granted the manor to the Master and Fellows of

* This match between Guy de Montfort and the Earl's daughter was negotiated by their parents, with a view of ending "many suits which there had been between the families who were related, and whose estates lay contiguous."—MANNING and BRAY, *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 626.

† Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, is stated in the Inquisitiones post Mortem to have died seized of the manor of Newdigate in 43 Edward III.

Trinity College, Cambridge; it has, however, since passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk.

The ancient family of Newdegate, or Newdigate (of whom a younger branch was long settled at Harefield, in Middlesex), had lands and tenements here as early as the reign of King John, and several deeds referred to by Manning and Bray show that various additions were made to the estate of the Newdigates at different periods. From the will of Thomas Newdigate de Newdigate, dated in 1482, it may be inferred that he possessed much property here. His great-grandson, who died in 1576, left all his lands at this place to his son Walter, with directions that his younger son Thomas should be provided with a chamber, meat, drink, and apparel, and 40s. a year in money; or the annual sum of £10 in lieu of the provisions, at his option. Walter Newdigate died in 1590, and his son and successor, Thomas, died in 1612, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, and having made a will by which he gave his lands to his nephew, West Newdigate, on condition of the payment of £1,000 to each of his cousins. This money apparently was not paid, for the estates, including what was erroneously termed "the manor of Newdigate," came into the possession of Mary, the elder daughter of Thomas Newdigate, and wife of William Steper, her sister having died without issue. In 1636 Mrs. Steper and her husband executed a conveyance of their manorial estate to Mr. John Budgen, in which they were joined by West Newdigate. From the purchaser this property descended to Thomas Budgen, Esq., M.P., of Dorking, whose grandson, in 1807, sold the estate, with Newdigate Place Farm, to the Duke of Norfolk.*

Iwood or Ewood Park.—A mansion and park of about 600 acres in this parish, belonging to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, descended to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1374-5. His son and successor was beheaded and attainted of treason in 1397, having joined Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, in his opposition to Richard II. Thomas Fitz-Alan, his son, was restored in blood in 1399, on the accession of Henry IV., but on his death without issue his four sisters became his coheiresses: one of them having married William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, his estate was transferred to her son, Richard Beauchamp, created Earl of Worcester. His daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir Edward Nevil, whose great-grandson, Sir Henry Nevil, by deed dated 1553, conveyed all his messuages, lands, &c., in Newdigate, and all the buildings, iron works, and offices within the same, to George and Christopher Darell.

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 170—72. Newdigate Place, a large mansion consisting of divers buildings, enclosing a quadrangular court, was the seat of the Newdigates during many generations, at least from the time of Edward III. to that of James I.; but the greater part was taken down by J. S. Budgen, Esq., nearly a century ago, and the remaining portion converted into a farmhouse.

In the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth this estate had several proprietors. At length, becoming vested in the Crown, it was granted in 2 James I. to Mary Goche and her son, Barnaby Goche. In the time of William III. half the park belonged to a Dr. Morton, who was succeeded by his son and grandson, the latter of whom, having six daughters, left directions by will, in 1767, that his share of the Iwood property should be sold. Thomas Grimstead, Esq., became the purchaser. A few years later the whole property was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk.

The adjoining property of HENFOLD, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Poynings, Knt., and Ralph Fane, Esq., and which extends into Newdigate, Capel, and Dorking, was also purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1806. In the following year he commenced the erection here, on the brow of an eminence near Iwood (commanding a fine prospect of the heights around Dorking), of a spacious mansion, intending it for an occasional residence between Arundel Castle and the metropolis.

The manor of CUDWORTH, or CUDEFORD, in Newdigate, was held by Walter de la Poyle in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., and Henry de la Poyle died seized of it in 1361. It belonged subsequently to the family of Newdigate, of whom it was purchased in 1636 by a Mr. Ede; and in 1775 the estate was sold by one of his family to Lee Steere, Esq., who died in 1785, and left the reversion, after the death of his widow, to his grandson, Lee Steere-Witts, Esq., who in consequence assumed the name of Steere in place of that of Witts; and to his family the property still belongs.

WEEKLAND, OR WYKELAND.—This is a reputed manor, anciently held by the Prior of Merton, who, in 19 Edward I., had license to hold a messuage and 60 acres of land in Newdigate, ancient demesne of the Crown. Henry VIII., in 1540, granted this property to Robert Southwell, Esq. It was purchased in 1625 by Edmund Jordan, Esq., of Gatwick; and it passed with his Charlewood estate, in 1752, to John Sharp, Esq., in virtue of his marriage with Philippa, one of the coheiresses of Thomas Jordan. Mr. Sharp died in 1771, having disinherited his eldest son, and entailed the estates on his three grandsons in succession. John Jennings Sharp, the eldest of these, barred the entail in 1785, since which the property has several times changed hands.

LYNE, the seat of Henry Fowler Broadwood, Esq., is situated at the south of the parish, on the verge of Sussex. The house, which stands on the boundary-line of the two parishes of Newdigate and Capel, is a large modern erection, ornamented by a picturesque tower on the north, and some handsome Flemish gateways, in the midst of a paddock, meadows, and woodlands, and bounded on the north and south by extensive woods.

The living of Newdigate is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Dorking and diocese of

Winchester. It is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 20 marks, and in the King's books at £8 18s. 4d., paying for procurations and synodals 8s. 9d. The advowson was given by Hamelin Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, to the Prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, and since the dissolution of monasteries it has been vested in the Crown. The rent-charge is fixed at £580 10s. per annum. The Registers commence in 1559.

Rectors of Newdigate in and since 1800:—

1.—*William Langford*, D.D., Canon of Windsor. Instituted in 1799.

2.—*Henry John Ridley*. Instituted in 1814.

3.—*Charles Vernon Holme Sumner*. Instituted in 1825.

4.—*John Young*, LL.D. Instituted in 1834.

5.—*Henry A. Sugden*, M.A. Instituted in 1852.

6.—*Lancelot Studdert Kennedy*, M.A. Instituted in 1869.

Newdigate Church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is in the early English style of architecture. It consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles; and at the west end is a wooden tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The nave is separated by pointed arches from the aisles. The east end of the south aisle was formerly a chapel pertaining to the manor of Cudworth, and a trefoil-headed piscina yet remains in the south wall. Some vestiges of canopies and other painted glass are in different windows, including the arms of the Newdigate family, viz.—*Gu.* three lions' jambs, erect, erased, *arg.* The font is octagonal, and stands on a baluster pedestal. In 1877 the church was restored throughout, and reseated with open benches.

Above the piscina in the south aisle is a marble tablet in memory of Richard Morton, Esq., of Ewood, in this parish, who died in 1768, and Mary his wife, of the family of Ede, of Cudworth, who died in 1778.

In the churchyard was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, and belonging to the Newdegates of Newdegate, many of whom were buried in it. Aubrey says that it was pulled down by one of the Newdegates, who were "of great antiquity and repute" here, to "give place to the building of a farm house;" and he adds, "the tradition was that this family soon after began to decay." * William de Neudegate was Sheriff of Surrey in 1370. The population of Newdigate in 1871 was 698.

There are several charities in the parish, now in the hands of the Charity Commissioners.

* "Antiquities of Surrey," vol. iv. p. 262. The same writer notices a "medicinal spring" in the eastern part of this parish, "of the same nature with Ebbisham, or Epsom."—*Id.* p. 268.

BURSTOW.

This parish, situated in the Weald of Surrey, consists of much woodland, the soil being a deep clay. It is bounded on the north by Bletchingley and Nutfield; on the east by Horne; on the south by the parish of Worth, in Sussex; and on the west by Horley.*

No notice of Burstow occurs in the Doomsday Book, but at the time of the survey that part of the parish which forms the manor of Burstow Park was probably included in the manor of Wimbledon and Mortlake. There are now four manors, or reputed manors, namely, Burstow Court Lodge, Burstow Park, and the reputed manors of Burstow Lodge and Red (or Rede) Hall.

The Manor of Burstow Court Lodge.—According to the author of the account of Surrey in the "Magna Britannia," this lordship was held by Stephen Fitz-Hamon in the reign of Richard I.; hence he and his descendants obtained the designation of De Burstow. In 1247 John de Burstow obtained a grant by charter of the right to hold a market in his manor of Burstow, and a fair on the eve, feast, and morrow of St. Michael. The estate descended to Richard de Burstow, who in 1367 granted the manor, with all his lands in the vill of Burstow, and in the parishes of "Horne, Horle, and Wivelsfield," to Sir Nicholas de Louvaine and Henry Attefeld. The former, a descendant of the Dukes of Louvaine, had a son and daughter: the son dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on his sister, Margaret de Louvaine, who transferred it to the family of her second husband, Sir Philip St. Clere, of Ightham, in Kent. Thomas St. Clere, son and heir of Sir Philip, died in 1434, leaving three daughters his coheiresses, one of whom married John Gage, and brought him this with other estates, which descended to Sir John Gage, K.G., distinguished as a military officer in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. His son and heir, Sir Edward Gage, K.B., was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 4 Queen Mary; and John, the grandson of Sir Edward, was created a baronet in 1622. The Burstow Court Lodge estate was transferred by Sir John Gage, Bart., to Sir Edw. Culpeper, Knt., of Wakehurst, in Sussex; and it was purchased of one of his descendants, in 1695, by Sir Richard Raines, Knt., LL.D., Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His son devised this manor to Joseph Kirke, Esq., who died in 1765, having bequeathed it to his relative, the Rev. James Harris, of Cheveley, in Cambridgeshire, with remainder to

* Near Smallfield Place, on Smallfield Common, is a pond, "the water of which, if let out at the west end, will run into the river Mole, and so into the Thames, at Molesey [in this county]; if let out at the east end, it will run into the Medway [in Kent]."—Manning, *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 270.

Mrs. Bridget Hand, whose son, the Rev. Jas. Thos. Hand, held the property in 1808.* It has since passed through several hands.

The Manor of Burstow Park.—This manor, formerly included in that of Wimbledon, belongs to the Archbishops of Canterbury. In 1531 it was leased by the Primate Warham, for the term of eighty years, to Sir John Gage, K.G. It was afterwards held as an appendage to the manor of Wimbledon, by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who had a grant of that manor from the King, to whom it had been previously alienated by Archbishop Cranmer. On the attainder of Cromwell, Burstow Park escheated to the Crown; and it remained among the royal demesnes until Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-second of her reign, gave to Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, the manor of Wimbledon, to which this estate then pertained. He conveyed Burstow Park to Sir Thomas Shirley. After several subsequent transfers it belonged, in 1701, to John Paine, Esq., of Burstow, who left this manor, with other estates, to his second wife, Ann Gage. Mr. Paine had an only daughter by a former wife, and a claim being made in her behalf, a compromise took place, in consequence of which the estate was conveyed to trustees for sale. In 1743 it was purchased by Walter Harris, Esq., after whose decease, and that of his widow, the property devolved on his nephew, Daniel Hailes, Esq., who in June, 1772, suffered a recovery, and in 1779 sold Burstow Park to Thomas Dickson, Esq.† By that gentleman it was sold to Henry Kelsey, Esq., who, dying in 1827, was succeeded by his son, Henry Kelsey, Esq. The house is a large and substantial brick building. There are freehold tenants holding of this manor by quit-rents, heriots, and other services.

The Manor of Burstow Lodge.—In 1330 this manor, or estate, was settled on Roger Saleman, and Alice his wife, the former of whom died seized of it in 1343. Thomas Saleman was lord of the manor in 1374, but it is uncertain how long it remained vested in this family. In 9 Henry VI. it was transferred to Thomas Codynton, Esq., of Codynton; and in the time of Henry VIII. it belonged to the family of Fromonds, from whom it passed, by an heiress, to that of Walmesley. At length it came into the possession of Catharine, daughter and sole heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley, who was twice married. After having survived both her husbands, and held this estate seventy-four years, she died in 1785, when it descended to her grandson, Robert Edward, Lord Petre, who suffered a recovery of this and other estates the same year, and sold Burstow Lodge to Melanethon

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 279—81. Many freehold estates are held of this manor by quit-rents, heriots, reliefs, and suit of court; and the ancient manor-house (taken down and a new one built about 1786) stood near the church, in which are three pews belonging to it. (*Id.* p. 279.)

† *Id.* pp. 281—83.

Sanders, Esq., who held it in 1808.* The manor-house was formerly moated round, the moat being crossed by a drawbridge.†

Red Hall, or Rede Hall.—This manor, or reputed manor, consists of a messuage and a farm. It belonged, in 1329, to John de Wysham, and it appears to have been transferred by his son to John Peeche, an alderman of London, who died seized of it in 1381. Thomas Holles Paine, Esq., who held this estate, died about 1802, having left it by will to a Mrs. Beard, who was owner in 1808.‡ The present owner is A. Calderon, Esq., who has enlarged and beautified it.

Smallfield Place.—This is the name of a mansion on Smallfield Common, anciently a seat of the family of the De Burstows. Sir Edward Bysshe, in his notes on Upton's "Treatise on Military Affairs," says that this estate was given to John de Burstow by Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, as an acknowledgment for assistance received from him when thrown from his horse in a battle during the wars in France.§ This must have been in the reign of Edward III., when there were two barons named Bartholomew de Burghersh, one of whom died in 1355, and the other in 1369. Smallfield afterwards belonged to the family of Bysshe; and an embattled house, part of which is yet standing, is supposed to have been built by Edward Bysshe, Esq. (father of Sir Edward Bysshe), a bencher at Lincoln's Inn, and a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, in the reign of James I. In allusion to his practice and its successful results, as well as to the folly of his clients, he used jokingly to remark that he had built his house "with woodcocks' heads."‖

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 283-4.

† The following note from Manning and Bray (vol. ii. p. 283), derived from the Escheats of 17 Edward III. n. 45, and from court-rolls, communicated by Mr. Glover, is curious, as showing the extent of the manor in the time of Edward III., the nominal value of land, &c.:—

"Michaelmas, 3 Edward III., 1330, Indenture of Fine between Roger, son of Ralph Saleman [one of whose family has a tomb in Horley Church] and Alice his wife, plaintiffs; and Richard, the parson of the parish of Burstow, defendant; of 1 messuage, 260 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and 20s. rent in Burstow and Horlee; which was to enure to Roger and Alice for lives; remainder to Roger son of Roger, and Emma his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Walter brother of Roger the son; remainder to the heirs of Roger son of Ralph. 17 Edward III., 1344, Roger Saleman was found to have died in the preceding year, seised, with Alice his wife (who survived him), of lands in Burstow called *La Logge*, described as a capital messuage, 6 score acres of arable land, of which two parts may be sown when well tilled, then worth 3*d.* an acre, otherwise 2*d.* for pasture; the residue of the land 1*d.* an acre, being barren and wet; 10 acres of meadow, 18*d.* an acre, held of John de Burstow; 6 acres were held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some lands in Horlee of the Prior of Merton's Court of Ewell. He had also lands in Nutfield, Gatton, and Colesdon; Roger his son and heir being of the age of eighteen. Thos. Saleman, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Saleman, Knt., held his court in 47 Edward III., 1374, and enfeoffed Reginald Cobham, John Burgh, and others; yet in 35 Edward III., 1362, a Court was held in the name of Thomas son and heir of John de Burstow; and in the 50th of that reign, in the name of Thomas Burstow."

‡ Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 284.

§ Aubrey, "Surrey," vol. iv. p. 248: the extract is curious.

‖ Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 285. Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux King-at-arms, was born at Smallfield Place about 1616. Having been admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1633, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn,

The remains of Smallfield Place now serve as a farmhouse: the front is of stone, with two bow windows. In Aubrey's time there were various armorial bearings in the windows, and the date of 1661 was on the knocker of the door. On one of the leaden pipes the arms of Bysshe still remain, viz.—a chevron between three roses, with the initials, M. E. B. The staircase is of oak, curiously carved. There is much oak panelling in different parts of the house, and in the kitchen are still some portions of carving.

Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux King-at-arms, of whom some particulars are given in a preceding note, left a son of the same name, who was knighted, and died in 1665. It does not appear at what time, or to whom, the estate passed from the Bysshe family; but in the early part of the present century it belonged to Isaac Martin Rebow, Esq., of Colchester, and it is now the property of Hector Gurdon Rebow, Esq.

Advowson, &c.—The benefice of Burstow is a rectory, in the ancient deanery of Croydon, now included in that of Ewell. It was valued at 12 marks in 20 Edward I., and it stands in the King's books at £15 13s. 4d. It is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presentation of the Crown. The earliest Registers of this parish commence in 1547. The Rev. John Flamsteed, the celebrated astronomer, was some time rector here at the close of the seventeenth century.

Rectors of Burstow in and since 1800:—

1.—*Arthur Edward Howman.* Instituted in 1799.

2.—*Octavius Freire Owen*, M.A. Instituted in 1848.

he was called to the bar. In 1640 he was chosen a member of Parliament for Bletchingley; and in 1643, having taken the covenant, he was made Garter King-at-arms, in the place of Sir John Borough, who had followed the King to Oxford. In 1646 he was made both Garter and Clarencieux by a vote of the House of Commons. In 1654 he was chosen a burgess for Reigate in the brief Parliament which met on the 3rd of September; and in that of 1658-9 he sat as a member for Gatton. On the Restoration he was deprived of both his heraldic offices; but afterwards, in 1661, he was reappointed Clarencieux (then void by the lunacy of William le Neve), in reward for his having preserved the library of the College of Arms during the interregnum. In the same year he was knighted, and again returned for Bletchingley, "to serve in that Parliament that began on the 8th of May, and which continuing 17 years or more, he became a Pensioner (as 'tis said), and received 100*l.* every Session, and *yet was very poor.* In the rebellious times, he was a great gainer by being a Parliament man, and thereupon became an encourager of learned men, particularly that noted critic John Gregory, of Christ Church;—but after the King's restoration, running much in debt, he became necessitous, and not only took dishonest courses, by issuing out divers grants of Arms, under hand, as Clarencieux, to the undoing of the Heralds' Office, but sold many of his choice library of books, which cost him much, for inconsiderable prices. He understood arms and armory very well, (but could never endure to take pains in genealogies), and in his younger years was esteemed a worthy and virtuous person; but in his latter not, being then much degenerated as to manners."—(*Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. pp. 648-9.) He died in 1679, and was obscurely buried in the Church of St. Olave's, Jewry. Wood states that he gave out that he would write the "Survey, or Antiquities of Surrey;" and he appears to have collected some little information on the subject, which is interspersed with his notes on Upton, "De Studio Militari," published in 1654. Dallaway remarks that, "notwithstanding he is so acrimoniously mentioned by Wood, the praise of a profound critic in the science of Heraldry cannot be justly denied to him. He is more learned and perspicuous than his predecessors, and was the first who treated the subject as an antiquary and historian, endeavouring to divest it of extraneous matter."—*Origin of the Science of Heraldry in England*, p. 342, 4to, 1793.

3.—*Thomas Marsden*, B.A. Instituted in 1855.

4.—*Thomas Burr Sikes*, M.A. Instituted in 1878.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of nave, chancel, and a short south aisle, with a small wooden tower (containing four bells), from which rises a shingled spire. The building is chiefly of stone, and is roofed with Horsham slate. The lower portion of the church, beneath the tower, is of wood, and comparatively modern; the entrance is by a south porch, of brick.

In the interior three pointed arches, supported by clustered pillars, divide the nave from the aisle. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, on each side of which, in the nave, is a niche for a small statue. In the middle compartment of the east window is a shield of arms, of three quarters, one being lost. The 1st, *or*, a chevron between three roses, *gu.—Bysshe;* 2nd, *gu.* a lion rampant, *arg.* gorged with a ducal coronet, *or—Wokindon;* [3rd lost]; 4th, per saltier, *or* and *az.—Redinghurst.* On a label is the motto, "Prudens simplicitas." In a lozenge below are other remains of painted glass.*

On the south side of the chancel is a piscina, adjoining which is a stone seat under an obtuse arch. There is a stoup at the south-east angle of the nave; and on the north side of the chancel is a small, square, deep, two-arched recess. The pulpit is irregularly hexagonal in form, and painted in imitation of mahogany. Adjoining the pulpit eastward is a pointed arch, with a stone seat in the wall. The font is of stone, octagonal, and ancient: it has on each side a rose deeply cut in a quatrefoil, and rests on a plain octagonal pillar. In the chancel are some ancient oak seats, and two very old oak chests.

Outwood.

An ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parishes of Burstow, Nutfield, and Bletchingley at Outwood; and a new church and rectory were built in 1869, with an endowment of about £130 a year. A School Board has recently been formed for Burstow parish, and a new school built under their auspices at Outwood. The Smallfield school has been transferred to the School Board.

An excellent house, called Brightley, has been erected at Outwood by Admiral Sir George Giffard, C.B.

* "In the south window of the chancel were formerly the arms of Archbishop Chicheley, who in right of his see had Burstow Park, as before mentioned. These are said to have been taken down by Sir Edward Bysshe, who is also accused of having altered the cinquefoils in the Archbishop's coat to roses, and put them up again for his own."—Manning, from Aubrey, *Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 245.

CHIPSTEAD, OR CHIPSTED.

This parish, containing about 2,400 acres, borders on Banstead and Woodmansterne on the north, on the east on Coulsdon and Merstham, on Gatton on the south, and on the west on Kingswood, in Ewell. The land consists of arable and woodland, with some upland pastures: chalk in general forms the subsoil.

No courts-leet being held, a constable for Chipstead was formerly appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn for the hundred of Tandridge, held at Undersnowe until 1705. Since that time, the tourn having been discontinued, the appointment of the constable takes place at the quarter sessions.

Two manors called *Tepestede*, probably by mistake for *Cepestede*, are mentioned in the Doomsday Book, and are thus described:—"William de Watevile held *Tepestede*, in Cercefelle Hundred, of the Abbot of Chertsey. Turgisius and Ulf held it in the time of King Edward: the land of the former pertained to the Abbey; but the latter was independent. The manor was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 1 hide. There are two villains, and one bordar. It was, when William quitted it, at a ferm-rent of 40s. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £16: now, the portion of the Monks is valued at £12 10s.; and that of the men at 60s."

In the same hundred, "William, the nephew of Bishop Walchelin, holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Tepestede*, which Ulnoth* held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 15 hides: now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne, and eight villains, and three bordars, with 5 carucates. There are five bondmen; and one mill, at 20s. A wood yields five swine. There is another grove, which Richard himself retained. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at £7; afterwards, at 100s.; and now at £6."

The manor of Chipstead, held by Richard de Tonbridge, descended with other estates, through the Earls of Gloucester, to the family of Stafford; Ralph de Stafford, created Earl of Stafford in 1351, having married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audley, by Margaret de Clare, sister and coheiress of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester. Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI., lost his life in the service of that prince, in the battle of Northampton, in 1460. This nobleman in 1427 conveyed the manor of Chipstead to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and others, probably in trust for his second son, John, created Earl of Wiltshire shortly after the accession of Edward IV.; and in the thirteenth of that king's reign he died seized of this

* Probably a son of Earl Godwin, slain in the battle of Hastings.

manor, held as part of her jointure by his widow, Constance, Countess of Wiltshire, who survived him about two years. Edward, Earl of Wiltshire, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother, died without issue in 1499, when the inheritance devolved on his cousin, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who forfeited it, having been convicted of treason, executed, and attainted in 1523. The manor of Chipstead having thus fallen into the King's possession, he, by letters-patent dated 1527-8, granted to Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners,* this, with other manors, lands, and messuages in Surrey and elsewhere. The estates thus bestowed on Lord Berners appear to have reverted to the Crown on his decease, which happened in 1533.† The manor of Chipstead subsequently came into the possession of John Ledes, Esq., and Anne his wife, manorial courts having been held in their names in 31 and again in 34 Henry VIII. They are said to have sold the estate to Thomas Matson, who by deed dated 1557, in consideration of two chains of angel-gold weighing 38 ozs, conveyed the manor and advowson of Chipstead, with the advowsons of Coulsdon and Walton, to Thomas Copley, by way of mortgage for securing the sum of £115.‡ In 1563 this manor was sold by William Frank to John Turner, by whom it was shortly after transferred to Sir Richard Sackville, and Winifred his wife, and the heirs of the former. That gentleman, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations in the reign of Edward VI., died in 1566, seized of the "manor of Chipsted, and of the fairs of Chipsted and Tanrige, waifs, strays," &c., held of the King by fealty only, of the annual value of £7 18s. 2d. Lady Sackville, who remarried Sir John Powlett, Lord St. John of Basing, held the estate for life; and her son, Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset,§ sold the reversion, in 1571, to John Skynner, Esq., of Reygate, for £340, granting him besides an annuity of £10 out of this manor of Sheffield, in Sussex, during the life of his mother, Lady St. John.

Mr. Skynner in 1584, in consideration of a ring of gold, conveyed the reversion of this estate, together with a messuage and land called Ihurst, in Chipstead, to William Poyntz and George Holmden, and their heirs. All the parties in this transaction were related by marriage, and the conveyance appears to have been executed for the purpose of making a settlement; for Skynner having died in the same month, Poyntz and Holmden gave the estate for life to Alice, widow of the grantee, and probably daughter

* See vol. i. of the present work, pp. 287-8.

† See Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 242.

‡ From the statement in the text it may be concluded that Copley pledged (or mortgaged) to Matson the two gold chains (worth, at £4 per oz., £142) as security for £115, part of the purchase money left unpaid.

§ Sackville was a dramatic writer of eminence in the reign of Elizabeth. (See Payne Collier's "History of Dramatic Literature to the Time of Shakspeare," Index; Manning, vol. i. p. 279.)

of Poyntz, with remainder in succession to the sons of Skynner. John Pointz, or Poyntz, perhaps the son of William, held his first court as lord of the manor in 1606. Sir Henry Burton, K.B., was lord of the manor in 1616; and in 1636 it belonged to Sir Samuel Owfield, who died in 1644, and whose widow held it until her death in 1664. William Owfield, or Oldfield, the eldest son of Sir Samuel, survived his mother but a short time; and though he left two sons, they probably died young, as this estate, with others, came into the possession of his wife's brother, Sir John Thompson, afterwards Lord Haversham,* who held his first court here in 1681. After several intermediate transfers the Chipstead estate was sold to Wm. Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, Hants. Dying in 1802, in consequence of an accidental fall, that gentleman was succeeded by his son and heir, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., who died in 1843. In 1826 he had given this property, as well as the manors of Pirbright, Merstham, &c., to Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. It now belongs to his grandson, Lord Hylton.

Beauchamp's Estate.—John, Lord Beauchamp of Hatche, who died in 1283, settled on his wife Cecilia, daughter of William de Kyme, certain tenements in Chipstead. But this and other estates were claimed by William Inge, who had purchased them of Fulk de Archiaco, son of Mabil de Kyme, sister of Cecilia; and he appears to have established his claim, as in 1315 he obtained a grant of free-warren in this manor. It must, however, have reverted to the family of Beauchamp; for John, Lord Beauchamp (great-grandson of John mentioned above), who died in 1360, left this and other estates to his wife Cecilia,† a daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and in 1364 she died seized of the "manors of Woodmersthorn, Gayton, Chepestede, a mill at Kersalton, and 5 acres of meadow at Nutfield."‡ Her husband having died without issue, the family estates descended to his sisters—Eleanor, wife of Sir John Maryet, or Merriet, and Cecilia, who married Sir Roger Seymour, and afterwards Richard Turberville. The latter having survived both her husbands, in 1382, under the style and title of Cecilia Turberville, Lady of Hatche Beauchamp, in conjunction with William Lye (possibly a trustee for the Maryet family), conveyed to Hugo Quetche all their right in certain lands and tenements in Chipstead, Merstham, Nutfield, Kersalton, and Ewell. Quetche was knight of the shire for Surrey in 11 Richard II., and in that year he conveyed to John Gardiner and others all his right in this estate. The Parliament of which he was a member, acting under the influence of the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of

* See account of Gatton, pp. 90, 91.

† Dugdale names this lady Alice.

‡ Calend. Inquisitiones post Mortem, vol. ii. p. 265. "A meadow in Nutfield, called Chipstead Mead, now part of Hale Farm, was held of the manor of Chipstead by the payment of five arrow-heads."—Manning and Bray, *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 243.

Derby and Warwick, and other persons of distinction, prosecuted with the utmost severity the favourites and ministers of the King, who afterwards took ample vengeance on his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and his associates. It is probable that the conveyance of Chipstead to trustees by Quetche was therefore intended to preserve the estate from confiscation, which he might apprehend, as the result of the King's displeasure on account of his conduct in Parliament. But whatever may have been his motive for executing the deed, he did not relinquish the estate, for in 4 Henry IV. he is stated to have died seized of the "manor of Chipstede, in Chipstede, Merstham, and Nutfield; of a tenement in Chipstede called Ihurste; and of the manor of Wodemersthorne."*

Joan, daughter and heiress of Hugo Quetche, married John Norton, by whom she had a daughter of her own name, who became the wife of Richard Colkoke. Two daughters were the issue of this union, Eleanor and Joan; and the former having offended her father by marrying a bondman, he gave all his estates to her sister, the wife of John Skynner, of Reigate, whose descendant, Richard Skynner, of Camberwell, had three daughters, and the Chipstead property came into the possession of John Scot, of Camberwell, who had married Elizabeth, one of these coheiresses. He died in 1558, seized of a moiety of the manor of Chipstead, and one messuage, with 34 acres of land, held of the King (belonging to the late monastery of Merton) by fealty, and the rent of one peppercorn. Richard Scot, his son and heir, died in 1560, leaving one son, Thomas, aged seven years, on whose death, on the 19th of the following month, his uncle, Edward Scot, became owner of the estate, and in 1571 he presented to the living.†

Perifrith, or Pirbright.—This is doubtless the manor or estate mentioned in the Doomsday Book as having been held of the Abbot of Chertsey by William de Watevile; and it obtained its name apparently from a family settled at Pirbright, in Woking, as tenants of the successors of Richard de Clare or de Tonbridge. Among the persons stated to have held lands of the monks of Chertsey in 12 Henry II. by knight's service occurs the name of Ate or Adam de Perfrith, holder of the fourth part of a knight's fee.‡ In the reign of Henry III. Peter de Perifrith held one-fourth of a knight's fee in Chipstead of the Abbot of Chertsey, as appears from the Testa de Nevill, and in 1253 he gave 10 librates of land ("Decem librat' terræ"),§ in Chipsted, to Joan, daughter of Henry Lovel. In 1292

* Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. iii. p. 284.

† Mr. Manning says, "We cannot trace this estate any further, and can only suppose it was afterwards purchased by the owner of the manor, and having descended therewith, is now one of Mr. Jolliffe's farms in this parish, called Courtlodge, near the church: unless it may be supposed to be that which is called *Noke*, a farm adjoining to Chipstead Court and the Church, and which might be part of the demesne lands."—*Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 244.

‡ See under Chertsey, vol. i. p. 367.

§ Placit. coram Reginâ et Concil. Regis, in crast. B. M. 37 Henry III. Rot. 15.

Hamo de Gatton died seized of the manor of Purybrith, held of the Abbot of Chertsey *in capite*, consisting of a capital messuage, value 2s.; 60 acres of arable land, 10s.; 2 acres of meadow, 2s.; 2½ acres of wood, 1s.; a several pasture, 6s. 8d.; assized rents of free tenants, 5s. 6d.; of customary tenants, 4s. 6d.; pleas and profits of courts, 1s.; heriots and reliefs, 2s.; works of customary tenants, 5s.; customary tallage, 6d. In 1360 this estate seems to have been held by Gilbert Malevile, and in 1389 by Sir Thomas de Brewes, Knt.

On the suppression of monasteries the fee of this estate must have become vested in the Crown; * but it does not appear how it was subsequently transferred until 1637, when William Best, of Coulsdon, Joan his wife, and Sarah Smith conveyed it, under the title of the manor of Pirbright, or Purbett, to Samuel Owfield, Esq., and Catharine his wife. In 1667 James Owfield, a son of Samuel, conveyed the estate to Thomas Manning and Samuel Salter, probably trustees for Sir John Thompson, previously mentioned as owner of the manor of Chipstead, which he sold with this property, in 1704, to Mr. Dominique. Both estates have since successively passed to the same proprietors, as stated under Chipstead.

Shabden, a house with about 500 acres of land, was the seat of John Fanshawe, Esq., in 1808. That gentleman died in 1816, after which it was sold by his three daughters to Archibald Little, Esq. The house, now the seat of John G. Cattley, Esq., is surrounded by thriving plantations.

Noke, or Noak, a house near the church, with a good deal of land around it, belonged to John Short, who in 1692 sold it to Sir John Thompson, Lord Haversham. He settled it, in 1699, on his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with Mr. Grainge, a brewer, who becoming bankrupt, the estate was sold, in 1704, to Mr. Porter, whose widow left it to her nephew, Mr. Dewye Parker, of whom it was purchased, in 1786, by John Fanshawe, Esq.

Ihurst, or Eyhurst, a farm in this parish, is sometimes termed a manor. It was held, as already stated, by Hugo Quetche in the reign of Henry IV., and formed part of the estate of the Jolliffes.

Advowson, &c.—The patronage is in the gift of Lord Hylton. During a long period it had been attached to the manor, but after the reign of Queen Elizabeth it became dissevered, and had divers owners. The Registers commence in 1656.

Rectors of Chipstead in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Griffies.* Instituted in 1753.
2.—*Peter Aubertin*, B.A. Instituted in 1808.
3.—*Peter Aubertin*, M.A. Instituted in 1861.

* See account of the lands of the monks of Chertsey in Dugdale's "Monasticon."

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure. The oldest part is early Norman, having round columns in the interior, and semicircular arches, enriched with zigzag mouldings, at the west and north. The building is constructed of flints and freestone. Its plan is cruciform. The central tower is low and heavy, containing five bells. By an inscription on one of the window-sills it appears that the church was restored in 1827. In 1855 the north and south transepts were rebuilt: the one by the Rev. Peter Aubertin, rector; the other by the late John Cattley, Esq., of Shabden.

The nave and chancel are separated by a pointed arch, beneath which is an oaken screen. The nave and south aisle are divided by four pointed arches, resting on round columns. The pulpit is hexagonal and of oak. The font is a large octagonal basin, with sides ornamentally sculptured, and standing on a short thick column.

In the east window is a shield of painted glass, *or*, a chev. *gu.* A helmet, with a crest surmounting it, hangs from the wall of the chancel, and near is the fragment of a banner. The arms and crest appear to be those of the family of Stephens, of Epsom, of whom there are several memorial slabs in the floor. The chancel is lighted on each side by five lancet windows.

Among the sepulchral memorials is a white marble tablet recording the decease of Sir Edward Banks, the builder of Waterloo, Southwark, and London Bridges, who lies buried in the churchyard. In the centre of the tablet is a large niche, containing a bust of the deceased resting on a representation of an arch of the new London Bridge; on the right appears an arch of Southwark Bridge; and on the left, one of Waterloo Bridge.

Within the communion rails are grave-slabs in memory of the Rev. Dr. John Hamden, formerly rector of this parish, who died in 1631; and of Alice Hooker, eldest daughter of the "Judicious Hooker," author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity:" she died in 1649.

In the churchyard is a large tomb, mostly of marble, to the Tattersall family. There are also memorials for the Walpoles, of Stagbury; the Fanshawes, of Shabden; the Dominiques, of Gatton; and also for Sir James Little and the family of Sir Edward Banks.

The charitable donations to this parish include the annual rent-charge issuing out of lands in Chipstead parish given by Christopher Shaw, and also a bequest from Mary Stephens for teaching and apprenticing six poor children.

The parsonage, an old house with gable ends, in the style of the sixteenth century, is situated in a most romantic spot, nearly two miles from the church.

A school-house, sufficient for 60 infants and 84 other children, has been erected upon ground given for the purpose by the late Lord Hylton, to which an adjacent piece was

added by J. Cattley, Esq. A scheme for the management of the charitable foundation of Mary Stephens has been supplied by the Endowed School Commissioners, the object of the foundation being a sound and practical education of the poor.

GATTON.

This parish is bounded by Chipstead on the north, Merstham on the east, Nutfield and Reigate on the south, and by the latter parish on the west. There are two districts, or divisions, namely, Upper and Lower Gatton: the first is situated on the chalk range; the other on strong clayey ground, with a substratum of building stone similar to that found at Merstham.

Baxter, the antiquary, says this place was well known to the Romans, and that considerable quantities of their coins and other relics of antiquity have been found here.* The name Gatton (Gate-ton), or the town on the road, is supposed to have been derived from its situation on a Roman military way. A bridge in this parish called Battle Bridge is traditionally reported to have obtained that name from the slaughter, at or near the spot, of a body of Danish troops by the women of the country. Mr. Manning remarks that those who were killed were probably fugitives from the field of Ockley, where the invading Danes were defeated by the West Saxon King, Ethelwulf.† Aubrey says there stood a castle on the site of the manor-house,‡ but no traces of such a structure or notices in history exist to corroborate his statement. In the time of Alfred the Great a Saxon duke named Alfred gave land at *Gatetune* to his son Æthelwald.§

The manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Herfrid holds *Gatone* of the Bishop (of Baieux). Earl Leofwin held it, when it was assessed at 10 hides: now, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. There are in demesne 2 carucates; and there are six villains, and three bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a Church; and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields seven swine, for pannage and herbage. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £6, as at present; but when received, at £3.

"Ansgot holds of the Bishop half a hide, in the hundred of *Waletone;* which Epi held in the time of King Edward; and he could remove whither he pleased. It is valued at 5s."

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, forfeited this with his other estates in England, in consequence of having joined Robert, Duke of Normandy, in an attempt to dethrone his brother, William Rufus; and Herfrid and his successors afterwards held Gatton of the King as

* *Vide* "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum," 1719, 8vo, p. 76. † See account of Ockley.
‡ "Surrey," vol. iv. p. 217. § Manning, "Surrey" (vol. ii. p. 227), who refers to no authority.

tenants *in capite*. From Hamo de Gatton, the son and heir of Herfrid, the manor descended to his posterity in a right line for several generations, until the beginning of the fourteenth century.

In 1301 Hamo de Gatton died seized of this manor, held of the King *in capite*, as of the honour of Peverel, by the service of one knight's fee, and the payment of castle-guard to Dover Castle; also 20s. every twenty weeks, and providing one man with horse and arms in the said castle, in time of war, for forty days. He left an infant son Edmund, who died in the same year; and Elizabeth, his sister, became sole heiress to the estate. She appears to have married Simon de Northwood (M.P. for Surrey in 1322, and again in 1340), whose grandson, Thomas de Northwood, died without issue in 1362. On the death of another brother shortly after, the Gatton property devolved on two sisters, Joan and Agnes, between whom it was divided. Agnes, to whom the estates in Surrey, namely, Gatton, Cattshill, and Ertington, were allotted, married Nicholas Hering, who, by reason of the tenure of the manor of Cattshill, which he held in right of his wife, claimed to execute the office of Usher of the King's Chamber on the day of the coronation of Richard II. After his decease his widow married John Legh, or Legge, a knight of the shire in 1378; and their daughter and heiress Joan became the wife of William de Weston of Weston, in Albury, and West Clandon, who held the above manors in her right in 16 Richard II.

About fifty years afterwards Gatton was in the possession of John Tymperley, to whom Henry VI., in 1449, "for his good and faithful services, and in consideration of 40s.," granted license "to impark his manor of Gatton, with 360 acres of land, 80 acres of wood, 20 acres of marsh, 80 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of meadow, at Gatton; and 40 acres of wood, 100 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture, and 30 acres of meadow, at Merstham, with pales and ditches." He likewise gave him liberty of free-warren, and a full exemption for life from being impannelled on assizes, juries, &c., as well as from being sworn or compelled to appear before the King's justices, treasurers, and Barons of the Exchequer.* Two years afterwards Gatton was first authorised to return two members to the House of Commons; and it seems not improbable that this privilege was conferred for Tymperley's services, though their precise nature is now unknown.

We next find this manor vested in the Crown; and in 1540-1 Henry VIII. granted several estates, including his "firmæ nostræ de Gatton," to his divorced wife, Anne of Cleves, in part provision for her maintenance during life. In the same year, however, but under what circumstances has not been traced, Gatton became the property of the knightly family of Copley, with whom it remained until the decease of William Copley in 1643,

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 230; from Cart. 27 Henry VI. n. 41, m. 34.

when the inheritance descended to his grand-daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary, the elder, married John Weston, Esq., of Sutton, in Woking, and Gatton having been allotted to him and his wife on a partition of the estates, they united in selling it to Thomas Turgis, Esq., who became one of its representatives in 1660 and 1661. His son and successor, of the same name, also represented this borough in nearly all the Parliaments from Charles II.'s reign to the last of that of William III. He died in 1704, and, being without surviving issue, bequeathed his property to his kinsman, Wm. Newland, eldest son of George Newland, of Smithfield, scrivener, with remainder to his three brothers, Henry, Turgis, and George, all of whom died *sine prole.* On the decease of George, the youngest, in 1749, the entire inheritance devolved on the female representatives of the above William, and it became necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament for the sale of the estates.

The Act was passed in 1751, and in the same year the manor, mansion, and advowson of Gatton, with other possessions in Reigate and Gatton, were sold to John Colebrooke, Esq., a banker, for the sum of £23,000. In 1759 that gentleman was created a baronet, the title, in default of male issue, being limited to his brother, afterwards Sir George Colebrooke, and his heirs male. Sir James died in 1761, and his two daughters and coheiresses (Mary, married to John Aubrey, Esq., of Bucks; and Emma, married to Charles, Earl of Tankerville) transferred this property to their uncle, Sir George Colebrooke, after whose failure, about 1774, it was sold by the assignees to Sir Wm. Mayne, created Baron Newhaven of Carrick Mayne, in the kingdom of Ireland, in 1776. It was next purchased on speculation by Mr. Percy, a sugar-baker, and a Mr. Graham, by whom Lower Gatton was sold to Robert Ladbroke, Esq., a banker, and Upper Gatton to William Currie, Esq., M.P. for this borough in 1790. Lower Gatton was next purchased by John Petrie, Esq., M.P., in 1796, who entered into a contract for the sale of the estate to a Mr. Moffatt, by whom some part of the mansion was pulled down; but, as he did not complete the purchase, the estate was sold to Colonel Mark Wood (made a baronet in 1808) about the commencement of the present century.* After his decease the manor, park, and borough of Gatton were purchased by the trustees (during his minority) of Frederick John Monson, fifth Baron Monson; but the pecuniary value of this property was afterwards greatly reduced by the disfranchisement of the borough by the Reform Act in 1832.

Upper Gatton.—In the reign of James I. this manor belonged to Samuel Owfield, or Oldfield, M.P. for Gatton. From his family it passed to Sir John Thompson, M.P. for Gatton from 1685 to 1696, when he was created Baron of Haversham by William III.,

* This gentleman had been chief engineer in Bengal, in the East Indies, where he amassed a considerable fortune.

and made a Lord of the Admiralty. He sold the property in 1704 to Paul Docminique, who represented the borough in several successive Parliaments. He was a merchant of French extraction, and, possessing great knowledge of mercantile affairs, was appointed, in 1715, a Lord of Trade and Plantations. After the death of his son Charles in 1745 this estate came into the possession of the Tattersall family, connected by marriage with a sister of the elder Docminique. The parties in whom the estates were vested conveyed them to trustees for sale, and they were purchased by Lord Newhaven. Upper Gatton was afterwards sold to William Currie, Esq., as above stated, but it was subsequently conveyed to Col. Mark Wood, and has since passed in connection with the principal manor. It is now the residence of Mr. C. K. Freshfield, M.P. Here is a handsome mansion standing on the high ground towards Chipstead, and surrounded by a park of about 100 acres.

Gatton House (formerly called Lower Gatton House), the seat of Lord Monson, occupies an exceedingly pleasant site in an extensive park, mostly appropriated to farming purposes. The grounds are much diversified both in respect to surface and soil, the hilly portions being of chalk, and the lower parts of a strong ground upon freestone, similar to that of Merstham, and which is quarried for building purposes. There is some good timber in the park; and some fine elm and beech trees, of stately and luxuriant growth, combine in giving a picturesque character to the views from different points.

Aubrey says, but without reference to any anterior authority, that "where the fine Manour House now stands, was formerly a Castle."* Not the least trace, however, of such a building has been found, nor is there any mention of a castle here in our old historians. This situation indeed, when considered in connection with the surrounding country, appears but slightly adapted for a fortress.

The present mansion is an extensive edifice, owing its chief attractions to the late Lord Monson, by whom its exterior was greatly improved, and a new hall commenced on a magnificent design. The principal front commands fine scenery, inclusive of a small lake environed by rich foliage. The house contains a very fine collection of paintings, mostly portraits, and an extensive library, with many treasures of art and sculpture.

Borough of Gatton.—Among the many curious circumstances relating to this borough (which, as before mentioned, was first authorised to return two members to Parliament in 29 Henry VI.) is the existence of an indenture in the Rolls Chapel, made between Thomas Dorrel, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey in 33 Henry VIII., and Sir Roger Copley, Knt., in which the latter, described as "Burgess and *only Inhabitant* of the Burrough

* "Surrey," vol. iv. p. 217. He also states that "the River Medway rises in this parish;" but this is correct only in respect to a tributary stream.

and Town of Gatton," is specified to have "freely elected and chosen" its two burgesses for the Parliament to be holden on the viij of January 1541-2, viz. "Thos. Saunders, of Charlewood, and Thos. Bysshop, of Shenfield;" and "furthermore, that ye s^d Sir R. Copley, having sure and perfect knowledge of ye good discrec'on, larning and wysdome of ye s^d Tho. Saunders and Tho. Bysshop, hath given unto y^m full power and auctoritie to consent and do in all things for the s^d Burrough and Town of Gatton according to ye generall consent and agreement of ye Common Counseill of ye Kings Majestyes Realme."

The proprietors of Gatton always took care to keep the power of election in their own hands, though the liberty of voting was twice or thrice extended to twenty persons and upwards, the electors on some occasions affecting to be freeholders, and on others inhabitants paying scot and lot. When Sir Mark Wood was owner of the borough * there were only six burgage houses in it, five of which were let to weekly tenants, and he himself, being the only freeholder, had the choice of members in his own person. Among the members who sat for Gatton between 1800 and its disfranchisement in 1832 were Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Mark Wood, and Sir William Congreve. In the last census, taken in 1871, the population was 267.

The Advowson.—Herefrid, who held the manor of Gatton at the time of the Norman survey, gave the living to the Prior of St. Pancras, Lewes, who held it until the suppression of the convent. In 1538 the advowson was granted to Lord Cromwell, and in 5 Edward VI. it was held by Thomas Bille, Esq. William, Lord Howard, presented to the rectory in 1550; the advowson afterwards belonged to the Copleys, lords of the manor; but, being Roman Catholics, they could not present. For the last two centuries the advowson has been vested in the lords of the manor. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Southwark and diocese of Rochester, is rated in the Valor of 20 Edward I. at 15 marks; in the King's books it is stated at £9 2s. 8½d., paying synodals 2s. 1d., and procurations 6s. 8d. The present commuted rent-charge is about £200. The entire parish comprises 296 acres, and is of the ratable value of £32,800. The Registers commence in 1599, and are regularly continued.

Rectors of Gatton in and since 1800:—

1.—*Thomas Pooler.* Instituted in 1775.

2.—*William Paget.* Instituted in 1810.

3.—*John Deake.* Instituted in 1815.

* It was remarked of Sir Mark Wood that he united in himself "the functions of Member of Parliament, Magistrate, Churchwarden, Overseer, Surveyor of Highways, and Collector of Taxes; and appointed at his own Court-leet the Constable, who was the Returning Officer." This, however, was not strictly correct, the constable being appointed at the quarter sessions for the county.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON: VIRTUE & CO. [illegible]

4.—*Charles Hodgson.* Instituted in 1827.

5.—*James Cecil Wynter*, M.A. Instituted in 1833.

6.—*Edmund Paul Larken*, B.A. Instituted in 1878.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was originally Norman. It had been greatly altered at different periods, and at length, in 1834, it was almost entirely renovated, at the expense of Lord Monson. It consists of nave and chancel, with small transepts on the north and south; there is also a small tower, with a bell, and a shingled spire. The general entrance is from a small churchyard on the northern side, by a Tudor-arched doorway; there is also a private entrance from Gatton House.

The interior is fitted up with elaborate carvings, oaken stalls, and other ornamental work, and the windows are enriched with painted glass. The wainscoting of the nave, together with the canopies and painted glass, was brought from the cathedral at Aürschot, in Louvain; that of the chancel came from Burgundy. The communion-table and the pulpit were designed by Albert Dürer, and brought from Nuremberg; the communion rails came from Tongres, in Flanders. The stalls, of which there are two rows, with turn-up seats, and larger and plainer benches in front of them, belonged to a Benedictine monastery at Ghent; the carved doors were brought from Rouen. At the west end of the nave is a Gothic screen, obtained by Lord Monson from an English church, after it had been consigned to destruction; it is a fine specimen of open carved work. Over the stalls, on each side, are small galleries. In the west window are the arms and supporters of Henry VII., of modern execution, richly coloured. At this end also is an octagonal font, which belonged to the old church, and is supported by a central column, and four smaller columns at the sides. The pulpit is a half-hexagon, affixed near the chancel entrance on the south side, and is boldly carved with a representation of the Descent from the Cross. On the same side, within the chancel, is a trefoil-headed piscina.

In the churchyard is an octagonal mausoleum of freestone. It was erected during the lifetime of the late Lord Monson, and within it his remains were deposited in 1841.

MERSTHAM.

This parish is bounded by Coulsdon on the north, by Chaldon on the east, by Bletchingley and Nutfield on the south, and by Gatton and Chipstead on the west. It is situated partly on the chalk hills which intersect the county, and, extending on each side, presents a great diversity of soil in different parts. To the north of the line of chalk is

found stiff clay with flints intermixed, ploughed with difficulty, but productive, under proper management, of excellent corn. On the south side of the hill the soil in some places consists of a stiff bluish clay, and in others it resembles loam, while elsewhere there is a tendency to the production of peat. There are also parts where sand predominates; and a tract, extending by Gatton towards Bletchingley, affords a fine rich soil adapted to yield good hay or corn. A wood is mentioned in the Doomsday Book as existing here, which, from the number of swine fed in it, may be supposed to have been extensive, and the trees to have been chiefly oak. Manning says, "There are no woods of any extent, but oak trees thrive well." One of the branches of the river Mole takes its rise from the foot of a hill below the churchyard, and forms a small pond, whence it flows through the gardens belonging to the parsonage, and the meadows eastward of the village. There is also an occasional current, called the Bourne, which at intervals, in and after wet seasons, issues from the foot of Merstham Hill, and continues to flow for some weeks.

Alderstead Heath, the only common in the parish, lies eastwards towards Chaldon. It consists of about 40 acres of good grazing land for sheep. On a narrow tract of waste, called Worsted (or Wood Street) Green, nearly half a mile in length, there formerly were houses, but they have long since been demolished. A lane in this parish, retaining the name of Pilgrims' Lane, and running in the direction of the chalk hills, was the course anciently taken by pilgrims from the west, on their way to Canterbury to perform their devotions at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. This is part of the road mentioned in the account of Tatsfield.*

Merstham has long been celebrated for its stone quarries. Anciently they were considered of so much importance that the Crown placed them under the care of bailiffs. A patent, 33 Edward III., yet extant, authorised John and Thomas Prophete to dig stone here for the use of Windsor Castle, and ordered the Sheriff and others to assist them, and that, should any men refuse to work, they were to be sent prisoners to Windsor. The stone, similar in description to that found on Sir William Clayton's estate at Godstone,† "has been dug to great extent in various parts of the parish, but is of various quality." The outward coat is a burr stone, useful for common buildings, when hardened by exposure to the air. Other stone more valuable is found at greater depth, which, if properly managed, affords a good material for building, and attains a fine colour; but the quality which occasions the extensive demand for it is its effectual resistance of fire, whence it is

* See page 10 of this volume.

† See Sketch of the Geology of the County of Surrey in vol. i. p. 30 *et seq.*

usually denominated firestone. Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey was built with stone procured from these quarries.

The chalk from this part burns into excellent lime. It was chiefly with the view of converting this material into an article of trade that an iron tramroad or railway * was projected, at the commencement of this century, between Merstham and the Thames at Wandsworth. The undertaking was completed in 1805. Large quantities of chalk and lime were exported, and proportionate amounts of manure were returned to the country. As a speculation, however, the railway failed.

In 1807 a new turnpike road from Croydon was carried through Merstham to Reigate, avoiding the hills of both Reigate and Merstham.

The Manor of Merstham.—Ethelstan, a younger son of King Ethelred II., gave Merstham, together with Cheam, to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, in 1808.† The manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"In *Chercefelle* Hundred, the Archbishop himself holds Merstham, for the clothing of the Monks. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 20 hides; now, at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 8 carucates. There are 2 in demesne; and twenty-one villains, and four bordars, with 8 carucates. There is a Church: and a mill at 30d. and eight bondmen, and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields twenty-five swine for pannage; and sixteen for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at £8; afterwards, at £4; and now, at £12." This manor included a part of the parish of Charlewood.

Among the customary payments by the tenants were ten ploughshares, at 9d. each; they were also to furnish ropes instead of harness for the oxen or horses in ploughing. Gavelsest, or the custom on brewing, yielded 13s. 4d. a year: each tenant, when he brewed, whatever might be the quantity, paid three potells of ale, value 1½d. In the hundred rolls of 7 Edward I. (No 33) it is stated that this manor had been ancient demesne of the Crown, before it was given to the prior and monks of Christchurch; and it was then valued at £20 per annum. Edward II. granted them a license to buy land to the value of £20 a year, to provide for seven chaplains, who should celebrate divine service every day in the chapel of the glorious martyr, the blessed Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, next the gate of the priory. Edward III., in 1339, granted the right to hold a market at

* To preserve the necessary level the railway took a course through a natural break in the range of the chalk hills to the east of Merstham Church, but in the highest part it was sunk not less than 26 feet. In the whole extent of this cut no chalk was discovered, the soil in the very deepest part being uniformly a stiff gravelly clay, though lying between the chalk hills in Coulsdon and those in Merstham, in both of which parishes there is only a very shallow covering of earth over the chalk. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 253.)

† Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," vol. i.; from Gervase of Canterbury.

Merstham weekly, and an annual fair. The market, if ever used, has long been discontinued.

In 19 Richard II. the prior and convent granted a lease to John atte Dene, Nicholas Stoke, and John Jervais, of Merstham, of their manor there, with its member of Charlewode, and with certain live and dead stock therein named; the tenants not to demise without leave of the lessors; at the end of the term to deliver all the goods mentioned, or their prices specified, at the option of the lessors; "and if the tenants break any of the covenants they shall pay to the lessors 100 mares sterling, in the Church of Christ at Canterbury, without delay." By this lease (given in Manning and Bray's "Surrey" *) it appears "that Charlewood was a member of Merstham; that there was a chapel in or near the manor-house of Merstham, with all things necessary for the celebration of divine service; that the court rolls were kept in chests in the chapel: the rental and customary rolls of the manor in the granary; in the hall was only one chair, the rest sitting, as it must be supposed, on benches; that cyder was made by grinding apples in a mill; † that the Prior and Convent had the return of the King's writs within their manor; that care was taken to preserve oaks, and to keep cattle out of the woods; that the Convent had two stone-pits at Merstham, and used to dig at Charlewood for iron-stone, or for iron, the refuse of old furnaces; that the tenant was not bound to repair the building, only finding straw, and carriage of materials; and that there is no power reserved to sell distresses taken for rent: the inconvenience arising from this want of power remained unremedied till an act was passed in the 2nd and 3rd of William and Mary."

In 31 Henry VIII. this manor was given to Robert Southwell, Esq.,‡ in exchange for the churches of Warnham (in Sussex) and East Peckham (in Kent), which he bestowed on the prior and convent of Christchurch, who had previously surrendered Merstham. The prior and monks were soon afterwards replaced by a Dean and Chapter, to whom the site of the monastery was granted by letters-patent of 32 Henry VIII.

* Vol. ii. p. 255.

† "Merstham has long been celebrated for very productive apple orchards. The rectory orchard, of little more than 2 acres, has yielded above 800 bushels in a year."—*Id.*

‡ According to Dod, in his "Church History" (vol. ii. p. 148), the Jesuit, Robert Southwell, a member of the same family (which was of good account), was born in Norfolk. He became a Jesuit in 1578, at the age of eighteen, and was sent into England on the mission. His chief residence was with Anne, Countess of Arundel, wife of Earl Philip, who died in the Tower. He was apprehended in 1592, and kept in prison three years, during which he was several times put to the torture, and at last was tried, convicted, and executed. He wrote several books. Father Constable, under the name of Clerophilus Alethes, in his specimen of amendments to Dod's History, further states that Southwell, in his infancy, was taken out of his cradle by a gipsy, but was soon found again; that, at the age of sixteen, he conceived a most ardent desire to consecrate himself to religion, and was received into the society of the Jesuits; and that he reclaimed his father, who had been induced to go to the Protestant churches, though in his heart a Catholic. Among his works were "Mary Magdalene's Funeral Tears," and other poems.

In 1541 Southwell was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls, and he obtained the honour of knighthood. Soon after the accession of Queen Mary, when the insurrection in Kent took place, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, the insurgents met with the most strenuous opposition from Sir Robert Southwell, then Sheriff of the county, by whom they were attacked and defeated. In 10 Elizabeth a license was obtained by Francis Southwell, Esq., to convey to Thomas Copley, Esq., the reversion of the manor of Merstham after the death of Margaret, wife of W. Plumbe, Esq. Copley, the purchaser, made a knight, died in 1584, seized of the manor and 16 acres of land in Merstham, valued at £33, held of the Queen *in capite* as one-twentieth of a knight's fee. Having passed through the hands of various persons of the Southcote and other families, Merstham and Chipstead were bought by William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., in 1788; and on his death in 1802 they came into the possession of his son, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., who died in London in 1843, and was interred at Merstham. His great-nephew, Lord Hylton, now owns the manor, and is the principal landowner.

The Manors of Alderstead and Albery, in Merstham.—These manors anciently belonged to the family of Passele, or Passelew; and Sir Edmund Passelee, who held them in 1327, gave the manor of Aldstede (or Alderstead) to a younger son, Robert, and Albery to his eldest son, John Passelee. The latter, in 1340, made some settlement of the property; and in 1366 Fulk Horwood, citizen of London, released to Sir Nicholas de Lovayne and his heirs all his right to this manor and that of Nutfield.

Under Henry VI. John Tymperley obtained a grant of the manor of Gatton and lands there, with license to impark them, together with certain woodlands, pastures, and meadows in Merstham. He alienated the manor to John Elmbrugge, who died in 1473. His grandson, of the same name, left a daughter and heiress, Ann, the guardianship of whom was granted to John Danett, who held a manorial court here in 1513, and he afterwards married his ward. He obtained the honour of knighthood, and Manning states that he was Lord Mayor of London; but the name of Danett is not recorded in any list of the Lord Mayors now extant.* Leonard Danett, lord of the manor in 1578, sold it to John Southcote, a Justice of the Queen's Bench, who died in 1585. His son and heir, John Southcote, died in 1637, seized of the manor of Albery, in Merstham, and other lands there, and in Gatton, Bletchingley, and Chaldon, formerly purchased of Leonard Danett. The property descended to Sir Edward Southcote, who in 1709 settled this with other

* Mr. Manning seems to have confounded Sir John Danett, the son-in-law of John Elmbrugge, with Nicholas Jamys, or James, his father-in-law, as in the monumental inscription for Elmbrugge and his wife Isabel (*vide* same volume, p. 327) she is stated to be the daughter of Alderman Jamys, who, according to Stow, was not Mayor of London, but one of the Sheriffs, in 1422.

estates on the marriage of his son John with Mary, daughter of E. Paston; but Mr. Southcote, wishing to raise money, obtained an Act of Parliament in 1727, by which an estate at Witham (in Essex) was settled in lieu of this, which was vested in trustees for sale. Under this authority Albery was sold to Paul Docminique, and at length came into the possession of the Jolliffe family. The manor is now united with that of Merstham.*

Alderstead, in Merstham.—It is uncertain to whom this manor belonged after it was given to Robert Passelee, as before stated, until 1487, when William Best died seized of it. In 1511 Richard Best enfeoffed John Scott and others of this manor, and that of Caterham, but for what purpose does not appear: he was charged as owner in a rental of the manor of Merstham in 1523; and it remained in the possession of the same family until 1678, when it was sold to Joseph Reeve, gent. After repeated transfers it was purchased by John Lefevre, Esq., who gave it by will to his son-in-law, Charles Shaw, Esq., who thereupon assumed the name of Lefevre. It belongs now to his son, Lord Eversley.†

Chilberton.—The manor, or reputed manor, of Chilberton, or Chilverton, in 14 Henry VIII., belonged to Sir John Leigh. In 1625 Henry Drakes conveyed to Wm. Franke, of Merstham, his manor and farm of Chilberton. In 1677 the Frankes conveyed the estate to Richard Bowman, of whose family it was purchased, in 1735, by Chas. Docminique; and it afterwards passed, with other estates, to the Tattersalls, and since to the father of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. It is now the property of Lord Hylton.

Neddar, or Netherne, is the name of a farm on the north-east of the parish, adjoining Coulsdon. Robert de la Neddre was witness to a deed in 15 Edward I. It is reported to have been formerly held by the family of Gawton, and in 1616 Henry Best sold it to William Tatnall, said to have been master of the military band in the Tower: he was buried here in 1620, and is styled in the Register "Generosus Musicus." It belonged to his descendants in 1808.

Merstham House, the seat of Lord Hylton, is situated at a short distance from the church. It is an irregular building, but surrounded by pleasantly laid-out grounds.

* Some farms included in the settlement of 1709, being limited to the younger sons of Sir E. Southcote, were sold to Sir James Colebrooke, Bart., in February, 1758. There was formerly a capital mansion in Albery, called The Place, the residence of the Southcotes. The family were Roman Catholics, and are said to have quitted Chipstead in disgust on being refused a burial for one of them in the chancel by the then rector. The house was "taken down about 1750: it stood in what is now called the Great Meadow (containing about thirty acres); and on the opposite side of the road, a field of three acres still retains the name of the Walks; and some stews for fish remain in a field adjoining." The last Lady Southcote is reported to have been extremely benevolent and charitable. (See Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 259-60.)

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 260-1.

The apartments are well arranged and elegantly furnished. The hall is handsome, and connected by a flight of stone steps with the gallery, also of stone, from which are the entrances to the principal bedrooms, &c. The mansion contains a few pictures and family portraits.

Advowson, &c.—The benefice is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Southwark and diocese of Rochester, and is in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Formerly it paid 6s. 8d. for procurations and synodals to the Archdeacon of Surrey, and a perpetual quit-rent of 1s. 4d. to the Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury: it now pays 6s. 8d. for procurations to the Dean of the Arches. In 20 Edward I. it was valued at 35 marks, and it stands in the King's books at £22 1s. 8d. In the return of Cromwell's commissioners it was valued at £160 a year. Formerly the glebe land consisted of 57 acres: of these about 30, being in various slips in the different common fields, and inconvenient for occupation by the rector, were sold, in 1803, to Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., and with the produce thereof the land tax on the rectory, amounting to £49 15s., was redeemed. The value of the living is now commuted at £580 a year, with residence and 26 acres of glebe land.

The parish Register, commencing in 1538, is chiefly in English, except during the short reign of Queen Mary, when it is in Latin. It was well kept until 1638, from which period to 1661 it was kept in a very slovenly manner, and with considerable interruptions.* It does not appear that the plague reached Merstham in either of the three great instances of its raging in England, in 1603, 1625, and 1665. It is not noticed in the Register; and the number of deaths, respectively ten, seven, and five, in those years, is below the usual average. At the end of the old Register are the entries of several certificates to his Majesty about touching for the evil, from 1673 to 1680, signed by the rector and churchwardens of Merstham.

Rectors of Merstham in and since 1800:—

1.—*Martin Benson*, M.A. Instituted in 1791.
2.—*John Adolphus Wright*, M.A. Instituted in 1833.
3.—*John Manley*, M.A. Instituted in 1839.
4.—*Augustus John Pearman*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a picturesque old building, standing on an elevated knoll above the village, on the road between Croydon and Reigate. It is a well-proportioned structure, built with the stone of the country, and is apparently of

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 264.

the age of Henry VI. It consists of nave, two aisles, a principal chancel, and a smaller chancel, or chapel, on each side. The entrances are by a door at the west end, and a south porch. On each side of the porch, which has a timber roof, is a stone seat, above which is a quatrefoil opening in the wall: over the doorway is a small niche, ornamentally sculptured. At the west end is a large handsome tower containing five bells, on one of which is the inscription, "Sancta Katharina ora pro me." The spire is octagonal, and shingled.

The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches resting on columns—those on the north side round, on the south octagonal. Each of the smaller chancels is separated from the principal one by an arch springing from clustered shafts. Formerly there was much painted glass in this church; in the east and north windows of the chancel were St. Catherine, St. Paul, &c.; and over a figure kneeling, in a blue robe, was the inscription, in large characters, "Robert de Sacra." "These vanished," observes Mr. Bray, "whilst Dr. Jer. Milles, Dean of Exeter, was rector here."* On the south side of the principal and southern chancels are piscinas. The north chancel belongs to, and is repaired by, the owner of the manor of Albery; the other is an appendage to that of Alderstead; and each contains a vault, as a family burial-place for the lord of either manor. Under an arch in the wall of the north chancel, now appropriated by the Jolliffe family, is a table monument of a former proprietor of the estate, of the name of Elmebrugg, the founder of this chancel.

Some years ago, on removing the pavement in the south chancel for the purpose of opening or sinking a vault, an oblong stone of unusual bulk and weight occasioned considerable difficulty to the workmen. It was at length ascertained to comprise an effigy, in a recumbent posture, which had formerly occupied a place on a table monument. Having been reversed and sunk in the ground, the back of the stone formed a part of the pavement. The effigy, which was much mutilated, was represented as in scarlet robes, the head resting on a rich pillow, a bird with extended wings at the feet, and the hands in the attitude of prayer. A purse attached by a girdle to the right side indicated the mercantile character of the deceased, and, from the place where this effigy was found, it was thought to have been intended for Mr. Alderman Jamys, whose daughter was married to John Elmebrygge, or Elmebrugg, or for Sir John Danett, who married the heiress of Elmebrygge.†

* Between the years 1745 and 1785.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 262. Dean Milles was also President of the Society of Antiquaries, and author of various papers in *Philosophical Transactions* and *Archæologia*. He likewise published an edition of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley.

At the top of the arch of the west window is fixed a stone shield of arms, found in removing the foundations of the old London Bridge.

In 1839 a handsomely sculptured altar-piece of Merstham stone was put up at the expense of the Rev. John Adolphus Wright, the rector.

The pulpit is hexagonal, and of oak. The font is a large square block of well-wrought Sussex marble; it rests on a column, rising from a square basement, and formerly there was a smaller shaft at each corner. The church was restored in 1861, the old roof which covered nave and aisles removed, and separate roofs showing the clerestory windows of the nave provided, as in the original design. Within the altar rails are several memorials of the Newdegate, Elmebrugg, and other families.

In the north chancel is an altar tomb, partly within a niche, on which are two shields, arms chequée; also the indent of a man between the brasses of his two wives: by one wife, "Vivus Deus;" by him, "Sancta Trinitas;" by the second wife, "Miserere nobis." Both the women have hoods, and their hands are joined as in prayer. Beneath is the following inscription:—

Hic jacent Joh'es Elmebrygge, armiger, qui obiit biijo die Februarij, ao D'ni Mocccolxxiijo, et Isabella uxor ejus quæ fuit filia Rich'i Jamys quonda' Majoris et Alderman', London, quæ obiit bijo die Septembris, ao D'ni Mecccolxxij, et Annæ uxor ej' quæ fuit filia Johis Proggett, gentilman, quæ obiit . . . . . ao D'ni Moccce . . . . quoru' animabus p'pietur Deus.

Below are the figures of seven daughters and the indents of four sons, the brasses being lost.

Sir W. Jolliffe, the chief landowner in the parish of Merstham, was created Lord Hylton in 1866, and died in 1876. He was buried in the family vault. Towards the west end of the north aisle is an altar tomb, with a polished black marble slab, to the memory of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, who died in 1835, and Juliana Jolliffe, his wife.

NUTFIELD.

This parish is bounded on the north by Merstham and Gatton; on the east by Bletchingley and Burstow; on the south by Burstow, Horley, and a detached portion of Bletchingley called Ham; and on the west by Reigate. The village is situated on the road between Reigate and Bletchingley, on a sandy ridge, which rises from the vale on the south side of the chalk hills. The soil on the ridge is a sandy loam, and on the south side of it there is a deep clay. From the hill the country to the south presents a variety of agreeable prospects.* In this parish, in the highway leading from the village towards

* For an account of the fuller's-earth pits, &c., at Nutfield, and of the various strata of this district, see Sketch of the Geology of Surrey in the first volume of this work, p. 30 *et seq.*

Ham (in Bletchingley), a quantity of brass Roman coins of the Lower Empire were found, about the middle of the last century, in an earthen vessel, broken by the wheel of a carriage: many of them were in the possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate.

In the Doomsday Book the manor of Nutfield is thus described:—"The Countess of Bononia holds of the King *Notfelle*, which Ulwi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 13½ hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 12 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne; and twenty-five villains, and ten bordars, with 13 carucates. There is a Church; and ten bondmen; and a mill at 2s.; and 10 acres of meadow. It yields twelve swine for herbage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £13; afterwards at £10; now at £15, of 20 to the *ora*."

The parish includes the manor of Nutfield, and the reputed manors of Wolborough and Hadresham.

The Manor of Nutfield.—This manor was given by Ida, Countess of Boulogne, to the abbot of the convent of St. Wluari at Boulogne, and the grant was confirmed by charter of Henry I. The estate was seized by Richard I. on his going to war with Philip of France, and Hubert de Anesty, who had held it of the abbot, became a tenant of the Crown. Richard, his son, left a daughter named Dionysia, who married William, Baron de Monchensy (*de monte canis*), from whose family the estate passed, by the marriage of his grand-daughter Joan with William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of his half-brother, Henry III., to Aylmer de Valence, who succeeded to it on the death of his cousin, Dionysia de Monchensy (the widow of Hugh de Vere), without issue, in 1313. Pembroke was one of the associated barons who assisted Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in the capture and execution of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II.; but when Lancaster excited a new insurrection, and, being taken prisoner, was charged with having entered into a treasonable correspondence with the King of Scotland, the Earl of Pembroke joined those nobles by whom he was condemned as a traitor, and in revenge for his death Pembroke was assassinated in France, whither he had accompanied Queen Isabella in 1323. Leaving no issue, his title became extinct, and his estates were probably divided.

From this period to the reign of Queen Elizabeth no continuous account of the descent of this manor can be obtained. In the time of Edward III. it was held by the Cobhams, and in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. by the Carews of Beddington. In or before the reign of Elizabeth the manor of Nutfield was divided among at least three proprietors: Gawton held two-sixths, Bristow one-sixth, and Best the remainder. The manorial estate subsequently passed to the Bassanos, the Turners, the Cookes, and others, and ultimately to the Colebrookes and Aynscombs. Among the owners in the seventeenth century was

one Richard Jewell, a respectable yeoman, who, from his influence among his rustic neighbours, acquired the title or sobriquet of "King Jewell." He lived in the manor-house of Nutfield at the time of the Revolution. When the land tax was first introduced in 1692 as a temporary measure, Mr. Jewell had foresight enough to perceive the probability of its becoming permanent, and he therefore advised his fellow-landholders to make the return of assessment of their property to commissioners appointed by the Government at low rates, and his advice being followed, this impost fell less heavily on this parish than elsewhere.

Wolborough, in Nutfield.—This manor, or reputed manor, consists of a messuage and about 160 acres of land. Thomas de Wolbergh died in 1351, seized of a tenement in Nutfield, held of John de Cobham, and of other lands in Horley and elsewhere, leaving a son and heir named John, of whom Cicely de Beauchamp held 5 acres of meadow in Nutfield, at an annual rent of 2s. William Sidney, of Stoke D'Abernon, held this estate in 17 Edward IV. In the reign of Elizabeth it belonged to George Evelyn, Esq., who gave it and Daysies Farm, in Burstow, with his daughter in marriage, to Thomas, son of Sir Lawrence Stoughton, who devised this manor to his brother (afterwards Sir George Stoughton), by whom it was sold, in 1624, to John Turner, Esq., of Ham, in Bletchingley. Thomas Turner, who held it in 1685, conveyed it to William Barnes, and he bequeathed it to his youngest son, Henry Barnes, who transferred it in 1722 to William Lukyn. His sons conveyed this manorial estate, in 1740, to the family of Sir Timothy Shelley, whose eldest son, Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, was drowned in 1822. Percy Florence, his only son (by a second marriage with Mary, daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft and the late well-known William Godwin), succeeded to the baronetcy and estates on the death of Sir Timothy Shelley in 1844.

Hadresham, or Hathersham, in Nutfield.—The manor-house and demesnes of this reputed manor are in the southern part of this parish, but the lands belonging to it (in all about 180 acres) are partly in the adjoining parishes of Horley, Burstow, and Horne. This place appears to have been the seat of a family of considerable importance in this county in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. John de Hadresham was knight of the shire in 1286, 1291, and 1293; and another of the same name was Sheriff in 1397. In the time of Henry VI. this estate was held by John Ashurst, of East Betchworth. It belonged to a family named Skinner in or before 1584; and in 1603 Sir Thomas Palmer, and Alice his wife, the widow of John Skinner, suffered a recovery of this estate, and conveyed it to Henry Drake and Charles Evans, as tenants in common. A division was made between these parties, the manor, a capital messuage, and part of the demesnes being

assigned to Drake, whose share in 1616 became the property of Henry Shove.* After the death of one of his descendants the estate was sold, pursuant to directions in his will, in 1771, to Mr. Robert Smith, brewer, of Croydon. He left it to his sons, Robert and Charles, who sold it to Sir Sampson Wright, Knt., Chief Magistrate of the police-office at Bow Street, who died in 1793, and his wife, to whom he devised it for life, held it in 1808. After the death of Lady Wright it passed into the possession of S. Simms, Esq.

Advowson, &c.—The advowson of the rectory of Nutfield was in the Earl of Warren, who presented to the church in 1328. In 1367 William Strete, the lord of the manor, presented, after which, until 1383, it was in the hands of trustees, and subsequently, until 1463, it was in the Carreu family. After that period it was repeatedly a subject of litigation. At length, in 1740, it was purchased by Jesus College, Oxford.

In the Valor of Edward I. the living was rated at £12, and in the King's books at £14 14s. 7d., paying for synodals 2s. 1d., and for procurations 7s. 7d. In the return made to Cromwell's commissioners in 1658 it is stated that Thomas Mulcaster was then rector, and that the tithes and glebe were in some years, "by reason of the customs,"

* Henry Shove, to whom a license was granted, of which the following is a translation, resided at Hathersham, a farm lying at the southern point of the parish of Nutfield, and, as represented, at a great distance from the parish church, and very much nearer that of Horley. He appears to have been a person of good property, having, in 1631, paid a fine of £11 for not having appeared at the time and place appointed to receive the order of knighthood.

"To all faithful Christians to whom these Testimonials may come, as well those whom they may at present concern, as those whom they may hereafter concern, Robert Merrick, Doctor of Laws, Vicar in Spiritual Matters of the noble and venerable, in Christ, Father and Lord Richard, by divine permission Bishop of Winchester, &c. Eternal Salvation and undoubted faith be to all.

"Whereas it hath been alleged before the venerable William Merrick, Doctor of Laws, our Surrogate, on the part of Henry Shove, a discreet man of Nutfield in the county of Surrey, yeoman, that the house in which he usually resides is not only nearly three miles distant from the Church of Nutfield aforesaid, but also that the interjacent road (particularly in the winter season) is so bad and impassable that it is not possible for him and his family to attend Morning Prayers at the said Church, return from thence, and again be present at the Evening Service in the said Church, as by law required. And whereas it hath been further alleged, on his part, that the roads lying between his said house and the Church of Horley in the same county of Surrey, are not only much better, but greatly shorter. Know therefore that we, the said Judge, being moved thereto in this Spiritual matter, by the above mentioned and other causes, have granted and permitted, and by these presents do grant and permit to the aforesaid Henry Shove and his family, for the present, this Faculty and Licence, freely to go to the Church of Horley, and there to hear divine prayers and sermons, and there from time to time to perform all other Divine offices so long as he shall reside in the same house. But, notwithstanding upon this law and condition,—that the said Henry Shove and all his family shall, four times in every year, be present at our Church of Nutfield, aforesaid, and there, at the times appointed by law, receive the sacred Eucharist, from the Rector or Curate of the same Church, as by law obliged; and shall readily bear the necessary burthens of the said Church, so that no prejudice may arise to the said Church, or to the Rector or Curate thereof for the time being. It shall nevertheless be lawful for the Curate officiating for the time being at the Church of Horley aforesaid (under the same restrictions) to bury the dead, and baptize the infants of the said family as often as there shall be occasion, reserving always, as by law, to the Church of Nutfield, as aforesaid. We ordain also that this our Licence shall remain in force for twelve years next ensuing the date of these presents, and no longer. In witness whereof, we have put our seal, used in similar cases, to these presents, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1631

"Nicholas Sheppard.'

not worth more than £80, and in other years above £100. What the customs were is not explained. The Registers commence in 1638.

Rectors of Nutfield in and since 1800:—

1.—*Edmund Sandford*, B.D. Instituted in 1792.
2.—*Edward Hughes*, B.D. Instituted in 1832.
3.—*Richard Briscoe*, D.D. Instituted in 1865.

Nutfield Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of nave and chancel, with a north aisle, buttressed, and a small chapel, or projection, on the south side of the nave. At the west end is a large low square tower, embattled, with a shingled spire, and containing six bells. Over the window of the chapel is a sundial, bearing the date 1768. Against the south wall of the church, outside, is a stone let in, inscribed—

Near this place lies interred the body of THOMAS STEER, who died the 9th of August, 1769, aged 76 years.

He liv'd alone, he lyes alone,
To dust he's gone both flesh and bone.

The chief entrance is by a south porch, of wood, tiled. There is also an entrance at the west end, and a chancel entrance on the north. Besides the east and west windows, and the window of the chapel, or transept, there are three others in the aisle. The aisle is separated from the nave by obtuse-pointed arches, and the nave is divided from the chancel by a similar arch. The chancel is waggon-roofed. In the upper compartments of the east window are some remains of painted glass. On the floor of the chancel are some small brasses, one of which represents the figure of a woman. This church was restored in 1856.

In the north wall of the chancel is a piscina, with a shelf over it, in a pointed niche. In a niche beneath a pointed arch, in the south wall of the chancel, is an ancient, curious, but much-mutilated, low altar tomb, the inscription on which, when perfect, in deeply cut letters, was as follows:—SIRE THOMAS DE ROLDHAM : GIST : ICI : DEU : DE SA : ALME : EYT : MERCI.

In the south wall of the chapel, or transept, is a small plain altar tomb without arms or other device. On a black stone over it is the following inscription:—

EDMUNDUS MOLYNEUX.

Cum tumulu' cernis, cur non mortalia spernis?
Esto memor mortis qui vivis tempore sortis.
MEMENTO MORI.
Quid tua vita? Dolor. Quid Mors, nisi meta doloris?
Mors vitam sequitur; vita beata, necem.
Ergòne defunctum dirè lachrymabimus? Absit.
PRÆSTAT ABESSE VIVIS, POSSIT UT ESSE DEO.

At the east end of the nave is an ancient carved oak pulpit, hexagonal in form. The font is octagonal, and ornamented with quatrefoils in panels, and bears the date 1665.

On the south side of the churchyard are several memorials of the Russell family. The parsonage-house, rebuilt by the Rev. Edmund Sandford, is handsome and commodious. An addition was made to the churchyard in 1863, the land being the gift of H. E. Gurney, Esq.

The village schools were erected about 1860, at the expense of Mr. Gurney.

The Priory House, of considerable size, has been built within the last few years by Joshua Fielder, Esq., M.P.; and a farm of about 250 acres, of the name of Mercer's Farm, Nutfield Marsh, formerly in the hands of the trustees of a Mr. Clements, has passed into the possession of Percy Pelly, Esq., of Oakley, in the parish of Merstham.

THE HUNDREDS OF COPTHORNE AND EFFINGHAM.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION OF COPTHORNE HUNDRED:—

BANSTEAD, OR BANSTED.—EPSOM.—EWELL.—WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

IN THE SECOND DIVISION:—

ASHTEAD.—CHESSINGTON.—CUDDINGTON.—FETCHAM.—HEADLEY.—LEATHERHEAD.—MICKLEHAM.—NEWDIGATE.*

PARISHES IN EFFINGHAM HUNDRED:—

GREAT BOOKHAM.—LITTLE BOOKHAM.—EFFINGHAM.

ASHTEAD CHURCH.

COPTHORNE hundred, styled *Copededorne*, or *Copedethorne*, in the Doomsday Book, derives its name, according to Manning, from the Saxon *cop*, head, and *dorne*, thorn, in reference to some thorn remarkable for the size of its head, or its situation on an eminence. Thus the hundreds of *Elthorne* and *Spelthorne*, in Middlesex, appear to have derived their appellations in the same manner, the one signifying "eld thorn," or the old thorn, and the other alluding to some thorn that was noted as a landmark, from the Saxon *spellian*, to declare, or point out. The jurisdiction of this hundred, with the rights and privileges pertaining to it, was granted by charter of Charles I., dated 1638, to the Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames.†

EFFINGHAM hundred, in the Doomsday survey, is a distinct hundred under the appellation of *Fingeham*, the name of the principal vill, or manor, within its jurisdiction. It appears, however, to have been connected with Copthorne at an early period, and hence has been frequently styled the Half-hundred of Effingham, as in the hundred roll of 10 Edward I., in which year John de Polesden, Ralph de la Rouberne, William de Nort-

* In consequence of the peculiar local situation of Newdigate parish, the account of it has been inserted under Reigate hundred.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. Introduction, p. xlviii.

wode, James Haunser, William de Slyfeld, and Thomas de la Hale, who formed the Hundred Jury, presented "that John de Hevere ought to collect the [king's] sheaves, in autumn, but neglected to perform that service; that the Hundred used to be held by the year for half a marc, but was then farmed at 10s.; and that all the free tenants of the Abbot of Chertsey were accustomed to come twice a year to the Sheriff's Tourn at Lethe Croyce, but for five years had withdrawn their service, but for what reason the jurors knew not." The jurisdiction of this hundred, or half-hundred, was vested in the Crown until Charles I., in 1638, granted it, together with that of Copthorne, to the Corporation of Kingston.* The parishes of Great and Little Bookham, with Effingham, comprise the south-western side of Copthorne hundred.

These hundreds, situated near the middle of the county, are bounded on the north by those of Elmbridge and Kingston, on the east by Wallington and Tandridge, on the south by Reigate and Wotton, and on the west by Wotton and Elmbridge. The scenery on the south-east and southern sides comprises some of the most beautiful and diversified prospects in Surrey.

BANSTEAD, OR BANSTED

This parish (styled Banstead *cum membris*) is situated on the chalk hills, or rather downs, which extend into Kent. It adjoins Epsom, Ewell, and Cheam on the north, Woodmansterne on the east, Chipstead on the south, and Walton-on-the-Hill on the west. Much of the land is under tillage, and the remainder consists of heaths and downs, which give good pasturage for sheep.

The manor of Banstead is thus described in the Doomsday Book, which places it in "Waletone hundred:"—"Richard (de Tonbridge) holds *Benestede* of the Bishop (of Bayeux). Alnod or Alnoth held it of King Edward: it was then assessed at 29 hides; now at 9½ hides. The arable land amounts to 16 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne; and twenty-eight villains, and fifteen cottars, with 15 carucates. There is a church; and seven bondmen; and a mill, of 20s. The wood yields twenty swine. In Southwark, one house, valued at 40d., belongs to this manor; and Alnoth held a mansion in London pertaining to the demesne, which Adam Fitz-Hubert now holds of the Bishop. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £10; subsequently, at 100s.; now, at £8. Goisfrid holds under Richard 5 hides of this manor; Ralph 2 hides; and Ulsi 2 hides; the whole worth £6 10s."

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 687.

In this parish, which consists of about 5,500 acres, are the following manors:—Banstead; Bergh, Great Burrough, or West Burrough; East Bergh, Little Bergh, or Little Burrough; Preston; North Tadworth; South Tadworth; and Perrotts.

Banstead.—In or before the reign of Henry I. this manor appears to have passed from Richard de Tonbridge to Tirel de Maniers, ancestor of the ducal family of Manners, who gave the church of Benestede to the Prior of St. Mary Overy. His daughter married William Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, who held this estate, and bestowed it with his daughter in marriage on Nigel de Mowbray, whose son and successor, William, was one of the barons that opposed King John. On the defeat of his party he incurred the forfeiture of his estates by Henry III.; but having recovered them through the influence of Hubert de Burgh, the chief minister of the young king, he surrendered to him the manor of Banstead, probably as the price of his patronage. Hubert, for awhile all-powerful, at length fell into disgrace, and narrowly escaped destruction from his great rival and adversary, Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. But he was ultimately pardoned, and his estates, seized by the officers of the Crown, were restored, under the authority of a writ dated 17 Henry III. The ex-minister then retired to Banstead, and erected a castellated mansion at the east end of the churchyard, where, according to Manning, is, or was, a pit in a field, said to have been the cellar belonging to the residence of Earl Hubert. The fee of this manor was transferred to the King by John de Burgh, son and heir of Hubert, in 2 Edward I., together with several other manors in different counties; but at the same time De Burgh obtained a grant for life of the custody of the Tower of London with its appurtenances, the castle of Colchester, and the hundred of Tenring.*

The manor of Banstead, with the park and other appurtenances, thus became vested in the Crown; and various grants were made from time to time of this estate to Margaret, the second wife of Edward I.; Philippa, consort of Edward III.; and other persons, by successive Kings of England, until at length Henry VIII., in the beginning of his reign, settled it for life on the Princess Catherine of Arragon, then his brother's widow. She granted a lease of it to Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, to whom the King gave the fee-simple of the estate. The disgrace and death of this once favourite courtier, with the forfeiture of his lands and tenements, and their restoration to his son, Sir Francis Carew, by Queen Mary, have been related elsewhere.† The manor of Banstead descended with the Beddington property to Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Fryes and Spencers, and subsequently became the property of Sir John W. Cradock-Hartopp, Bart., the present owner.

* *Vide* Calend. Rot. Patent. p. 46.

† See account of Beddington, vol. iii. p. 277.

The Manor of Bergh, or West Burrough.—In the reign of Henry III. John de Bures held of the honour of Mowbray one knight's fee in Bergh. It seems that other persons of the same family held this manor, or retained some claims on it, until the time of Henry IV., in the eleventh of whose reign a moiety of this estate was seized under a writ of *Elegit*, issued by virtue of a statute staple, entered up against John de Bures, clerk, by two of his creditors. The property was afterwards sold, and in 1432 Thomas Hayton died seized of this manor and other estates in Surrey. In 1484 it came into the possession of Richard Merland, who also held the neighbouring manor of Preston: from him both manors descended to Edward Merland, to whom they belonged in the reign of Edward VI. That gentleman having by his extravagance excited the apprehensions of his friends that he would dissipate his property and reduce his family to distress, they persuaded him to vest his estate in trustees, in order that he might no longer have control over it. In accordance with this advice, by deed dated 7 Edward VI., he demised his manors and lands to Sir Arthur d'Arcy and Francis Carew for the term of ninety-nine years, if he should so long live, at a rent of £4, unless he should grant or sell the estate, in which case the rent was to be reduced to one peppercorn only; the trustees covenanting to supply his wife and children with clothing, meat, drink, lodging, &c., at £12 a year each, to keep the houses in repair, and to pay all rents and services due to the King. Edward Merland died in 1559; and these manors having come into the possession of William Merland, one of his descendants, he and his son Bartholomew levied a fine, and in 1614 sold the manors of West Burrough and Preston to Christopher Buckle, Esq., son of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Lord Mayor of London in 1593. Christopher Buckle, Esq., the sixth in descent from the purchaser of this estate, held it in 1809, and from that period until his death in 1816. It then came to his sister, married to Capt. Crowe, of Kipton, in Yorkshire. On her death shortly afterwards the property fell to the Rev. William Buckle, father of the Rev. William Lewis Buckle, late vicar.

The Manor of Little Bergh.—This manor belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Richard Covert, whose grandson, Humphrey Covert, held it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From a court roll of the manor of Banstead it appears that Christopher Buckle, Esq., died in 1661, seized of a barn and 100 acres of land called Little Burrough, held of the manor of Banstead; and this estate descended to Mr. Buckle, lord of the manor of West Burrough, in 1809.

Tadworth, or North Tadworth.—The ancient manor of Tadworth is thus described in the Doomsday Book, among the lands of the Bishop of Bayeux:—"Radulph holds of

the Bishop (of Bayeux) *Tadeorde*, which in the time of King Edward was held by two brothers, who could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates. There are in demesne $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates: and three villains, and four bordars, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. There is one bondman. The wood yields one hog. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40s.; afterwards, and at present, at 30s."

There are now two manors, or reputed manors, called North Tadworth and South Tadworth.

South Tadworth, or Tadworth Court, is thus noticed in the Doomsday Book:—"William de Braiose holds *Tadorne;* and Holsart holds it of him. Godtovi (or Goltovi) held it of Earl Harold; and he could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. One carucate is in demesne: and there are two villains, and five bordars, with 1 carucate. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100s.; afterwards at 20s.; now at 45s."

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I. South Tadworth was among the possessions of the prior and convent of Merton, but it is uncertain when or in what manner they acquired it. After the suppression of monasteries it remained vested in the Crown until 1554, when Edward Hesenden obtained a grant of the estate to himself and his heirs. Toward the end of the seventeenth century it belonged to Leonard Wessell, Esq., who about 1700 erected the mansion called Tadworth Court on the northern border of Walton Heath, but within the parish of Banstead. After repeated changes the property was sold in 1776 to the family of the Hudsons, who still reside there.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Perrotts belonged to the family of Lambert from the time of Henry VIII., having been purchased in 1517 of Alexander Charlwood. In 1809 it was the property of Daniel Lambert, Esq., and it is now held by the trustees of the late John Lambert, Esq.

Nork.—This is a small estate in Banstead parish, adjacent to the road leading from Ewell to Reigate. The mansion was erected about the middle of the last century by Christopher Buckle, Esq., who died in 1759, whose grandson sold the property in 1812 to Lord Arden, whose son, George James, sixth Earl of Egmont, afterwards owned it. It is now the seat of Charles George, present and seventh Earl of Egmont, who inherited it on the death of his uncle in 1874. The mansion, called Nork House, consisting of a long central part with projecting wings (in one of which is a chapel), was enlarged and

much improved by the late Lord Arden. It stands on a richly wooded eminence commanding an extensive prospect northwards, and the grounds are pleasantly diversified by beech and other timber trees.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice, anciently belonging to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, is in the rural deanery of Leatherhead, and diocese of Winchester. In the Valor of Edward I. the rectory is valued at 20 marks, and the vicarage at 6 marks and 20d. In the Liber Regis the clear yearly value is stated as not exceeding £50; in the King's books it is returned at £13 8s. 7½d., paying 7s. 7½d. for procurations, and 2s. 1d. for synodals. The vicarage is now of the yearly value of £310, with a residence, and the patronage is in the gift of the Earl of Egmont. In Summerfield, south-eastward of West Burrough, is the rectory, or parsonage-house, called Canons, from its former proprietors, the Canons of St. Mary Overy. The Registers are nearly perfect from 1546.

Vicars of Banstead in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Eales Francis.* Instituted in 1789.
2.—*William Buckle.* Instituted in 1823.
3.—*William Lewis Buckle*, M.A. Instituted in 1832.
4.—*Edward Valentine Buckle*, M.A. Instituted in 1865.

The church, dedicated to All Saints,* is built chiefly with flint. It consists of nave; north and south aisles, each separated from the former by three obtuse-pointed arches; and a principal chancel, with north and south chancels, both of which are divided from the principal by two similar arches. At the west end is a large square tower (containing six bells), surmounted by a moderately lofty and slender shingled spire, now somewhat out of the perpendicular. In the east window of the north chancel are the armorial bearings of the Buckle family, with the date 1610 in painted glass. The pulpit is hexagonal, of oak, carved. The font is of stone, massive, octagonal, with an ornamental device on each face, but no two faces are alike. The church was restored in 1847-67, at a cost of £2,800.

In various parts of the edifice, but especially in the north chancel, the hatchments are numerous, as are also the mural tablets, both ancient and modern, many of the latter being handsome and costly. The monuments of the Lambert family occupy nearly the whole of the south wall of the church. Of these the most conspicuous is to the memory of

* Besides the church of Banstead there was one at Berghes [Burrough], and another at St. Leonard's; but the last two have been long entirely dilapidated. When Salmon wrote in 1736, part of the church of Berghes was standing, but converted, as he says, into a barn. (See Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii.)

Sir Daniel Lambert, Knt., Alderman of London, who was Lord Mayor in 1741, and for some time M.P. for the City. There are several other tablets to the Parry family in the south-west corner of the church, and over the south door is a small monument in memory of Thomas Samuel Parry, who died in 1794.

The charities to the poor of the parish amount to about £80 annually. On Banstead Downs is one of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylums. The building, constructed of white brick, consists of eleven blocks, and was opened in 1877. It covers an area of 100 acres, and will accommodate 1,700 patients.

EPSOM.

This parish is bounded on the north by Chessington and a detached portion of Maldon; on the east by Ewell; on the south by Banstead, Hedley, and Walton-on-the Hill; and on the west by Ashtead. The name of this place, formerly written *Ebbisham*, *Ebesham*, and *Epsham*, was probably derived from some Saxon proprietor, Ebba being a female appellative among the Anglo-Saxons, and Ebbisham therefore signifying Ebba's ham, home, or dwelling.* Mr. John Toland, who resided at Woodcote in the reign of Queen Anne, and wrote an account of Epsom, conceived the original Saxon seat to have been on the site of the farmhouse since known as Epsom Court, and says that Ebba was the wife of the first Christian king [Frithwald?], and that she was baptized by Bishop Wilfred about 590; but for this statement he cites no authority.

The manor of Epsom belonged to the monastery of Chertsey before the Norman Conquest, and it is thus described among the conventual possessions in the Doomsday Book:—"The Abbot [of Chertsey] holds *Ebesham*, which in the time of King Edward was assessed at 33 hides; now at 11 hides. The arable land consists of 17 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and thirty-four villains, and four bordars, have 17 carucates. There are two churches; and six bondmen, and two mills valued at 10s., and 24 acres of meadow. The wood yields twenty swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £20: now at £17."

The abbot obtained from Henry II. [?] a license to shut up his park here at pleasure,

* Another derivation of the names of this and the neighbouring town of Ewell has been suggested as arising from the circumstance of there being an *intermitting* spring (seated in the adjoining chalk hills), called the Earth Bourne, or Bore, which gushes out occasionally at Epsom, or *Ebbisham*, flowing for several months, and then ceasing; while at Ewell is the fountain-head of the river Hogsmill, which forms at all times a conspicuous object. In Lye's Saxon Dictionary we find the word *Ebbe* translated "an ebb," *recessus aquarum*. *Ham* is a town or village, *Ea* is a river, and *Well* a spring or fountain.

and have all the beasts found in it;* and in 1285 Edward I. granted to the abbot a charter of free-warren in the manor of Epsom. Most of the tenants in villanage had probably been enfranchised previously to Edward III., when a fifteenth being levied on the conventual estates for the King's service, those of Epsom paid only 7¼d. towards it, while much larger sums were contributed by the similar tenants on other manors.†

Henry VIII., in 1537-8, obtained possession of the manor of Epsom, together with those of Sutton, Cullesdon, and Horley, which Mr. Manning says he purchased of the Abbot of Chertsey; but if the conveyance was in the form of bargain and sale the price probably was merely nominal, for before that period all the smaller convents had been suppressed by Act of Parliament, and measures were in progress for securing the surrender of the larger monasteries; indeed, about that time, or very shortly after, the monks of Chertsey were obliged to give up their own house and part of their estates, and remove to Bisham, in Berkshire; and the next year that convent was also suppressed, and all the lands of the monks escheated to the Crown.

However the manor of Epsom came into the King's hands, it does not appear that he was desirous of retaining it, for in the year above mentioned he granted it to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington. This gentleman was shortly after accused of treason, convicted, and executed, as stated in the account of Beddington. Epsom, being forfeited, remained among the Crown lands until 1589, when Queen Elizabeth gave it to Edward D'Arcy, Esq., a Groom of the Privy Chamber, who sold it to George Mynn, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. It afterwards belonged to Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Pyrford, and widow of Mr. Mynn, and she bequeathed it to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Evelyn, Esq., the younger brother of the author of "Sylva." Mrs. Evelyn survived her husband, and her children (four sons and a daughter) having died before her, leaving no issue, she, by will dated 1691-2, devised her estates to Christopher Buckle, Esq., of Banstead, and his son, as trustees for her sister Ann (formerly married to Sir John Lewknor, and then the wife of Sir Wm. Morley) for her life, with remainder to her nephew, John Lewknor, Esq., for his life; remainder to his issue by any wife, his then wife Jane excepted; remainder to John Parkhurst, of Catesby, in Northamptonshire; remainder to his son, Nathaniel Parkhurst. The testatrix died in 1692, and from that time until 1706 manorial courts were held in the names of her trustees. Mr. Lewknor succeeded to the estate on the death of his aunt, but dying without issue, it devolved on Mr. Parkhurst, who held his first court at Epsom in 1707. His son

* Bibliot. Harleian. MS. 84. Cart. Antiq. D. 14.

† See Chertsey Ledger, preserved in the Exchequer, fol. 392.

Nathaniel died before him, leaving a son and heir named John, on whose marriage with Ricarda, a daughter of Robert Dormer, a Justice of the Common Pleas, his grandfather resigned to him the manor of Epsom, but retained possession of the rectory during his own life. John Parkhurst the younger had by his wife Ricarda four sons, John, Dormer, Robert, and Fleetwood. By some arrangement in the family the father obtained power to dispose of his estates, and by his will, dated 1762, he devised the manor and rectory to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart., and George Byrd, Esq., on trust for his wife Ricarda for life, and after her decease to be sold, and the proceeds divided between the younger sons. The testator gave the advowson of the vicarage to his eldest son, John Parkhurst. He died in 1765, and his widow Ricarda dying in 1770, the manor was sold by auction to Sir Joseph Mawbey, and on his decease in 1798, his son, Sir Joseph, became the proprietor. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by Emily, his eldest daughter. On her decease in the following year the property devolved on her sister, Anne Maria, who in 1819 married the late John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., then M.P. for East Surrey.

Epsom Court, anciently the manor-house, is now only a farmhouse, with an estate of about 300 acres attached to it. It was not sold with the manor after the death of Mrs. Ricarda Parkhurst, but with the great tithes became the property of Mrs. Millicent Thomas, widow of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, and daughter of the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of the Greek and Hebrew Lexicons, and from her they passed to the Rev. Fleetwood Parkhurst, Vicar of Epsom.

The Manor of Horton.—This manor was anciently included in that of Epsom, held by the Abbot of Chertsey, who in the reign of Henry VI. granted the vill of Horton to John Merston, and Rose his wife; and this grant was confirmed by the King, who added a license to enclose a park, with a right of free-warren within the same. In 1449 the bailiff of Kingston had a grant of the tolls of Kingston Bridge, with the obligation of keeping it in repair, subject to the supervision of John Merston and his heirs, lords of the manor of Horton. In 1453 Mr. Merston obtained letters-patent, authorising him to found a chantry in the church of Ebbesham, and purchase lands to the value of 20 marks for its endowment. He was succeeded by his nephew, William Merston, Sheriff of Surrey in 1488, and in 1512 died seized of this manor, and of lands in Ewell and Ebbesham, leaving two daughters, Joan and Ursula, his coheiresses. The latter, who became the wife of Nicholas Myn, held Horton, and on her death in 1540 the estate devolved on her son and heir, John Myn, one of whose descendants of the same name, in 1626, sold it to George Mynn, Esq., above mentioned. That gentleman married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The son having died without

issue, the Horton estate came into the possession of his sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Evelyn, Esq. This lady having survived her husband and children, as already stated, devised by will the manor of Horton and Woodcote Park to Charles Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, an Irish peer, maternally descended from George Mynn, Esq., of Hertingfordbury, in Hertfordshire. This nobleman, having opposed the arbitrary proceedings of James II., was outlawed in Ireland as a traitor, but the proceedings against him were reversed under the Government of William III. in 1691, and he died seized of this estate in 1714-15. Lord Baltimore, like his predecessors in the peerage, was a Roman Catholic, but his son and successor, Benedict Leonard, in 1713 professed himself a Protestant, and was M.P. for Harwich in the first Parliament of George I. He survived his father but a very short time, as his death took place in 1715, and he was interred at Epsom. Charles, sixth Lord Baltimore, son and heir of the preceding, was a favourite of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who appointed him a Gentleman of the Bedchamber in 1731, Warden of the Stannaries in 1736, and subsequently Surveyor General of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was elected M.P. for Surrey in 1741, and again in 1742 and 1747: he died in 1751. This nobleman was the founder of the present mansion of Woodcote Park. Frederick, who succeeded his father as seventh Lord Baltimore, visited Turkey, and in 1767 he published "A Tour to the East in 1763 and 1764, with Remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks: also Select Pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom." In 1771 he died at Naples, and his body, being brought to England, was interred at Epsom.

The manor of Horton, with Woodcote Park and other estates, was purchased of Lord Baltimore by Mr. Monk, and resold to Mr. Nelson, who in 1777 transferred the property in the same manner to Arthur Cuthbert, Esq., and from him the manor passed by sale to Mr. John Trotter, of Soho Square, London, an army contractor, who died in 1790. His son and successor, James Trotter, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1798, erected a mansion here for his own residence, called Horton Place, and enclosed a quantity of land around it for a park. This estate then became the property of his son, John Trotter, Esq., who was for many years Storekeeper General, and for some time one of the members for the western division of this county. All the land within the manor pertained to Horton Place, with the exception of Horton Lodge, which belonged to Charles Browning, Esq., whose mother, the Hon. Louisa Browning, was the sister of Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore. The manor of Horton is now owned by William Trotter, Esq., son of the late George Brown, Esq., merchant of London. Mr. Trotter assumed that name, in lieu of his patronymic, on succeeding to the property in 1868. Woodcote Park was the later residence of the lords of Epsom until Mrs. Evelyn divided the estates, and bequeathed

Woodcote, with Horton, to Lord Baltimore, and Epsom to Mr. Parkhurst. Mr. Cuthbert, who had purchased Woodcote, as above mentioned, died in 1788, and this estate was afterwards bought by Lewis Teissier, Esq., a merchant of London, who died in 1811. It is now the property and seat of Robert Brooks, Esq., who was formerly M.P. for Weymouth.

Woodcote Park comprises about 350 acres of ground, and is situated at the distance of one mile from Epsom to the south, and contiguous to the racecourse. The park is well wooded, and includes some flourishing plantations. The mansion is a handsome building, consisting of a centre and wings, connected on each side by curvilinear arcades. From the lawn in front a twofold flight of steps, with balustrades, leads to the entrance hall, which is ornamented with coupled Corinthian columns supporting a frieze. The chief apartments include two withdrawing-rooms, elegantly decorated. The library is profusely enriched by gilding, &c., and on the ceiling is a painting of Ganymede by Verrio. There is also an apartment called the Painted Room, from the walls being covered with designs illustrative of the Greek romance, by Longus, of Daphnis and Chloe; and on the ceiling of that which was formerly a chapel is a representation of the Ascension of our Saviour by Verrio.*

Durdans.—On the site of the present mansion called Durdans, George, first Earl of Berkeley, in the reign of Charles II. erected a magnificent structure with materials from the palace of Nonsuch, pulled down and sold by the Duchess of Cleveland, to whom it had been given by the King. The grove at Durdans is stated by Aubrey to have been the scene of the intrigue between Ford, Lord Grey of Werke, and his wife's sister, Lady Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Berkeley,† in consequence of which Lord Grey was prosecuted for seduction: he was found guilty, but the matter was eventually compromised.

* The old manor-house at Horton, which was large and surrounded by a moat, appears to have been the abode of the Mynns and their predecessors; but after the marriage of their coheiress, Elizabeth, with Richard Evelyn, that gentleman, being struck with the far preferable situation of Woodcote Park, determined to erect a mansion there for the residence of the owners of the estate; and such a house he built, together with a chapel and a library. The two latter were ornamented by Grinling Gibbons and Verrio, who had been recommended to Mr. Evelyn by his brother John.

† Mr. Manning ("Surrey," vol. ii. p. 614), on the authority of the Rev. John Parkhurst, contradicts Aubrey's statement, and says the circumstances occurred, "not at Durdans, but at a house of the Berkeleys, at the west end of the town, in the road to Leatherhead," which afterwards became the parish workhouse. But from the evidence given on the trial it plainly appears that Lord Berkeley's family resided "at Durdants near Epsom, at the time of this ill accident;" and thence the elopement must have taken place. (See "Trials for High Treason, and other Crimes," &c. 8vo, 1720, part iv. p. 42.)

In 1662 Charles II. and his queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, Prince Edward, and many noblemen dined with the Earl of Berkeley at Durdans. The philosopher Evelyn was also present; and three years afterwards he acquaints us that he was again at Durdans, where he found Dr. Wilkins, Sir William Petty, and Mr. Hooke, "contriving chariots, new rigging for ships, a wheel to run races in, and other mechanical inventions." He adds, "Perhaps three such persons together were not to be found elsewhere in Europe, for parts and ingenuity."—*Diary*, vol. i. p. 380.

At a subsequent period Durdans became the residence of the Earl of Guildford, and it was afterwards inhabited by Frederick, Prince of Wales, who frequently enjoyed the amusement of hawking on Epsom Downs, where there is a spot yet remembered by the name of the Hawkery. Soon afterwards the palace, as it has been styled, was taken down, and in 1764, when another mansion was in progress, it was destroyed by fire. The house now called Durdans was next built, and having been successively held by the Dallowes, Blackmans, and Heathcotes, was at length purchased by the Earl of Rosebery, who now owns it. The mansion is of red brick, with a stone basement and dressings.

At a remote period a manor in the parish named Bruttgrave, or Brettegrave, belonging to the Abbot of Chertsey, having been recovered on a trial at law by Abbot Rutherwyke from persons by whom it had been unjustly seized, was granted by him in 1347 to Sir Guy de Briane, jun., Knt., and his heirs. It successively passed to different proprietors until, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was in the possession of John Mynn, Esq., since which it probably merged in the manor of Horton, also held by the family of Mynn, as already stated. No place bearing the name of Bruttgrave is at present known.

Epsom Wells.—The exact period of the discovery of a spa, or mineral spring, at Epsom is uncertain. It has been stated that towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the waters of a pond on the common, half a mile westward of the village, were found to be serviceable in the cure of ulcers and other disorders; and after the accession of James I. some physicians, having heard of the virtues attributed to this water, visited the place, and found on examination that it was impregnated with a bitter purging salt, then erroneously termed calcareous nitre, but since named (from its known composition) sulphate of magnesia, though still, in common parlance, called Epsom salt.

The current tradition relative to the discovery is, that one Henry Wicker, in 1618, observing in a field a small hole, or depression, filled with water in a dry summer, he enlarged it to form a pond for watering his cattle, but they refused to drink it, and this circumstance leading to further investigation, the healing properties of the fluid were made known. It is highly probable that, as is generally alleged, the Epsom water was first used as an external application to ulcerated sores and scorbutic eruptions, and that its aperient and alterative qualities, when taken internally, were subsequently ascertained.

The spring soon gained reputation for its medicinal virtues, Epsom was visited by strangers, and about 1621 the owner of the estate on which it was situated enclosed the well with a wall, and erected a shed for the convenience of sick persons who resorted thither. About 1640 the fame of the salubrious spring had extended into foreign countries, and persons of distinction from France, Germany, and other parts of Europe

are reported to have swelled the numbers of the visitors to the Epsom Spa. Dudley, the third Lord North, in his "Forest of Varieties," published in 1645, folio, claims the credit of having first made known the Tunbridge and Epsom waters "to the citizens of London and the king's people, the journey to the German Spaw being too expensive and inconvenient to sick persons, and great sums of money being thereby carried out of the kingdom."

Epsom appears to have become more frequented after the Restoration than it had previously been. In the *London Gazette* for June 19th, 1684, is an announcement "that the post will go every day, to and fro betwixt London and Epsom, during the season for drinking the waters." About 1690 the then proprietor was induced greatly to extend the accommodations for visitors. A ball-room was erected, with other apartments, and a piece of ground was enclosed by a brick wall with a freestone coping, standing in 1825, but in a very dilapidated state. A long walk also was laid out and planted with elms, leading from the London road through the town, with avenues branching off in different directions. These improvements are ascribed to Mr. John Parkhurst, who is stated to have been lord of the manor at the time; but he did not succeed to the possession of the property until 1707, therefore the improvements referred to (if, as seems probable, the above date be correct) must have been executed under the sanction of Mrs. Mynn, who died seized of the manor in 1692, or perhaps of her nephew and immediate successor, John Lewknor, Esq.*

The improvements at the Wells, and the increased resort of company thither, led to the enlargement of the village, new inns and lodging-houses having been erected for the reception of visitors. Some of the buildings were on a very extensive scale, and one tavern especially, called the New Inn, kept by a Mrs. Wright, was reputed to be the largest in England. Sedan chairs and hackney coaches, numbered as in the metropolis, were among the accommodations. There were public breakfasts, dancing and music every morning at the Wells, and a ring as in Hyde Park; on the Downs horse-races took place daily at noon; and cudgel-playing, wrestling, and foot-races were exhibited, with various other pastimes, in the afternoon; while the evenings were usually spent at private parties, assemblies, or card parties; and for awhile Epsom, like Bath and Cheltenham, became the centre of attraction for fashionable society.

In the reign of Queen Anne this place seems to have been much frequented. When her Majesty held her court at Windsor, her consort, Prince George of Denmark, was

* It may be mentioned, as affording some evidence of the reputation of the Epsom waters towards the close of the seventeenth century, that in 1695 Dr. Nehemiah Grew, Secretary to the Royal Society, published in Latin a "Treatise on the Bitter Cathartic Salt in the Epsom Waters, and others, and of its Nature and Use;" and the tract was afterwards translated into English.

accustomed to visit Epsom and drink the waters; and his presence no doubt contributed to draw together the nobility and gentry, with many persons of all ranks, in quest of health, or more frequently of dissipation. Mr. Toland, about this time, wrote a most florid "Description of Epsom, with the Humours and Politics of the Place, in a Letter to Eudoxa," in which he says he had counted sixty coaches in the ring of a Sunday evening; and he informs us that "trying to catch a pig by the tail" was one of the elegant amusements of the place.

After some years the Epsom waters lost their reputation, and ultimately the Wells became utterly unfrequented—a catastrophe accelerated, if not occasioned, by the chicanery of an individual. About 1690 an apothecary named Levingstone settled at Epsom, where he is said to have gained much money by his professional practice. At length he conceived the idea of setting up a rival establishment in opposition to the original Wells. In 1706 he purchased some land in the town of Sir John Parsons, and built a large house, with an assembly-room for dancing and music, and other apartments for raffling, hazard, and probably all sorts of gambling, together with shops for milliners, jewellers, toymen, and other tradespeople who dealt chiefly in fashionable luxuries. He planted a grove, and laid out a bowling-green, at the end of which he sank a well with a pump adapted to it, and by means of subterraneous pipes conveyed the water into a basin at the extremity of the assembly-room. The arrangements were completed in about two years, and at this place, to which the proprietor gave the name of the New Wells, he gave concerts and balls, set up gaming-tables, and by the novelty of his entertainments he drew the company from the Old Wells. Mr. Levingstone may have entered on his undertaking in the expectation that he could obtain water from his well possessing the same properties with that of the original spring, but if he did he must have been disappointed. Notwithstanding this, like an unprincipled speculator, as he appears to have been, he endeavoured to persuade the visitors at Epsom to forsake the old Spa for his, which was more conveniently situated, and, as he pretended, equally salubrious. He seems to have succeeded to no small extent, for Toland, who resided at Epsom shortly after Levingstone's establishment was opened, says, "The Old Wells, at half a mile's distance [from the town] which formerly used to be the meeting-place in the forenoon, are not at present so much in vogue; the waters, they say, being found as good within the village, and all the diversions in greater perfection." *

The want of efficacy that was discovered in the New Epsom Spa brought discredit on the Old Spa, which thus fell into unmerited disrepute. But this did not satisfy

* *Vide* Toland's "Description," &c., as reprinted by Dr. Rawlinson, in Aubrey's "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 197—213.

Levingstone, who adopted a most effectual method of preventing any comparison from being instituted between the genuine and the spurious mineral water. In 1715 a lease of the Old Wells having been granted or renewed to John Grant, John Maynard, and Daniel Ellicar, Levingstone probably purchased it of them; at all events he obtained an assignment of the lease to himself, and then locked up the Old Wells, which continued inaccessible to the public until nearly the time of his death in 1727. But before that period Epsom had got out of fashion as a watering-place, and the spring was almost deserted, when a revival took place, amidst the excitements caused by the speculations of the South Sea projectors and their dupes, and the sudden prosperity of individuals. Under that impulse the village became as much frequented as ever; and we are told that "the Alchemists, Dutchmen, Germans, Jews, &c., filled the place, and gaming was carried to a great height." This tide of prosperity, however, was of short duration; for when the bubble burst, and many of the speculators were ruined, Epsom was again deserted, but not before several large houses, and among them that of Baron Swasso, had been erected.

After the expiration of the lease held by Levingstone, the lord of the manor, Mr. Parkhurst, reopened the Old Wells, repaired the buildings, and in some degree restored the gaiety of the place, which, though not much frequented by strangers, became the resort of the neighbouring gentry, who had public breakfasts here, with music, dancing, and cards, every Monday in the summer; but those amusements were ere long again discontinued.

Between 1760 and 1770 Mr. Dale Ingram, a surgeon who had practised in London, made an attempt to recall the attention of the public to the Epsom Wells by advertising a preparation of magnesia obtained from the mineral waters, and he opened rooms for public breakfasts; but this scheme proved unsuccessful. The Epsom spring was afterwards so utterly neglected that in 1804 the building at the Old Wells was pulled down; and the ground having been purchased or taken on lease by Mr. Hitchener, he erected a small house on it for his own residence. The well was preserved, and the old wall enclosing the garden, but the place was seldom visited except from motives of curiosity. However, in the summer of 1822, and again in 1823, patients afflicted with scrofula, liver complaints, and other diseases were induced, by the recommendation of Dr. Pidduck and Mr. Whitlaw, to go to Epsom for the purpose of drinking the waters.* The Wells

* Sir John Mennies, one of the wits and minor poets who lived in the reign of Charles II., wrote a poem on Epsom Wells: *vide* Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses," vol ii. col. 482. And a description of Epsom as a place of amusement is to be found in the "Iter Surriense," by Dr. Burton. There is also a clever comedy extant, by Shadwell, called *Epsom Wells*, which was frequently acted at the Duke's Theatre in Charles II.'s reign.

are now more remembered from their former celebrity than from any respect to their salubrious qualities.

Advowson, &c.—The living of Epsom, as well as the manor, anciently belonged to the Abbot of Chertsey, who had a moiety of the tithes before it was appropriated. The Papal sanction for that measure was obtained as early as Edward I.; but it was not carried into execution until Edward II., when the King having granted his license, Abbot Rutherwyke was inducted by the Archdeacon of Surrey, and in 1331 he settled a liberal endowment on the vicar. The rectory has since been held by the lords of the manor. The patronage is now vested in the representatives of the late Captain Speer, and those of the late Thomas Alers Hankey, Esq., alternately.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the rectory is valued at 30 marks, and the vicarage at 6 marks and 20d. In the King's books the benefice is set down as a discharged vicarage, paying for synodals and pension 2s. 1d. The Registers, commenced in 1695, have been continued regularly to the present time.

Vicars of Epsom in and since 1800:—

1.—*Jonathan Boucher*, M.A. Instituted in 1785.
2.—*Fleetwood Parkhurst.* Instituted in 1804.
3.—*Benjamin Bradney Bockett*, M.A. Instituted in 1839.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is situated at the upper end of Church Street, nearly at the eastern extremity of the parish. It is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell: it pays 2s. 1d. synodals and pension, and stands discharged in the King's books. At the time of the Doomsday survey there appear to have been two churches at Epsom; and that there were a rector and a vicar at the same time is proved by the Register of the Bishop Pontissara in 1285, when he granted to Roger de Grava, rector, all oblations and obventions issuing out of the vicarage for five years, in consideration of his expenditure in building a chancel. Nothing, however, is now known of a second church, or of a chapel named Stamford Chapel, mentioned in the Chartulary of Chertsey Abbey, by which the benefice, with the manor of Epsom, was appropriated.

The old structure, taken down early in the present century, is thus described by Manning and Bray:—*

"It is built with flints, as is the tower which stands at the west end of the north aisle, and on it is a small slender spire covered with shingles: in it are six [eight, as at present] bells and a clock. There is a nave and two aisles, and beyond is a single chancel, said to

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 616.

have been added to the original building; and that the stone with which it is built was brought from Merton Abbey to Nonsuch when Henry the Eighth built the latter; but this was clearly contradicted by the above grant from the bishop, and by the finding a stone on removing Peirce's tablet in the chancel to make room for Mr. Warre's in 1801, on which was a fragment of an inscription, the characters of which are of an earlier date; the following is a copy:

CCR' VICARI' Dei Ci

The length of the nave is 51 feet, the chancel 35; the breadth of the chancel and nave, 17 feet 9 inches; the whole breadth, including the two aisles, 46 feet 3 inches. The font, near the west door, is an octagon bason with quaterfoils on the sides, supported by an octagon pillar."

The edifice was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1824, at a cost of rather more than £6,000. The present church is a handsome Gothic structure, including within its boundaries the entire site of the ancient building. The style of its predecessor has been, with slight variations, preserved, especially as regards the curve of its arches and the mouldings of its columns. The edifice consists of chancel, nave, and aisles. The east window is filled with stained glass. The central compartment presents a whole-length figure of the Saviour, copied from Leonardo da Vinci, standing on a pedestal beneath a Gothic canopy; in the right-hand compartment are the armorial bearings of the King, encircled by the garter and crowned; and on the left are the arms of the then bishop of the diocese (Tomline), ensigned by a mitre, and surrounded by the garter, of which order he was the prelate. The pulpit, square, and painted in imitation of wainscot, is raised on open arches. The reading-desk is similar in style. The large ancient octagonal font has quatrefoils and central devices on a plain pillar.

The church contains, in the aggregate, about 1,200 sittings. There are several monuments: one by Flaxman is in memory of the Rev. John Parkhurst, compiler of the Greek and Hebrew Lexicons, and another, by Chantrey, commemorates the wife and child of John Ashley Warre, Esq.

On the staircase to the gallery over the south aisle is a costly marble monument to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of Richard Evelyn, of Woodcote, who died in 1691.

On the wall of the north aisle is a small black marble tablet, beneath which is a white-fronted altar tomb with a black marble slab on the top. This monument, which is dated 1643, commemorates Robert Coke, and Theophila his wife, and bears the arms of Coke and Berkeley, in two compartments, viz.—in the first, per pale, *az.* and *gu.*

three eagles displayed, countercharged; in the second compartment, *gu.* a chev. betw. ten crosses, pattée, *arg.*

Among the memorials in the churchyard is a stone bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Here lieth the carcase
Of honest CHARLES PARKHURST,
Who ne're could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King,
Charles the First.

Ob. Dec. XX. MDCCIV. ætat. LXXXVI.

Epsom until lately formed one parish; but in 1875 a separate parish was detached from it, styled CHRIST CHURCH, Epsom Common, comprising part of the south-west portion of the town, part of the common, and the manor of Horton. The small chapel erected on the common in 1844 being inadequate for the population, a new church, in the decorative Gothic style, designed by Mr. Blomfield, was forthwith erected on a site adjoining the chapel, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1876. The church is built of rough flints, with Bath stone coignes and dressings, and it contains 464 sittings. A parsonage was also built at the same time. The funds for the church and parsonage were chiefly supplied by the late Miss Elizabeth Trotter, of Horton Manor. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

In South Parade there is a small Catholic chapel; and there are also meeting-houses for Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and other denominations. At the old chapel in Church Street Dr. Watts used occasionally to preach during his residence with Sir John Hartopp, whose house nearly adjoined the chapel.

The charitable institutions and benefactions for the poor of the parish are considerable. At the north-east corner of the Downs stands the ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE: it was founded in 1855, and consists of a school and asylum, the latter for decayed medical practitioners or their widows, and the former for the sons of medical gentlemen. Almshouses for twelve poor widows were founded by John Livingstone in 1703, and have lately been rebuilt. Charities producing £120 annually are distributed in bread, clothing, and fuel. There are three or four schools in the parish besides the one above mentioned; and the town has also its Bank, and its gas works and water works.

Epsom is justly regarded as one of the pleasantest stations in the vicinity of the metropolis. "The beautiful plantations of Garlands, the more stately groves of Durdans, and the ancient and magnificent trees of Woodcote, combine to give a richness to the scenery of the surrounding country, and present, either from the Downs or Common,

the town of Epsom encircled in their foliage. From the summit of the Downs, especially, is commanded one of the richest and most luxuriant views in the county." Over the Downs are some delightful rides to Headley, Walton-on-the-Hill, &c., along the turf; and to the west there is a lane called Chalk Lane, which leads by a circuitous route to the town, with a branch over Woodcote Green, skirting the common to Ashtead. The road leading from the town to Woodcote continues under the park palings to Ashtead Park, the seat of Colonel Edward Bagot, distant about two miles.

In the lane that branches from Woodcote to the town is a house formerly the abode of the Rev. Martin Madan, author of "Thelyphthora" and various other works. Whilst living here he successfully exerted his authority as a magistrate to prevent the introduction of illegal games into the town during the race week. This, however, gave such offence to the inhabitants that they burnt him in effigy near the spot where the pump now stands.

Nearly opposite to Durdans (already described), in Chalk Lane, is Garland Grove, so called from the Garland family, whose seat it was for many years, and is now occupied by Mr. Quartermaine East. The mansion, a handsome brick-built residence, is surrounded by about 50 acres of undulating and well-wooded land.

Not far from Garland Grove, on the same side of Chalk Lane, is another good brick house, with attached grounds, formerly the residence of Sir John Jackson, Bart., and afterwards of James Emslie, Esq.

Adjoining Woodcote Green is the mansion of Edward Richard Northey, Esq. The house was built by Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General in the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I., and who made it his residence.*

Near the town is a mansion called The Elms, which formed a portion of that mentioned by Toland as Mr. Rooth's. It was afterwards the property of Sir John Brewer Davis, who disposed of it to Mr. Cunningham, a corn chandler of Epsom, who, it is said, ruined himself by the purchase. He divided the land, and pulled down a great portion of the house, after which he sold the property to Sir James Alexander, who much improved the estate.

Adjoining is Abele Grove, once the residence of Sir William Parsons, and then a place of much grandeur. At his death it became the property of Mr. Bowles, who allowed the house to remain in a ruinous condition for a long time. It subsequently belonged to Mr. Price, by whom it was sold to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, on the decease of whose widow

* The first brood of rooks from which the colony of rooks that so long frequented the Temple Gardens, in London, had origin, was taken thither by Sir William Northey from this estate.

it was purchased by John Pugh, Esq., who greatly improved the house, in which his widow continued to reside many years.

Hookfield Grove, at the south-west extremity of the town, formerly belonged to the Knipe family. The property, comprising about 90 acres, was sold by them in 1856 to James Lurch, Esq., who in the following year pulled down the old residence, and erected a modern mansion on a more elevated site. The property was afterwards purchased by Isaac Braithwaite, Esq.

Pitt Place, a short distance from the church, was the occasional retreat of Lord Lyttleton, whose sudden decease is said to have occurred here under the following peculiar circumstances, and the account is stated to have been written by a gentleman on a visit to that nobleman at the time of his decease:—

"I was at Pitt Place, Epsom, when Lord Lyttleton died. Lord Fortescue, Lady Flood, and the two Miss Amphletts, were also present. Lord Lyttleton had not long been returned from Ireland, and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits: he was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month, while he was at his house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. It happened that he dreamt, three days before his death, that he saw a fluttering bird, and afterwards that a Woman appeared to him in white apparel, and said to him, 'Prepare to die; you will not exist three days.' His lordship was much alarmed, and called to a servant from a closet adjoining, who found him much agitated, and in a profuse perspiration: the circumstance had a considerable effect all the next day on his lordship's spirits. On the third day, while his lordship was at breakfast with the above personages, he said, 'If I live over to-night, I shall have jockeyed the ghost, for this is the third day.' The whole party presently set off for Pitt Place, where they had not long arrived before his lordship was visited by one of his accustomed fits: after a short interval he recovered. He dined at five o'clock that day, and went to bed at eleven, when his servant was about to give him rhubarb and mint-water; but his lordship, perceiving him stirring it with a tooth-pick, called him a slovenly dog, and bid him go and fetch a tea-spoon. On the man's return, he found his master in a fit, and the pillow being placed high, his chin bore hard upon his neck; when the servant, instead of relieving his lordship, on the instant, from his perilous situation, ran, in his fright, and called out for help; but on his return he found his lordship dead."

In explanation of this strange tale it is said that Lord Lyttleton acknowledged, previously to his death, that the woman he had seen in his dream was the mother of the two Miss Amphletts mentioned above, whom, together with a third sister, then in Ireland, his lordship had seduced, and prevailed on to leave their parent, who resided near his

country seat in Shropshire. It is further stated that Mrs. Amphlett died of grief, through the desertion of her children, at the precise time when the female vision appeared to his lordship; and that, about the period of his own dissolution, a personage answering his description visited the bedside of the late Miles Peter Andrews, Esq. (who had been the friend and companion of Lord Lyttleton in his revels), and suddenly throwing open the curtains, desired Mr. Andrews to come to him. The latter, not knowing his lordship had returned from Ireland, suddenly got up, when the phantom disappeared. Mr. Andrews frequently declared that the alarm caused him to have a short fit of illness; and, in his subsequent visits to Pitt Place, no solicitations could ever prevail on him to take a bed there, but he would invariably return, however late, to the Spread Eagle inn at Epsom, for the night.

The vicarage is in Church Street. Opposite to the vicarage is THE GROVE, situated in the centre of grounds tastefully laid out, and encircled with a belt of fine trees. It was formerly in the occupation of John Whitmore, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England.

Epsom is an irregular town, but it contains many respectable and well-built houses and several extensive inns: in the main street is a large sheet of water. The weekly market, long discontinued, was revived in 1833, and is now held on Wednesdays. The ancient cattle fair was also revived in the same year, and together with that for toys, which formerly took place on the 5th of August, is now held on Clay Hill on the 25th of July. A petty session is held here by the county magistrates on the first Monday in every month, and on the first Monday of every alternate month a special session for licensing alehouses is held. In the neighbourhood are several nursery grounds, and brickmaking, brewing, and malting are carried on.

Among the memorabilia of Epsom may be recorded the residence there, whilst the prosperity of the Wells was on the wane, of the celebrated Mrs. Mapp, the "Bone-setter," or "Shape-mistress," as she was occasionally designated. She is said to have been the daughter of one Wallin, a bone-setter, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, and, as Manning adds, "sister of that Polly Peachum who was married to the Duke of Bolton;" but in this he is unquestionably in error.* She quitted her father's house in consequence of some family

* Gay's *Beggars' Opera* was first performed in 1727-28, and Lavinia Fenton, as she was then called, but whose real name was Besswick, was the original Polly Peachum, in which character she became the idol of the town, and was very soon an especial object of regard to Charles, third Duke of Bolton, K.G. Her admirers were numerous, but, on her deciding in favour of the Duke, he took her from the stage after her sixty-first performance, and on the following night the public were both surprised and aggrieved by the announcement of a new Polly. She had several children by his Grace, with whom she lived many years, and to whom she was eventually married, at Aix in Provence, by her maiden name, in 1751. This was about a month after the decease of the Duke's first wife, the Lady Ann Vaughan (sole daughter of the Earl of Carberry), by whom he had no issue; neither had he any legitimate issue by Lavinia. He died at

quarrel, and after strolling awhile about the country in a state of affected insanity, calling herself "Crazy Sally," she at length settled in Epsom. Here, by her general eccentricities and by occasional success in her professional operations, she acquired great notoriety, and it is said that the cures she wrought in setting fractured bones and reducing dislocations caused "so great a resort that the Town offer'd her 100 guineas to continue there a year." *

Such a high opinion was entertained of her skill, and so numerous were her patients, that she is stated to have obtained 20 guineas a day by her practice. Many marvellous, and, indeed, obviously exaggerated accounts are given of her success in the treatment of structural deformity, which tend rather to destroy the credibility of the relaters than to prove that she had any peculiar knowledge of her profession. Her strength was so great that she could replace any man's dislocated shoulder without assistance, and on one occasion she exerted this power in a peculiar way. Having been called on by an impostor (covertly sent by some surgeons that questioned her skill), on pretence that his wrist was out of joint, she examined it, and finding it was not so, she gave it a wrench, which actually put it out, and then told him to "go to the fools who sent him, and get his wrist set again, or if he would come that day month, she would do it herself!" †

Her reputation was at its height in 1736, and in that year, in direct opposition to the prudent advice of her friends, she determined to be married. The object of her choice was named Hill Mapp, a footman to a mercer on Ludgate Hill, and their nuptials were solemnised on the 11th of August. Her husband robbed and left her about a fortnight after the wedding. She appears, however, to have very soon become reconciled to her loss, and, removing from Epsom, took lodgings in Pall Mall. But alas! within little more than a year, fame fortune, and friends had all forsaken her; and we are told that she died (December 10th, 1737) "at her lodgings near the Seven Dials, so miserably poor, that the parish was obliged to bury her."

Tunbridge Wells in 1754. His second lady died in 1760, at West Combe Park, Greenwich, a leasehold possession, and inherited by her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. vi. (1736), pp. 422, 486, and 747.

† Mrs. Mapp and her doings are frequently noticed in the periodicals of the day. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1736 (p. 617) is a note attached to an epigram written upon her visit to the playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields (after her marriage) to see a comedy called *The Husband's Relief; with the Female Bone-setter, and Worm-Doctor*, which gives the following information in respect to "Some surprizing cures which she perform'd before Sir Hans Sloane, at the Grecian Coffee-house, (where she comes twice a week from Epsom, in her Chariot with four Horses), viz. a Man of Wardour-street, whose Back had been broke 9 years, and stuck out two inches; a Niece of Sir Hans Sloane in the like condition; and a Gentleman who went with one Shoe-heel 6 inches high, having been lame twenty years of his hip and knee; whom she set strait, and brought his leg down even with the other."

In Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," 2nd edit. pp. 199—205, and Malcolm's "Anecdotes of London during the Eighteenth Century," vol. i. p. 428, &c., are sundry instances of her reported skill, copied from the different journals of the time. Under the date September 23rd, 1736, is this passage:—"Mrs. Mapp continues making extraordinary cures. She has now set up an equipage, and on Sunday waited on her Majesty!"

Whilst yet buoyant on the flood-tide of success, her figure was introduced by Hogarth into his print of "The Undertaker's Arms; or Consultation of Physicians," between those of the two chief empirics of her time, Ward and Taylor, with whom she appears to have had a general acquaintance.*

Epsom Races.—We have no precise account of the origin of these races, but there is a vague yet not improbable tradition that it was coeval with the residence of James I. at the palace of Nonsuch, in the early part of the seventeenth century. They would seem to have been continued at irregular intervals, and Clarendon acquaints us that in 1648 a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead Downs, by which name the Epsom Downs are occasionally referred to in old documents, "under the pretence of a horse race." Since 1730 these races have been continued annually, but prior to 1779, when the Oaks stakes were established, the prizes were confined to plates which were run for in heats, the common practice at that period. To provide for the payment of these plates, voluntary subscriptions were entered into, as well by the owners of booths on the Downs as by others who derived benefit from the meetings, a custom which led ultimately to certain charges being made by the lord of the manor for his permission to erect temporary buildings there during the racing time.

For a considerable period the races were held both in spring and autumn, and it was then customary to commence the sport at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and when the first or second heat was over the company usually returned into Epsom to dinner, after which they again assembled on the Downs, and the races for the day were finished. This arrangement gave place to the present system, under which the spring races are held annually on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday immediately before Whitsuntide, except when Easter Monday occurs in March, in which case (in pursuance of certain regulations for holding the principal races in the kingdom) they are held in the first or second week following Whitsuntide. The principal stakes run for on the Epsom course are those called the Oaks and the Derby, the latter deriving its name from that great patron of the turf, the late Earl of Derby, and the former from the Oaks, his seat in this county. At the autumnal meetings the St. Leger are the principal stakes.

There is no social event of annual occurrence within any district in this country,

* In the *London Daily Post* of December 16th, 1736, is this paragraph:—"On Thursday, *Polly Peachum* (Miss Warren), [Wallin'] that was sister to the famous Mrs. Mapp, was tried at the Old Bailey for marrying Mr. Nicholas; her former husband, Mr. Somers, being living," &c. It might possibly have been this notice that occasioned Manning's mistake in respect to the Duchess of Bolton, which we have controverted in a previous note. Lavinia Fenton was assuredly not the person who was tried for bigamy.

except perhaps the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, that can bear comparison with the Derby day. Little more than a century ago the journey from London to Epsom occupied eight or ten hours, and during a great portion of the winter the roads in the vicinity of the latter place were almost impassable for carriages; but the facilities for travel existing at the present time have far outrun all previous experience, and thousands and tens of thousands can now congregate in a few hours upon any particular spot near the metropolis, though in the "olden times" it would have required as many days to effect the same object. Hence during the races, independently of the multitude of pedestrians that visit the Downs, almost every kind of equipage, from the four-in-hand coach down to the humblest vehicle that industrial art can supply, may be seen upon the race-ground, and the vast assemblage of spectators is occasionally composed of every rank and degree of society, even from royalty itself to the lowest grade of human existence.* The excitement is so great that during the race week Epsom has the appearance of a busy and crowded city, and all the accommodations which the surrounding country can supply are put into requisition for the multitudes that pour into the town at every inlet. From 80,000 to 100,000 persons, and even more, are computed to have been congregated upon the Downs to witness the races on a Derby day.† At the present time it is customary to commence the races about one o'clock in the afternoon, and to conclude them between the hours of four and five o'clock.

Numerous temporary stands are always erected on Epsom Downs for the use of the spectators during the races; but, in addition to these, a splendid edifice, called the Grand Stand, was built in 1829, partly by subscription, partly by money raised on mortgage.‡

* On the 3rd of June, 1840, on the Derby day, her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and her late consort, Prince Albert, together with a large concourse of the principal nobility, visited these races.

† In 1780, when the Derby stakes were first established, the number of subscribers was thirty-six, at 50 guineas each; in 1842 the number was one hundred and eighty-three at £50 each, leaving a stake to be run for, supposing twenty came to the post, of more than £5,000. The Derby stakes are for colts and fillies three years old, the colts to carry 8 stone 7 lbs., and the fillies 8 stone 2 lbs. The Oaks stakes are for three-year-old fillies, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. For both stakes, to run the last mile and a half. There are several other stakes contested on this course, namely, the Craven, Woodcote, Woodcote Park, Surrey, &c.; also a Gold Cup of £100 in value; a Plate of the value of £50; and a Sweepstake of £50 each, for colts and fillies not named for the Derby or Oaks stakes; the colts to carry 8 stone 3 lbs., and the fillies 8 stone. From both the Oaks and the Derby stakes £100 are deducted for the owner of the second horse in each race. The winner also in each race pays £100 towards defraying the expense of the police regulations of the course.

‡ Within three or four years after the building of the Grand Stand there sprang up a sad discord between the authorities in whose hands the destinies were held of the Epsom races. So far, indeed, had the contention taken root that in 1834, prior to the races, a notice was issued in the names of "the lord and lady of the manor of Ebbesham," requiring all persons "to desist and refrain from erecting, or causing to be erected on Epsom downs, or other the waste lands of the said manor, any building, booth, or other erection whatever, without the consent of the said lord and lady, or their bailiff," or even to come upon the said waste lands for such a purpose, on pain of being regarded as trespassers, "and dealt with accordingly." [An

Some remarkable circumstances are connected with this stand. It had origin in an artful speculation devised by a small horde of questionable characters, and it was not before great trouble and much expense had been incurred that they were excluded from the management.

In 1828 a Mr. Charles Bluck, of Doncaster, attended the manorial court at Epsom, and represented that he was desirous of erecting a stand for the accommodation of the visitors at the races on the Downs, after the model of that at Doncaster, on which he proposed to lay out a large sum of money. At the same time he presented a petition to the court for a grant of an acre of ground for the term of sixty-one years, and the request was acceded to by the lord of the manor and the homage and leet juries, and an entry was made on the court rolls accordingly.

After some further negotiations the term of holding the land was extended to ninety years, at an annual rental of £30, and the lease was signed on the 27th of November, 1828, the lessee having frequently, yet untruly, stated "that he was sanctioned by the Jockey Club, and the most distinguished members of the turf."

A prospectus was then issued, announcing the establishment of an association for erecting the proposed stand by a subscription of £20,000 in £20 shares, and shortly afterwards the building was commenced from the designs of Edw. W. Trendall, architect. In May following, the appointment of a new committee by the shareholders relieved the concern from its most objectionable members; and the committee having been authorised to raise £5,000 on mortgage, or by way of annuity, the edifice was shortly afterwards completed in its present form.*

EWELL.

This parish borders on that of Maldon on the north, on Cheam on the east, on Banstead on the south, and on Epsom on the south-west. Its ancient name was *Ætwelle*,

An action was commenced in consequence of the violation of this notice, but means were subsequently devised to reconcile the conflicting interests and establish a good understanding between both parties; and eventually it was agreed that £5 should be paid to the lord in acknowledgment of his rights, and £100 towards liquidating the extra costs of the action, out of the proceeds of the succeeding meeting, the residue to be appropriated to racing purposes under the direction of the committee.

In 15 Charles II. a deed of partition was entered into between Mrs. Evelyn and Lady Lewkenor, the sisters or coheiresses of George Mynn, which recognises the right of the owner of Woodcote Park to a sheep-walk for four hundred sheep on Epsom Downs. In other documents this is referred to as the *sheep-ground* abutting upon the demesne lands of Ebbisham on the west and south parts, and on the common downs of Ebbisham on the east. It is this sheep-ground, or sheep-pasture, which forms the basis of the claim of the Baron de Teissier's family to 200 acres of Epsom Downs stated to be called "Abbott's Hill, on the east of Woodcote, part of a plot of ground comprising the site of the Grand Stand, Winning-post, Judges' Stand, and other contiguous property."

* The £5,000 mentioned above were raised in two sums of £2,500 each, obtained on annuity at seven per cent. One of these annuities was redeemed in 1836, partly by the creation of forty-nine new shares, bearing interest at five per cent.

or *Etwel, i.e.* At Well, from its situation at the head of a small stream which runs to Kingston, where it enters the Thames. It is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"The King holds *Etwelle*, in demesne. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 16 hides wanting 1 virgate; now at 13½ hides, at firm. The extent of the arable land is not specified. One carucate is in demesne; and forty-eight villains, and four bordars, have 15 carucates. There are two mills, at 10s., and 14 acres of meadow; a wood yielding one hundred swine, and eleven swine for herbage. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at £20; subsequently at £16; and now at the same, though it yields £25. The men or jurors of the Hundred declare that 2 hides and 1 virgate, which belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, have been detached from it, the Bailiffs having appropriated the land to their friends; as they did likewise a tract of wood and one croft. To this manor pertains the church of *Lered* [Leatherhead], with 40 acres of arable land, valued at 20s., held by Osbern de Ow."

The probability of Ewell having been occupied as a Roman town, though under some other appellation, has been corroborated by recent discoveries, of which an account, accompanied with drawings by Mr. Archer, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in November, 1847, by H. W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A. That gentleman superintended some excavations in the chalk, in which several pits or shafts of various depths had been sunk, and ultimately filled in with a black soil containing numerous remains of Roman and Roman-British pottery, including fragments of Samian ware, together with animal bones, as of the hare or rabbit, &c., with shells of the mussel and oyster, and a few fibulæ. These pits, or wells, as they were called, were supposed by Mr. Diamond to have been formed for the reception of the ashes of the dead after cremation.* In a letter which this discovery gave rise to, the writer, Mr. James Puttock, re-states his opinion that Ewell was the station called *Canca* in the list of Roman towns recorded by the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna. He also mentions his having seen many Roman coins which had been found dispersed near the church at Ewell, and refers to a communication made long ago to Mr. Bray, in which he expressed his belief that the Roman road from Sussex through Ockley and Dorking was continued from Pebble Lane, above Leatherhead Downs, to Ewell, towards

* Similar pits have been met with in the Isle of Thanet, Winchester, Chesterford in Essex, and other places. The depth of those at Winchester varied from 30 to 40 feet, and contained rich black mould, including bones and other animal matter, intermixed with fragments of pottery, and occasionally a perfect vase. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1838, p. 372.) Those at London, in the neighbourhood of the Roman way in Great Eastcheap, contained sundry vessels of domestic pottery, horns of goats, sheep, &c., and were thought by the late Mr. Alfred Kempe to have been the "*cesspools* of the Roman houses erected near the highway."—*Id.* December, p. 613.

which it directly points, and not towards Woodcote, as conjectured by other antiquaries.*

The superiority of the manor of Ewell remained vested in the Crown until the reign of Henry II., who, not long after his accession, gave lands here, valued at 43s. a year, to Jordan de Blossville. These lands were rated at half a knight's fee, and the owners paid aids and scutage accordingly, in the time of Henry III. and in 7 and 15 Edward I., but no notice of these lands occurs subsequently to the date last mentioned. Henry II. also gave a rent of 43s. 3½d. a year in Ewell to Maurice de Creoun, which, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., had descended to Almeric de Creoun, who in 1223 had seizin of £4 per annum in lands in Ewell. His heir, Maurice de Creoun, a knight of Anjou, in 1272 granted all his hereditary right in Ewell, and other lordships in this county, to Sir Robert Burnel, Knt., and his heirs. The further descent of this property cannot be satisfactorily determined, but Mr. Manning conjectured that the manors of Fitz-Niel and Rookesley, in this parish, may have originated from the royal grants to De Blossville and De Creoun.†

The same king, by charter dated at Winchester in 1218, gave to the Prior and Canons of Merton "all his property in Ewell, with all its appurtenances, in *frank almoigne*, with soc and sac, toll and team, infangthef, hamsoken, and all liberties and free customs, and their acquittances, in wood and in plain, and all other places whatsover, free and quit of shire and hundred court pleas, plaints, geld, and Dane-geld, hidage, scutage, aids, and all customs and secular services, in like manner as any church in England most quietly and freely holds, and in like manner as that land itself stood discharged and acquitted while it was parcel of his own proper demesne." ‡ In the ensuing year Pagan, Sheriff of Surrey, discharged himself at the Exchequer for the lands thus alienated from the Crown, stated to have been of the annual value of £17 17s., of which the Canons of Merton were then in actual possession of one-half, viz. £8 18s. 6d. In 14 Henry II. the sum of 20s. was levied on this manor towards an aid for the marriage of the King's daughter. Richard I. granted by charter to the Canons of Merton 101 acres of land in Ewell, without impeach-

* *Vide Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. iii. p. 326. In a paper on the "Roman Roads and Stations of the Regni," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1841, pp. 260—2, by Mr. Puttock, the writer infers that the two Roman roads which led from London to the southern coast, viz. the one to Arundel, the *Anderida* of the Romans, the other to Shoreham, *Portus Adurni*, were not made until the end of the fourth century: they commenced, it is presumed, at or about Newington. The first station on the latter road is thought to have been at Croydon, the supposed *Anicetis* of the Ravenna Catalogue; the second, namely, *Meiezo*, or *Moiezo*, at Merstham. Of three other towns mentioned in the same list Mr. Puttock places *Morionio* at Kingston-upon-Thames, the Moreford of the Saxons; *Ardaoneon* at Guildford; and *Leucomago* at Lewes, in Sussex.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 454.

‡ Cartular. Merton, Bib. Coll., and Dugdale, "Monasticon."

ment of assart,* and quit of aids, levies, escheats, &c. In 36 Henry III. the canons obtained a charter of free-warren for themselves and their successors throughout their manor of Ewell and the lands thereto pertaining.

On the suppression of the priory of Merton in 1538 this manor reverted to the Crown, and it was annexed by Henry VIII. to the newly erected honour of Hampton Court. Queen Elizabeth, by letters-patent dated 1563, gave Ewell, together with the manor of Wights, to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose daughter and coheiress, Joan, was married to John, Lord Lumley, who died in 1609, seized of the manor of Ewell and other estates in Surrey. Lord Lumley was twice married, but leaving no issue, his sister Barbara became his heiress. She married Humphrey Lluyd (or Lloyd), of Denbigh, a learned Cambrian antiquary, who died about 1570, after which she became the wife of William Williams. Her son, Henry Lloyd, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Lord Lumley, and from him this manor, with other property, descended to his great-grandson, Robert Lumley Lloyd, D.D. In 1723 Dr. Lloyd presented to the King a petition to be admitted into the House of Peers, in right of his descent from Ralph, Baron Lumley, who had been attainted of treason for rebellion against Henry IV. in 1409, and whose attainder was reversed in 1461 in favour of Thomas de Lumley, his grandson. However, George, son and heir of John de Lumley, who held the barony in the reign of Henry VIII., having been engaged in the insurrection which took place in the north of England in 1536, in consequence of the suppression of the monastic establishments, he was, with several other persons of rank, executed and attainted; and though his son was restored in blood by Act of Parliament in 1547, and admitted to the dignity of a Baron, it was with limitation to his heirs male; consequently Dr. Lloyd, being descended from a sister of that nobleman, could have no legal claim to that title, and his petition was rejected. He subsequently obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, and dying without issue in 1730, he vested his estates, including Ewell, in trustees, for the use of his sisters during their lives, with remainder in fee to Lord John Russell, afterwards Duke of Bedford. In 1755 the Duke sold the manor of Ewell to Edward Northey, Esq., after whose decease it descended to his son, William Northey, Esq.,† to whose nephew, Edward Richard Northey, Esq., it now belongs.

The manor formerly called Buttailes, or rather Battailes, and now Botolphs, parcel of the manor of Ewell, was granted by Henry I. to Wm. de Battaille, the grantee rendering to the King the accustomed rents and services. The descendants of Wm. de Battaille

* This implies that the grantees might convert the woodland into enclosures of arable or pasture.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. pp. 454-7.

held lands in Ewell until the reign of Henry III., and probably at a later period; but the subsequent descent of this estate cannot be distinctly traced until about the time of Henry V., when it was held by Thomas Hayton, whose daughter and heiress, Agnes, married Thomas, second son of Nicholas Carew, Esq., of Beddington, who thus became possessed of it. He died in 1430, leaving three daughters his coheiresses, one of whom, Joan, married Wm. Sanders of Charlewood, whose son and heir, Henry, became proprietor of the entire estate. His grandson, Nicholas Sanders, in 1581 suffered a recovery of the manor, and dying in 1587, he bequeathed it to his son, Sir Nicholas Sanders, Knt., who in 1638 conveyed Buttailes in perpetuity to Thomas Turgis, Esq., M.P. That gentleman or his son, of the same name, bequeathed the manor of Buttailes to his relative, William Newland, Esq., who dying without male issue in 1783, his three daughters became his coheiresses. In 1765 the estate was sold by their representatives to Anthony Chamier, Esq., M.P., of Epsom, who, leaving no issue at his death in 1780, devised the manor of Buttailes, and other estates in the same parish and in the parishes of Long Ditton and Thames Ditton, to trustees, to the use of his widow for her life, and after her decease to his nephew, John des Champs, and his issue, with remainders to his nieces and others. In 1784 the devisees of Mr. Chamier joined in a sale of this manor, and those of Fitz-Niel and Rookesley, to Thomas Calverley, who died in 1797, when these estates descended to his son, Thomas Calverley, Esq., of Ewell Castle. That gentleman died in 1842, and was succeeded by his nephew, Hector William Bowen Monro, Esq. The manor of Ewell has since passed to the Northeys, of Woodcote House, Epsom.

The Manor of Fitz-Niel, or Fitz-Nells.—Lands and rents in the parish of Ewell belonged to Sir Robert Fitz-Neele, or Fitz-Nigel, in the reign of Edward II.; and from the Escheats of 5 Edward III., 1331, it appears that Robert le Fitz-Neele (probably the same person) died seized of 100 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow, held of the Prior and Canons of Merton by the service of 15s. a year, and of 100 acres of arable and 2 of meadow, held of Thomas de Codington by the service of 10s. a year, and also of 50 acres of arable, and three water-mills, held of the Abbot of Chertsey by the service of 6s. 8d. a year; all which, being valued at £7 17s. 4d. a year, he held for life, by the courtesy of England, after the death of Agnes his wife, of the inheritance of Grace, her daughter and heiress, and which Grace was the next heir of the said Robert, and then thirty years of age. It seems probable, from a comparison of deeds of 8 and 17 Edward III., referred to by Mr. Manning, that this Grace was the daughter of Agnes, wife of Robert Fitz-Neele, by a former husband; that she married Robert, the son of her stepfather by a

former wife, by whom she had a son of the same name; and that, outliving her first husband, she became the wife of John de Nowers.

In 15 Henry VI. Richard Leversegge released to John Iwardeby and his heirs all his right in the lands and tenements called Fenelles, or Fenelles Land, in the parishes of Ewell, Codyngton, and Ebsham, which belonged to Robert his father. In 1477 John Iwardeby, Esq., was lord of the manor. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the manor belonged to Sir John Iwardeby, or Ewerby, who, by his wife Katherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir Hugh Annesley, of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, had an only daughter and heiress, Jane or Joan, whose second husband was Nicholas Sanders, Esq., of Ewell, son of Henry Sanders, lord of the manor of Buttailes. This Nicholas had by his wife three daughters, to whom the manor descended, and who probably sold it to the family of Horde, many persons belonging to which family are interred in the parish church. In 1662 Thomas Horde conveyed the manor of Finell to Thomas Turgis, Esq., who held the manor of Buttailes, with which it has been since transferred to subsequent proprietors,* and now belongs to Augustus William Gadesden, Esq., of Ewell Castle.

The Manor of Rookesley.—Though this manor (as before stated) is supposed to have had its origin from a grant of Henry II., yet nothing is known with certainty as to its proprietors until the latter part of the reign of Henry VI., when it appears to have belonged to Simon Melbourn, Esq., who in 1459 released to John Merston, Esq., and Rose his wife, and Wm. Merston his nephew, all his right and title to the manor of Shaldeford, otherwise called Rookesley, in the parish of Ewell.† In 3 Henry VIII. an inquisition took place on the death of William Merston, when it was found that he had held the manor of Horton, and lands in Ewell and Epsom (which probably included this estate), and that Joan and Ursula were his daughters and coheiresses. The property has since been held by the families of Warham, Turgis, Chamier, Calverley, Monro, &c.

Church, Advowson, &c.—There is no notice in the Doomsday Book of a church at Ewell, but it is stated in that record that the church of Leatherhead pertained to the manor of Ewell "ad hoc manerium adjacet *Ecclesia de Leret*." The manor of Pachesham, in which Leatherhead was included, belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, to whose court the rector was not amenable; for it appears from a return of the inquest or hundred jury of Copthorne, in the reign of Edward I.,‡ that the church of Leatherhead had been built on a small fee belonging to the Crown, which comprised 40 acres of glebe land, and this fee did not form a distinct manor, but the tenants (and among them Osbern de Ow, the

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. pp. 459-60.

† Rot. Claus. 37 Henry VI. m. 21, Dors.

‡ *Vide* Placit. Cor. R. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 35.

rector of Leatherhead) were required to yield their services at the courts of the neighbouring royal manor of Ewell.*

The advowson of Ewell anciently belonged to the abbot and convent of Chertsey, who, *temp.* Richard I., procured a bull from Pope Clement III. authorising the appropriation of the benefice, and other proceedings took place; but it was not until after another bull had been obtained from Pope Clement V., in 1308, that the living was appropriated, and then no provision was made for the support of a vicar, the conventual brethren being left at liberty to appoint an occasional minister or curate to perform religious services on such terms as they might think proper. In 3 Henry V. the church of Ewell and advowson of the same were transferred to the King, in exchange for other landed property; and in the following year King Henry granted the advowson to the prior and convent of Newark, to hold on the same terms as their predecessors had held it, and which they continued to do until the suppression of their house in 1539.

Henry VIII. annexed the rectorial estate to the honour of Hampton Court, but Queen Elizabeth, by letters-patent dated 1560, gave it, with all its rights and appurtenances (exclusive of the tithes from land within the park of Nonsuch), to Thomas Reve and George Evelyn, and their heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of the Queen's manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free socage, reserving out of the issues of the rectory an annual pension of £11 to the Vicar of Ewell; 20s. a year to the Bishop of Winchester; 3s. 4d. to the Archdeacon of Surrey, for his pension, and 9s. 7½d. for procurations and synodals; with 6s. in allowance for the tithes of 148 acres of land belonging to the rectory, lying within the ancient park of Nonsuch, but in the parish and manor of Ewell, and also for the tithes of 142 acres more enclosed in the park, but belonging to the same parish; and 6s. 8d. as the yearly rent of the rectory.†

Sir William Gardener, Knt., of Lagham, in the parish of Godstone, to whom the rectory next belonged, gave it by will, dated 1618, to his son William and the heirs of his body; and, in default of such, to his daughter Mary and her heirs, and ultimately to the heirs and assigns of the survivor; but he gave the profits of the estate for life to his widow, with the deduction of £50 a year for the education of his son. William Gardener, the son, died seized of the rectory in 1632-3, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and his son or grandson, of the same name, sold it in 1690 to Barton Holiday, Esq., by whom it was resold in 1705 to Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1709 Sir William Lewen, Knt., Alderman of London, purchased the rectory of Sir Richard Bulkeley, and

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 468.

† *Id.* p. 469: from Patent Rolls of 2 Elizabeth, pt. 4.

held it until his death in 1721-2, having bequeathed it to his nephew, George Lewen, Esq., whose daughter and sole heiress, Susannah, became the wife of Richard Glyn, Esq., an eminent banker, of London. This gentleman, who was chosen an Alderman of London, and filled the civic chair in 1758, was created a baronet in 1759. He died in 1772, when the rectory descended to his eldest son, Sir George Glyn, Bart., on whose demise in 1814 his eldest son, Lewen Powell Glyn, inherited the title, estate, &c. Sir Lewen, dying unmarried in 1840, was succeeded by his only brother, the Rev. George Lewen Glyn.

Until the grant of the rectory to Reve and Evelyn by Queen Elizabeth the advowson had been held with it, but, being then separated, the latter remained vested in the Crown until 1702, when Queen Anne transferred it to George, Earl of Northampton, who sold it in 1703 to Barton Holiday, Esq., the owner of the impropriate rectory, with which it has been transmitted to the Glyn family, the patronage being now vested in the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn.

After the appropriation of the living in 1381, the church of Ewell continued to be served by a curate until 1458, when an endowment for the support of a permanent minister or vicar took place, under the sanction of Bishop Wainflete, ratified by the Prior of Newark, who then held the advowson, and it was covenanted that the vicar should have the manse and adjoining garden, with a pension of 12 marks a year. This sum was afterwards augmented to 16½ marks, or £11, as before stated. Sir William Gardener, impropriator in the reign of James I., gave by will £6 a year to trustees, in augmentation of the vicar's salary, "to some learned and preaching minister, for preaching and expounding on every second Sabbath day, in the church of Ewel," so long as the rectory should continue in the possession of his heirs; but the impropriation having been transferred to others, the bequest has become void. Lady Brownlow, daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Mason, of Sutton, and wife of a Lincolnshire baronet, gave a sum of money to be disposed of by the Bishop of London (Compton), for the benefit of the vicarage of Ewell; and with this donation were purchased the tithes of the liberty of Kingswood, in Ewell, and a small farm at Maldon, which was somewhat augmented by an allotment on the enclosure of the common fields there in 1802. The land in Maldon (consisting of about 16 acres) and two cottages, belonging to the vicarage of Ewell, together with the vicarage garden (consisting of 1 acre and some roods), were exchanged in 1843 for a house, garden, and paddock, belonging to the impropriator, Sir George Lewen Glyn (he being both patron and vicar at the time), the said house and appurtenances to be assigned to the living of Ewell as a vicarage for ever. It adjoins the churchyard, on the east.

The parish of Ewell was enclosed in 1801. There were then reckoned to be 1,238 acres of old enclosure, 707 acres of common land, and 495 acres of waste land. The area of the parish is now computed at 2,437 acres.

A weekly market was held at Ewell in the middle of the seventeenth century, but the date of the charter granting that privilege is not known. Formerly a small market-house stood at the intersection of the roads to London and Kingston, but it was pulled down for the purpose of widening the road. Near this site rises a strong spring of beautifully clear water, which soon forms a stream called Hog's Mill River. It abounds with trout, and in its way to Kingston turns several mills.

In the King's books this vicarage, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is stated to be of the clear yearly value of £24, and is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. Manning says, "The sum it formerly paid to the King, whenever an entire tenth was granted to him, was 16s."

Vicars of Ewell in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Lewes*, LL.D. Instituted in 1777.
2.—*James Maggs*. Instituted in 1802.
3.—*A. H. Baillie*. Inducted in 1827.
4.—*Sir George Lewen Glyn*, M.A. Inducted in 1831.

The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, was a very ancient structure of flint and stone, and consisted of a nave and chancel, a tower at the west end, and a south aisle, opening at the east end into a chapel, erected by Richard Bray in 1529, and which became his burial-place in 1559. In 1848 the church was rebuilt in the early English style. It consists of a chancel and nave (separated by a screen), aisles, and a square embattled tower at the west end; and several of the windows are filled with stained glass. There are some ancient brasses brought from the old church, and also a marble effigy of Sir William Lewen, formerly Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1717. Among the other monuments and tablets in the old church, most of which have been replaced in the new fabric, may be mentioned those to the memory of the Bulkeleys, Glyns, and Reids, Baronets; and also those to the families of the Calverleys, Monros, Dowdeswells, and others. The ivy-clad tower of the old church is still standing, and is used as a burial chapel to the old churchyard. The Register of Ewell parish commences in 1604, but is defective. In it is the following entry:—

Mathew Mountagew of Cobham, and Agatha Turner of Leatherhead; their agreement of marridge was three market dayes published in the Market of Ewell, and they were married by Justis March [Marsh] of Darkin, the 3d of July, 1654.

There have been several charitable bequests made to the poor of the parish, chiefly in the last century, among the benefactors being Mr. Thomas Brumfield, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mrs. Helena Fendall.

Ewell Castle, the seat of Augustus William Gadesden, Esq., was erected in 1814, on the site of an old house. The mansion is castellated, having octagonal turrets at the angles, and embattled parapets. On the north side, adjoining the high-road, is an entrance porch leading into a spacious hall, surmounted by a groined ceiling, and lighted by a pointed arched and mullioned window. The principal front is on the south. In the pleasure grounds (a portion of which once formed a part of Nonsuch Park) is the site of the old banqueting-house, said to have been built by Henry VIII. About half an acre of land, raised and walled round, with bastions at the corners, marks the spot. The walls were discovered, and some additions made, towards the end of last century, by Mr. Thomas Calverley, a former owner. An adjoining field has been designated Diana's Dyke, from having contained a cold bath, traditionally used by Queen Elizabeth, with statues of Diana and Actæon.

This place has now the advantage of a railway, a branch from the Croydon line, and terminating at Epsom. The station is about half a mile to the south of the town. There is also a railway station on the Wimbledon and Leatherhead branch of the South-Western line, about the same distance north of the town.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

This parish is bounded by Epsom on the north, Banstead on the east, Buckland on the south, and Headley on the west. It is styled Walton-on-the-Hill by way of distinction from Walton-upon-Thames. The soil consists of gravel and chalk, and the land is partly arable, and in part covered with wood. A portion of the latter is called Queen's Wood, probably from the manor being held by the Queen-Consort of Edward IV., or from Queen Anne of Cleves, who resided at Walton after her separation from Henry VIII. In the manor-house called Walton Place (which was the Queen's residence), near the parish church, there was formerly a chapel, and in it a stone pulpit, removed, when the apartment was fitted up as a parlour, about 1785. This mansion, now the seat of Charles Cumberland, Esq., retains much of its ancient character in the buttresses and chimneys.

About 1772 Mr. Barnes communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of some Roman antiquities discovered on the common called Walton Heath, in this parish.

The remains were those of foundations and walls, and consisted chiefly of bricks and flat tiles, and some remains of a flue. Amongst them, however, was a small brass figure of Æsculapius.* In 1808, by uncovering the ground on a spot slightly elevated, within a large enclosure of earthwork, and supposed to have been the prætorium of a Roman station, other similar remains were found, with large pieces of the Merstham burr-stone, fragments of pottery, &c. About half a mile westward of this spot, in an enclosure then belonging to Ambrose Hall, Esq., was found a well, supposed to have been formed for the use of the station.† The wells in the neighbourhood are upwards of 300 feet in depth.

Walton, in the hundred of Copthorne, is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"John holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Waltone.* Alwin, Lefelm, and Coleman, held it of King Edward, as three manors; and they could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 15 hides; now, at 2 hides and half a virgate. There are 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates and a half are in demesne; and there are ten villains, and one bordar, with 2 carucates; and there are seven bondmen. Two hides of this land are held by Roger, who has there 1 carucate, and a house in Southwark. The whole, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £6, and the same afterwards, and at present."

It is probable that the descendants of John, who held this manor at the time of the Doomsday survey, assumed the surname of De Wauton, or Walton, in or before the reign of Henry III. In 1268 John de Wauton obtained a grant of the privilege of free-warren in his demesne lands in Wauton, Bocland, and Bechesworth; but before the end of the thirteenth century the manor appears to have been alienated. John de Lovetot, one of the King's judges, died seized of this manor in 1295. Having afterwards belonged to the Earl of Warren, Sir John Arundel, and others, it at length became vested in the Crown, and was assigned by Henry VI. as a part of the endowment of Eton College, but the grant was cancelled by Edward IV.

Walton, thus remaining among the Crown lands, was settled by Edward on his queen, Elizabeth Woodvile, together with the advowson of the living, and she exercised the right of patronage in 1477 and 1483. Not long after the accession of Henry VII. the Queen-Dowager was deprived of her estates and imprisoned for life. Henry VIII. gave the manor of Walton to his first consort, Catherine of Arragon, but after her divorce he bestowed it, in 1533, on Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington. The lands and tenements of

* *Vide Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 108; and Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 644.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 645.

that gentleman escheated to the Crown when he was attainted and executed in 1539; but Queen Mary restored them to his son, Sir Francis Carew, and this manor, having since descended with the other estates of his family, became the property of the Carews of Beddington.*

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the rural deanery of Leatherhead, and the chapelry of Chelsham was once connected with it. In the Valor of 20 Edward I. it is rated at £13 6s. 8d.; in the King's books at £12 6s. 5½d., paying for synodals 9s. 8½d. The parish consists of about 2,600 acres, and is of the ratable value of £4,790. The Register of baptisms commences in 1581; that of burials and marriages in 1631, but has many defects.

The advowson was sold in 1878 to the Rev. Henry Greenhill by the trustees of the Carew estate.

Rectors of Walton-on-the-Hill in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Myers*, M.A. Inducted in 1776.
2.—*William Pritchard*, M.A. Inducted in 1815.
3.—*Samuel Bennett*, D.D. Instituted in 1822.
4.—*Francis Pooley Roupell*, M.A. Instituted in 1847.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch. In 1820 the nave was rebuilt with a timber roof. About the same time the old wooden tower was taken down, and a new octagon tower of stone and flint was erected at the cost of the lord of the manor. It has three stages, and is ornamented with pinnacles. The entrance to the church is through the tower, the doorway being surmounted by a large window in the perpendicular style.

Some of the windows in the chancel still contain fragments of painted glass. On the south side, within the rails of the altar, are a piscina and sedilia; there is also a stoup in the north wall of the chancel, near the entrance.

The font is curious, being leaden. It is circular, resting on a circular stone pedestal, and surrounded by nine whole-length figures, each in a sitting posture.

This church was restored in 1870, when a new aisle was built, and a handsome organ put in, and the whole was repaired in 1875.

New schools were built in 1877 on land given by the Earl of Egmont. These and the church restoration were paid for by voluntary contributions.

* See account of Beddington, vol. iii. pp. 275—8.

ASHTEAD, OR ASHTED.

This small parish, intersected by the road from Epsom to Leatherhead, is bounded on the north by Maldon, on the west by Leatherhead, on the south by Headley and Walton-on-the-Hill, and on the east by Epsom.

In the Doomsday Book Ashtead is thus noticed by the name of *Stede*:—"The Canons [of Bayeux] hold *Stede* of the Bishop. Turgis held it of Earl Harold; and it was assessed at 9 hides, now at 3 hides 1 virgate. The quantity of the arable land not stated. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are thirty-three villains, and eleven bordars, with 14 carucates. There are nine bondmen, seven hogs for herbage, and 4 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £10; afterwards at £6; and now at £12."

In the reign of Edward I. Ashtead belonged to the De Montforts, and John de Montfort, who died in 1296, was found, on an inquisition taken at Lambeth, to have held this manor of the Earl of Warren in socage. At that time there pertained to it a capital messuage, garden, dove-house, and closes, value 6s. 8d.; 120 acres of arable land at 4d. an acre; 200 acres of inferior arable at 2d.; 60 of pasture at 1d.; 18 of meadow at 12d.; a wood, the pannage of which was worth 10s.; rents of free and customary tenants, £13; thirty hens at 1½d.; two capons at 4d.; three ploughshares at 5d.; a pair of spurs, 6d.; tallage of customary tenants, 60s.; pleas and perquisites of courts, 10s.; in all, £22 18s. 10d.*

John de Montfort, son and heir of the preceding, was killed at Stirling during the expedition of Edward II. into Scotland in 1314: leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Peter, who married Margaret, daughter of Lord Furnival. By that lady he had an only son, Guy de Montfort, on whom the family estates were settled on his marriage with the daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with remainder, in failure of issue from this union, to the Earl and his heirs. Notwithstanding this settlement, however, the manor of Ashtead afterwards became the property of Sir Baldwin Freville, descended from a sister of Peter de Montfort, and it was held by his descendants until 1419, when Baldwin Freville, his grandson, dying unmarried, his three sisters became his coheiresses. Joyce, one of these ladies, married Sir Roger Aston, and at her death in 1447 her interest in the estates of her family devolved on her son, Robert Aston, who, on a division of the property in 1453, had for his share Ashtead and Newdigate, in Surrey, together with estates in other counties.

Sir Edward Aston, who held this manor in the reign of Henry VIII., transferred it to

† Escheats, 24 Edward I., No. 59.

the King, together with a sum of money, in exchange for the manor of Hulton and other estates in the counties of Stafford and Derby. Leases of the manor were granted by Henry VIII. and by Queen Mary; and in 1563 Queen Elizabeth, by letters-patent, gave the fee-simple of the estate to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in consideration of the payment of £725 8s.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, son of Henry, Earl of Surrey, executed at the close of the reign of Henry VIII., married Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Lord Arundel, who in 12 Elizabeth settled the Ashtead estate on himself for life, with remainders to his son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, and his grandson Philip, then Earl of Surrey. But the Duke was executed for conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, and his unfortunate son Philip, Earl of Arundel, in right of his mother, having excited the displeasure of the Queen by an alleged treasonable correspondence with the Spanish Government, was tried and condemned, and was kept a prisoner in the Tower until his decease in 1595. In consequence of the proceedings against these noblemen the manor of Ashtead became vested in the Crown. On the accession of James I. an Act of Parliament was passed for restoring Thomas Howard, son of the late Earl of Arundel, to the titles held by his father; and the next year the King granted him the Castle of Arundel and various estates, including that of Ashtead. In 1622 the Earl and his mother, being then owners of the manor, exhibited a bill in Chancery against the tenants in order to ascertain the customs of the manor. The matter was referred by consent of the parties to the Attorney General, who decided—1. That the copyholders had estates of inheritance, subject to a fine of two years' value, according to a moderate valuation and improvement. 2. That the fines were arbitrable. 3. That heriots should be paid for copyholds that had no messuages upon them, as well as for messuages and lands. 4. That copyholders might take timber on their copyholds (except coppices of which the lord used to have the wood), for repairing of their houses and such botes as were incident by law or custom, without assignment by the lord's officers, so that no waste was made.* This was confirmed by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1622. Copyholds of this manor descend to the youngest son.

The Ashtead estate was held by the descendants of the Earl of Arundel until 1680, when it was sold by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, the Earl's grandson, to Sir Robert Howard,

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 627—30. In the same work (p. 629) it is said that William Fielding, who married the Lady Diana, was "commonly called *Beau* Fielding," which is a mistake. The Christian name of Beau Fielding was Robert. He married, for his third wife, the celebrated courtesan, Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, for which, his second wife being alive, he was tried and convicted of bigamy in 1706. (*Vide* Hargrave's "State Trials," vol. v. pp. 610—30.)

the sixth son of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire. He was Knight of the Bath, and Auditor of the Exchequer under Charles II. Sir Robert was the author of Plays, Poems, "Lives of Edward II. and Richard II.," and a "History of Religion." By his first wife Honora, daughter of the Earl of Thomond, he had an only son, Thomas Howard, a Teller of the Exchequer, and who succeeded to this property in 1698. He married Diana, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bradford, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The former died young, and the daughter became a wife of Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward, who survived his marriage but a short time, and his title descended to a posthumous son. Lady Diana, widow of the above Thomas, who held Ashtead and other estates under the will of her husband, remarried Wm. Fielding, Esq., youngest son of the Earl of Denbigh, by whom she had no issue; and her orphan grandson, Lord Dudley and Ward, dying unmarried in 1731, she settled the manor of Ashtead on Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, for life, with remainder to his fifth son, Thomas Howard, and his issue male. The latter, a barrister, came into possession of this estate on the decease of his father in 1757, and resided here. On the death of his nephew Henry, the then Earl of Suffolk and Berks, in 1779, and of his posthumous son in the same year, he also succeeded to the family honours. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Kingscote, Esq., he had an only daughter and heiress, Diana, who married Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, in Westmoreland, and after her father's death in the following year she took possession of Ashtead. But as the reversion expectant had been devised by the preceding earl to his mother, the Viscountess Andover, for her life, with remainder to his sister Frances in fee, she was not able to maintain her claim, and this property eventually devolved upon the latter. She married in 1783 Richard Bagot, Esq. (fourth brother of the first Lord Bagot), who assumed the name of Howard by sign-manual, and held Ashtead in right of his wife. Mary, their only daughter, married the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton (who afterwards assumed the surname of Howard), and, on the decease of her father in 1818, she inherited this manor, which, on the death of the Hon. Mrs. Howard in 1877, passed by bequest to her nephew, Col. Edward Bagot. It has lately been offered for sale.

Ashtead Park is a pleasant and well-wooded demesne, comprising about 200 acres of land. Near the parish church, which stands within the park, on the east side, was the old mansion-house, which Aubrey characterized as "a handsome seat, with a neat garden, very pleasantly situated." Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated virtuoso who collected the Arundelian marbles, occasionally resided in it; but, on the estate being purchased by Sir Robert Howard (the historian and dramatist), that gentleman built a new house at a short distance from the former one, in which he is said to have been visited by

Charles II., James II., and William III. After the marriage of Frances, daughter of Henry, Earl of Suffolk, with Richard Bagot, Esq. (as mentioned above), the latter gentleman erected a new mansion on the site of that last noticed, which he pulled down. It is a large square structure of white brick, with stone dressings, and a portico on the northern front. The cost of its erection is stated to have been nearly £100,000. It stands on gently rising ground, and the southern front, which is approached by a long avenue of lime-trees, commands very extensive and pleasing views. The house contains a fine collection of pictures and some statuary. There is much old timber in the park, which rears a fine herd of deer.

The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Ewell, valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at £13 6s. 8d., and in the King's books at £13 15s. 5d., paying for procurations and synodals 8s. 9d. It is in the patronage of the lord of the manor.

In 1302 a vicar was here presented by the rector, whose benefice, in 1331, was endowed by the Bishop "with all oblations, tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, calves, geese, flax, hemp, and all other small tithes whatsoever; mortuaries in live beasts, and all manner of tithes of the rectory only excepted." The last institution of a vicar appears to have taken place in 1482. There was likewise in the parish church a perpetual chantry of the value of £3 6s. 8d., the possession of which afforded a valid title for ordination. Under the Tithe Commutation Act the number of acres in this parish was estimated at 3,322½; the area of the parish is now computed at 2,035 acres, of the ratable value of £5,445.

Rectors of Ashtead in and since 1800:—

1.—*William Carter.* Instituted in 1782.
2.—*David Cockerton*, B.A. Instituted in 1822.
3.—*William Legge.* Instituted in 1826.
4.—*William Manby-Colegrave.* Instituted in 1872.
5.—*William Ranken Calvert Adamson*, M.A. Instituted in 1875.

The church, an ancient structure, situated in Ashtead Park, is dedicated to St. Giles. It stands on a plot of ground once surrounded by a trench, which possibly formed the enceinte of some Roman villa or camp, many fragments of a Roman building being mixed with the flint walls of the church. An arch of a small window on the north side, now closed up, is turned with Roman tiles; and during former restorations and enlargement of the church divers other fragments were found, evidently portions of a hypocaust.

Ashtead Church now consists of a nave, a chancel divided from the nave by a pointed

arch, a north chapel, a north transept, and a massive tower (with eight bells) at the west end, embattled and strongly buttressed. The tower was restored in 1873, and a stained window, to the memory of the late Rev. William Legge, was inserted.

The font—octagonal, ancient, large, and massive—is ornamented with quatrefoils, and rests on an octagonal pillar. A small window in the north chapel is occupied by a whole-length of St. Peter in stained glass. The east window of the chancel is also of stained glass, and consists of three lights, the subject occupying the central large compartment being the Crucifixion. This window was presented to the church about fifty years ago by the late Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Ashtead Park, for whom it had been brought from a convent in Flanders.

The altar table, of carved oak (the legs being caryatides of angels), was presented by the Baron de Teissier, of Woodcote Park, and most probably belonged to the chapel erected there by Richard Evelyn. This church was restored in 1854.

In the chancel are several mural monuments: amongst them one to the memory of Lady Diana Fielding, dated 1733; another to Diana, Lady Dudley and Ward, who died in 1709; and one to the Hon. Mrs. Frances Howard, daughter of William, Viscount Andover, and sister of the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

The sepulchral memorials in the churchyard are numerous. Among them is a freestone tomb within iron rails marking the spot where several of the Beckford family lie buried. They had formerly a small seat near the site now occupied by the lower gardens in Ashtead Park.

The present rectory-house, purchased by Col. Howard in 1823, is about half a mile from the church, eastward. The old rectory-house (long since pulled down) was at Lower Ashtead.

Schools were built in this parish in 1853, at a cost of £734.

The charities and benefactions to this parish comprise almshouses for eight poor widows, with an endowment of £48 per annum, originally founded in 1736 by Lady Diana Fielding, since enlarged and rebuilt; David White's Charity for education, £25 10s.; Sarah Bond's Charity for the poor, £17 7s. 6d.; and Mr. Henry J. Smith's Charity for the poor, £27 10s.

The appellation Stede, by which this manor was known in the Anglo-Saxon times, is in itself indicative of a remote era, and the fragments already noticed evince its Roman occupation. There is yet a further evidence of antiquity in the names of two adjoining fields at a little distance from the church, outside the park wall, which are called the Upper Bury Field and the Lower Bury Field. Near Newton Wood also, in the forest

on Ashtead Common, is an ancient entrenchment enclosing between 2 and 3 acres of ground, and measuring about 420 yards in circumference. Being nearly overgrown with large oaks and underwood, it is difficult to determine its form, which is irregular but apparently more nearly approaching to the oblong than any other figure, though with rounded ends. The entrance appears to have been on the south-east side, and it may possibly have been occupied as a summer camp. On the common also, at some distance from this spot, is a medicinal spring of a mild aperient quality.

Ashtead Common comprises about 500 acres, chiefly oak, and the views are occasionally both wild and picturesque. Newton, or New-tine Wood, contains about 100 acres.

Little Ashtead, or Prior's Farm.—In a lease granted by Queen Mary, in 1556, to the Duchess-Dowager of Somerset, of the manor of Ashtead, formerly held by the Astons, mention is made of the lordship and manor of Ashtead, late belonging to the monastery of Merton. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted Paris Garden, in Southwark, and many other estates, including Little Ashtead, to Robert Newdegate and Arthur Fountain, in trust for Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, in exchange for other estates which he had conveyed to the Queen.* On the next day the trustees conveyed this estate to Francis Newdegate, Esq., who had married the Duchess of Somerset. Dying before her, he was succeeded by Henry Newdegate, Esq., who in 1603 suffered a recovery, and jointly with his brother, John Newdegate, conveyed the estate of Little Ashtead to George Cole, Esq., of Petersham. After repeated transfers it came into the hands of the Howards.

The demesne lands of the manor of Ashtead were sold in 1582 by Philip, Earl of Arundel, to Lord Henry Seymour, who in 1588 resold to John Ballet, a citizen of London, who in 1594 conveyed this property, for the sum of £2,133, to Edward D'Arcy, Esq., of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs.†

CHESSINGTON, OR CHESINGDON.‡

The village of Chessington is situated to the south-west of Maldon; it is assessed to the county rate in the hundred of Copthorne, while Maldon is assessed in that of Kingston. It is bounded on the north and east by Maldon, on the south by Epsom, and on the west by Stoke D'Abernon. The soil is a strong clay. Near the small stream to the

* Rot. Pat. 10 Jul. 20 Eliz. p. 2.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 630.

‡ Chessington was erected into a distinct parish in 1650 by the Commisioners appointed to inquire into Ecclesiastical Benefices.

south of the church is an eminence, evidently artificial, which, with the land adjoining, nearly 4 acres, is called Castle Hill. A defaced Roman coin (large brass) has been found there.

There were two manors here, one of which belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Robert de Watevile holds of Richard *Cisendone*, which was held by Erding of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at only half a hide. The arable land consists of 2 carucates. There are three villains, and one bordar, with 1 carucate. There is half a mill, valued at 2s. The wood yields thirty swine. In the time of King Edward the manor was estimated at £4; afterwards, at 40s.; and now, at 70s."

Besides the manor of Cisendone, held by Richard de Tonbridge, a manor called *Cisedune* is thus mentioned in the Doomsday Book:—"Milo Crispin himself holds *Cisedune*, which Magno Swert held in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, at 1 hide. Wigot had not possession of it when King William came into England.* The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. This land lay in Beddinton. It was in the tenure of villains. Now there is 1 carucate in demesne: and six villains, with 2 carucates. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £4; afterwards, at 40s.; now, at 70s."

The manor stated to have been held by Milo Crispin may, perhaps, have come into the hands of the King, and been given by Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, whose son Edmund died in 28 Edward I., seized of the fee of an estate at Chesinden, pertaining to the honour of Wallingford.†

The manor held of Richard de Tonbridge was given to the convent of Boxley, in Kent. Richard I., in 1189, granted a charter of confirmation to the monastery for this and other possessions, and similar grants were made by Henry III. in 1229, and Edward II. in 1310. In the thirteenth of the latter king's reign the abbot paid 20s. for half a knight's fee at Chesingdon towards an aid on the marriage of the King's daughter Joan with the King of Scots. Edward III. granted to the abbot the right of free-warren in this manor. In the reign of Edward I. there was at this place a park pertaining to the manor of Maldon, which belonged to Merton College, Oxford. In 1300 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, nephew of Henry III., died seized of a rent of 4s. from the vills of Beddington and Chesingdon.

On the suppression of the monasteries in 1536 this manor became vested in the King,

* It may be inferred from this passage that Milo Crispin had obtained a grant of the estates of Wigot, a Saxon, in which this manor was not included.

† Calend. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. i. p. 163.

who granted a lease of Chesingdon to William Saunder, Esq. In 1557 the manor was held by William Rigge and Peter Gering. In 12 Elizabeth it belonged to William Richbell, who shortly afterwards released the estate to John Harve. The estate was subsequently in the tenure of William Harve, who conveyed it to William Haynes. Matthew Haynes, brother and heir of William, died in 1617, seized of the manor or firm of Chesingdon, alias Chesington Hook, leaving four daughters his coheiresses, of whom Alice married Robert Hatton, in 1603 Recorder of Kingston, supposed to have purchased the shares of the estates belonging to the other coheiresses. Sir Robert Hatton, Sheriff of Surrey in 1682, was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Hatton, a serjeant-at-law, whose son and heir, Thomas, in 1742 conveyed the manor of Chesingdon to Edward Northey, Esq., of Epsom, whose father had held the office of Attorney General. He died in 1774, leaving the estate to his only son, William Northey, Esq., who in 1797 sold it to Joseph Smith Gosse, Esq. The Rev. Henry Gosse, of Redhill, is the present owner.

This living, a perpetual curacy, is held with that of Maldon, in Kingston hundred; consequently its incumbents are the same,* the patronage being vested in Merton College, Oxford. The Registers, commenced in 1656, are nearly perfect from that date.

The church originally consisted of nave and chancel, a small south transept, with a square wooden turret rising from the roof. In 1854 the building was restored, at a cost of £1,750. Early English arches and windows have been inserted in place of the square wooden-framed windows by which the church was formerly lighted, and much additional accommodation has been obtained by lengthening. In the south wall of the chancel is an ancient piscina, and in one of the chancel pews is a small piece of oaken lattice-work, probably the remains of a confessional.

The benefactions to the parish are of about £20 annual value.

In 1822 a small National School for boys and girls was erected here by subscription.

CUDDINGTON.

This district, which was deprived of its parochial character in the reign of Henry VIII., is situated between Maldon on the north, Cheam on the south and east, and Ewell on the west. The manor of *Codintone* is thus described in Doomsday Book, among the lands of the Bishop of Bayeux:—"This manor was formerly held by Earl Leofwin; and it was then assessed at 30 hides, of which the Earl himself held 20, and 10 hides were in the occupation of the allodial tenants of the vill, who could remove with their lands

* See under Maldon, vol. ii. p. 324.

wherever they pleased. Now, 6 out of these 10 hides are held by the Bishop, together with 20 hides more; and the whole 26 hides are assessed as 5 only. The Bishop holds this land as one manor. Ilbert at present holds under the Bishop these 26 hides; he himself occupying 22 hides, and one of his men 4 hides. One carucate is in demesne; and there are seven villains, and nine bordars, with 6 carucates. There are four bondmen; and a mill at 40d.

"Of the whole 30 hides Radulph holds of the King 4 hides: Ulwin $1\frac{3}{4}$. One carucate is in demesne; and there are four villains, and four bordars, with 1 carucate. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £11; afterwards at 100s.; now at £9 12s.

"Restald holds 2 hides of the land of this manor; but they are rated in the hundred of Waleton (Wallington)."

This place gave name to a family supposed to have been a branch of the Wateviles. In 24 Henry III., Peter de Codington, alias Peter de Maldon, was a party to the conveyance of the manor of Maldon to Walter de Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford. Sir Simon de Codyngton was knight of the shire for Surrey in 25 Edward III., and in other Parliaments of the same reign, and he held the office of Sheriff in 1353 and 1364. Other knights of the same family lived in the reigns of Henry IV., his son, and grandson.

The manor was held by the Codingtons until the reign of Henry VIII., when Sir Richard de Codington, and Elizabeth his wife, by deed dated 1539, conveyed it to the King in exchange for the rectory, glebe, and tithes of Little Melton, in Norfolk. His Majesty annexed it, together with other lands in the county of Surrey, to the honour of Hampton Court. The old mansion or manor-house and the parish church were then pulled down; two parks were enclosed, namely, the Great Park, consisting of 911 acres, and the Little Park, of 671 acres; and in the latter the King commenced the erection of a palace, afterwards called "NONSUCH." The works were not completed at the death of Henry VIII. in 1547; yet they must have proceeded so far that the style and character of the edifice attracted the notice of common observers, and obtained for it a name indicating its superiority to all other palaces, at least in this country; for Leland, as Camden informs us, thus sings:—

> "Hanc quia non habeant similem, laudare Britanni
> Sæpe solent, NULLI*que* PAREM *cognomine dicunt.*"

The palatial building remained unfinished during the reign of Philip and Mary. In 1557 Queen Mary granted the capital mansion called Nonsuch Place, with the Little Park, &c. (to hold of the honour of Hampton Court, in free socage, by fealty only), to Henry

Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in consideration of his conveying to her Majesty certain manors in Norfolk, and paying the sum of £485 13s. 4d. In the same year Lord Arundel obtained a grant of the manor of Codington, which passed, together with that of Cheam, to his son-in-law, Sir John Lumley, Knt. (Lord Lumley), and both those manors have since been held by the same proprietors.* Queen Elizabeth, in the second of her reign, gave Nonsuch Great Park, alias the North Park, to the Earl of Arundel, in exchange for other estates, to hold in chief, as the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and that nobleman completed the buildings left imperfect by King Henry.

Nonsuch was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth while it belonged to the Earl of Arundel, and also after his death, when it became the property of Lord Lumley, who had married one of his daughters and coheiresses. Her Majesty at length purchased of Lord Lumley the palace and Little Park, and in the latter part of her reign she passed much of her time there during the summer season. It was at Nonsuch that the Earl of Essex, the Queen's unfortunate favourite, had a remarkable interview with her Majesty on his return from Ireland in 1599. It is reported in a letter from Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sidney, dated "Nonsuch, Michaelmas Day at Noone," and published in the "Sidney State Papers," vol. ii. pp. 127—9. Immediately after the interview the Earl was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper at York House.

James I. settled Nonsuch Palace and the Little Park, in which it stood, on his queen, Anne of Denmark, and the Great Park, in the tenure of Lord Lumley, was afterwards purchased for her accommodation. In the following reign the buildings and park of Cuddington, or Nonsuch, were held by the consort of Charles I., until this and other estates vested in the Crown were seized by the Parliament. After the execution of the King in 1649, certain commissioners appointed to dispose of the Crown lands granted a lease of Nonsuch House to Algernon Sidney, at a rent of £150 a year, and the Cuddington property was sold in 1650, to George Smithson and others, at sixteen years' purchase. By those persons it was probably resold, the Little Park of Nonsuch to Major-General Lambert, and the Great Park to Colonel Thomas Pride;† but after the Restoration the Queen-Dowager, Henrietta Maria, recovered possession of Cuddington, and in September, 1660, she granted the office of Keeper of the House of Nonsuch, and of the Little Park, to George, Lord Berkeley, the King confirming the grant.

In 1665, when the plague raged in London, the Exchequer was removed for a time to

* See account of Cheam, vol. iii. p. 299.

† Colonel Pride, one of Cromwell's peers, died at its lodge, called Worcester House, in the year 1658.

the "Queene's House" at Nonsuch. In the January following it was visited by Evelyn, who thus describes the place in his "Diary:"—

"1665—6, Jan. 3. I supp'd in Nonesuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the Plague, at my friend's Mr. Packer's, and tooke an exact view of ye plaster statues and bass relievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walles of the Court; which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian. I much admir'd how they had lasted so well and intire since the time of Hen. VIII., expos'd as they are to the aire; and pitty it is they are not taken out and preserv'd in some drie place; a gallarie would become them. There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life; the storie is of ye Heathen Gods, emblems, compartments, &c. The Palace consists of two courts, of which the first is of stone, castle-like, by ye Lo. Lumlies (of whom 'twas purchas'd), ye other of timber, a Gotiq. fabric, but these walls incomparably beautified. I observ'd that the appearing timber punchions, entrelices, &c., were all so cover'd with scales of slate, that it seem'd carv'd in the wood and painted, ye slate fastened on the timber in pretty figures, that has, like a coat of armour, preserv'd it from rotting. There stand in the garden two handsome stone pyramids, and the avenue planted with rows of faire elmes, but the rest of these goodly trees, both of this and of Worcester Park adjoyning, were fell'd by those destructive and avaricious rebells in the late warr, wch defac'd one of the stateliest Seates his Ma^ty had." *

On the death of the Queen-Dowager in 1669 this estate reverted to the Crown; and by deed dated 1670 Charles II. demised, for the term of ninety-nine years conditionally, the Great Park, Great Park Meadow, and mansion called Worcester Park, to Sir Robert Long, Bart., at a rent of £100 a year. That gentleman, formerly Secretary to Charles II. during his exile, was created a Baronet in 1660, and afterwards Auditor of the Exchequer and a Privy Councillor. Having no issue, the baronetcy was limited over to his nephew, James Long, of Draycote Cerne, in Wilts, from whom it descended to Sir James Tylney-Long, Bart.

The King, by letters-patent dated 1670-1, conveyed the freehold of Nonsuch, the Great and Little Parks, and the Great Meadow, with the reserved rent of £100 a year, to Viscount Grandison and Henry Brouncker, Esq., and their heirs, retaining the right to

* Evelyn seems to imply that the first or "castle-like court" was built by the Lords Lumley, but this is certainly erroneous. In a manuscript "Life of the Earl of Arundel," now in the British Museum (King's Library, A. ix.), it is stated that "the Earl, perceiving a sumptuous House, called Nonesuch, to have been begun, not finished, by his first master, King Henry VIII., for the love and honor he bare to his olde master, desired to buy the said House of Queen Mary, for which he gave fair lands to her Highness, and having thus obtained it, he did not leave till he had fully finished it in as ample and perfect sort as was intended by the King; and so it is now evident to be beholden of all strangers and others for the honour of this realm, as a *Pearle* thereof."

all mines and ores of gold and silver, and a rent of £10 annually. This was in trust for Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, the Viscount's niece, formerly the mistress of the royal profligate, and now created Baroness of Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland. She soon pulled down Worcester House and the palace too, sold the materials, and divided the parks into farms. She died in 1709, and was succeeded by her grandson Charles, second Duke of Grafton, who in 1731 sold Worcester Park to John Walter, Esq., his former steward. He died in 1745; and his son and heir, George Walter, who had obtained the honour of knighthood, left at his decease two daughters, coheiresses, one of whom married the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the other died unmarried in 1749. In the following year this estate was sold under orders of Chancery to Wm. Taylor, Esq., who died in 1764. Of late years the property has been cut up for building purposes, the villas built on it being named Worcester Park.*

The earliest notice we possess of the palatial mansion of Nonsuch is that given by Leland, who, in the notes to his "Cygnea Cantio," speaks with much enthusiasm, both of the splendour of its architecture and of its ornamental decorations.† The next account in point of time is that accompanying Houfnagle's View of "*Nonciutz*, c'est à dire *Nonpareil*," in Braun's Cities ("Civitates Orbis Terrarum"), published at Cologne in 1582. The description, which is given in both French and English, commences with an erroneous story of the palace having been presented by the Earl of Arundel to Henry VIII., who, "with a view that it should always deserve to retain its name of None-such, procured many excellent artificers, architects, sculptors, and statuaries, as well Italians, French, and Dutch, as natives, who all applied to the ornament of this mansion the finest and most curious skill they possessed in their several arts; embellishing it, within and without, with magnificent statues, some of which vividly represent the antiquities of Rome, and some surpass them. There is a great Court very large and spacious, in the midst of which is a marble fountain which raises water in abundance for the use of the mansion, and remarkable for the exquisite ornament of the various statues which surround it." ‡

Camden's account, already cited, was published in his "Britannia," in 1586, and has been thus translated by Gough:—"About four miles from the Thames, inland, all the surrounding buildings are eclipsed by Nonesuch, a royal retreat chosen by the magnificent monarch Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, in a most healthy spot before called Cuddington; and built with so much splendour and elegance that it stands a

* See the account of Worcester Park under Maldon, vol. ii. p. 327.

† Leland's "Itinerary" (*Comm. in Cygnea Cant.*), vol. ix. p. 82.

‡ Houfnagle's View has been several times copied in a reduced form. One was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1837, to accompany an account of Nonsuch by Mr. John Gough Nichols.

monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. It has such a profusion of animated statues and finished pieces of art, rivalling the monuments of ancient Rome itself, that it justly receives and maintains its name from them. The house is so surrounded by parks so full of deer, delicious gardens, artificial arbours, parterres and shady walks, that it seems to be the spot where Pleasure chose to dwell with health." The description given by Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, is a mere repetition of the above, with the following addition:—"In the pleasure and artificial Gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, with two fountains that spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a Stag, as he was sprinkled by the Goddess and her Nymphs, with inscriptions. There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spurt upon all who come within their reach." *

In the Survey made by order of Parliament in 1650, and now in the Augmentation Office, is a minute account of all the buildings at Nonsuch, with many particulars of the parks and gardens. The capital messuage, or royal mansion, is described as being situated "in or near the middle part of the Little Park," and as consisting "of one fayer, stronge, and large structure, or building, of free-stone, of two large stories high," embattled and slated, and surrounding a paved court 150 feet long and 132 feet broad. This was called the Outward Court, and had "a gate-house, very stronge and gracefull," three stories high, "battled and turretted at every corner," the upper story containing a spacious room, "very pleasant and delectable for prospect." Consisting also of "one other faire and very curious structure of two stories high, the lower story being of good and well-wrought freestone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms, of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost;—all which building is covered with blue slate, and incloseth a faire and large court (137 feet long, and 116 feet broad), called the Inner Court, approached by a flight of eight steps, through a gate-house of free-stone three stories high," with a clock and bell; which gate-house, standing between the two courts, "is of most excellent workmanship, and a very speciall ornament to Nonsuch House." . . . . "On the east and west corners of the Inner Court building, there are placed two large and well-built [polygonal] turrets of five stories high, each of them containing five rooms, the highest of which, together with the lanthorns above the same, are covered with lead and battled round with

* Hentzner was a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. That part of his Itinerary which relates to this county was translated from the Latin by Horace Walpole, and first printed at Strawberry Hill in 1757.

frames of wood covered with lead. These turrets command the prospect and view of both the parkes of Nonsuch, and of most of the country round about, and are the chief ornament of the whole House."

The decorations of the gardens and fountains are likewise described in this Survey, as well as the banqueting-house, keeper's lodge, stabling, and numerous other buildings used as offices. The gross value of the materials is stated at £7,020; of the trees and woods (exclusive of 2,805 trees reserved for the navy), at £457 10s.; and of the fallow deer, about 108 in number, at £240.* The exact site of the palace itself was within the right angle formed by the avenue, at the spot where the road to the farm and the footpath to Ewell branch off.

Nonsuch Park.—In 1731, when the Duke of Grafton sold Worcester Park, he likewise sold the Little Park to Joseph Thompson, Esq., who, at some distance from the site of the old palace, erected a dwelling-house, which, though himself a Dissenter, he gave to his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Whateley, on condition that he should take priest's orders. This he did, and resided here; but on his death the estate was sold in compliance with the terms of his will. Soon after it was purchased by Samuel Farmer, Esq., who (between 1802 and 1806) built a new and elegant mansion on this spot, now the property and residence of W. F. Gamul Farmer, Esq. This is a large castellated edifice in the Elizabethan style, with octagonal towers and embattled parapets: the architect was Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. In 1845 it was altered and re-decorated. On the lower story is an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room (octagonal), and other apartments, in which some of the windows are ornamented with stained glass, both ancient and modern.

After the demolition of the old palace by the Duchess of Cleveland the park was mostly converted to farming purposes; but a part was redeemed from the plough by its late owner, and the park and pleasure grounds now comprise about 100 acres.

In this demesne there are many trees of extraordinary dimensions: among them is a venerable elm, which, from its traditional connection with the Queen, is called Queen Elizabeth's Elm. It stands at a short distance from the Ewell lodge: here, beneath its shade, that princess is said to have had her stand when shooting with the crossbow at the antlered denizens of the park. The girth of this tree is 22 feet 6 inches; the height of the stem to the branches is 9 feet; the full height is 80 feet; and the diameter of the branches is nearly the same.

* The Survey was printed at length in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, and again in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 602—5.

FETCHAM, OR FECHAM.

Fetcham is a small village in the hundred of Copthorne, situated one mile west of Leatherhead. The parish is skirted on the north and east by the river Mole, which divides it from Leatherhead; on the south it adjoins Mickleham, and on the west Great Bookham.

Three manors named Fecham are mentioned in Doomsday Book, one of which afterwards obtained the appellation of Canons' Court. In the account of lands belonging to the Crown it is stated that "the King holds in demesne *Feceham*, held by Eddid [Edith] the Queen. It was then assessed at 7 hides; now at nothing. [The arable land is not specified, there being a blank in the record.] In demesne are half a carucate, and 2 bovates; and there are three villains, and 10 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are four mills, at 4s., and 10 acres of meadow; and six swine for pannage and herbage. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 60s.; now at 50s."

This estate was held in dower by the widowed queen of Edward the Confessor till her death in 1074, when it escheated to the Crown. Subsequently to the Doomsday survey it appears to have been granted to "one of the earls of Warren, of which Honour it was holden by the succeeding lords to whom the demesne was alienated." Another manor called *Feceham* was held of the Bishop of Bayeux by Richard [de Tonbridge]:—"*Biga* * held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 8½ hides; now at 4 hides. There are 5 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and there are eight villains, and three bordars, with 1 carucate. There are two bondmen; and the sixth part of one mill, and the third part of another; and 10 acres of meadow; and thirteen swine for pannage and herbage: and 6s. and 6d. from the mills. It has been valued in the time of King Edward, and at present, at 60s.: when he (Richard?) received it, at 50s."

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, having unsuccessfully conspired against his nephew, William Rufus, his estates were confiscated, and Richard de Tonbridge, his former tenant in the manor of Fecham, probably obtained a grant of it from the King in fee. Though there are separate accounts of these manors in the Doomsday Book, as they stood at the time of the survey, they were in after-times "looked upon as one manor; for coming, as they did, into the hands of the same lord, they gradually ceased to be distinguished; and, at length, were transmitted together, from one owner to another, by the name of the manor of Fecham." †

* It appears that the appellation *Biga*, or Commissary (as Henshall translates it) was given to the officer appointed to provide carriages and other necessaries for the sovereign when on a royal progress. (*Vide* de Bigariis capiendis, Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. ix. p. 261; Hague edit.)

† Manning, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 479.

This manor, as well as some others in the county of Surrey held of the Crown at the period of Richard de Tonbridge, was afterwards held of the Earls of Gloucester, his descendants, as of the honour of Clare, by persons of the family of D'Abernon. Stoke, in the hundred of Emley Bridge, became their principal seat, and was thence styled Stoke D'Abernon, to distinguish it from Stoke-next-Guildford, in the hundred of Woking. The manor of Fecham was transmitted from the D'Abernons successively to the families of Crosyer, Norbury, Haleighwell, Bray, Lyfield, and Vincent. Sir Francis Vincent, who held Stoke, Fetcham, and other estates in the middle of the seventeenth century, was twice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of George Pitt, Esq., by whom he had two sons, who successively held the Stoke estate, as related elsewhere. After the death of this lady in 1653 he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, of Hadlow, in Kent: by her he had two sons, to the elder of whom, Thomas, he gave the estate and manor of Fetcham. That gentleman also had two wives: by the first he had one son, who died unmarried in 1685; by his second wife he had no issue. He died, and was interred at Fetcham. Early in the last century the manor was sold by the Vincents to Francis, Lord Effingham, whose son and successor, Thomas, Earl of Effingham, died in 1763. His relict Elizabeth, who remarried Gen. Sir George Howard, K.B., held this estate in dower until her death in 1791. Her son Thomas, Earl of Effingham, survived her but a few weeks. Leaving no children, the family title and estate devolved on his brother Richard, who in 1801 sold Fetcham, together with Great Bookham, to the trustees of James Lawrell, Esq., a minor. The manor now belongs to the Hankeys.

The Manor of Canons' Court.—This manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Oswold holds Fecham, which he had before held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 11 hides; but now at 3 hides. [The quantity of the arable land is omitted.] One carucate is in demesne; and there are twelve villains, and six bordars, with 5 carucates. A mill yields 6s. and 6d. There are 10 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding four swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £4; now at 100s."

Oswold, who was tenant in chief of three manors in this county besides Fecham, is denominated one of the King's Thanes, or household officers; but nothing is known relating to the subsequent descent of this manor of Fecham for nearly one hundred years after the completion of the Doomsday survey. In 24 Henry II. Robert, Prior of Merton, in this county, granted to Alexander, clerk, of Fecham, certain lands within the manor, amounting to one-fourth of a virgate, which Gilbert le Blond had given him, to hold to him and his heirs, of the said prior and convent, in fee and inheritance, at a quit-rent of 12d. a year.*

* Cartulary of Merton: Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, C. VII. No. 20.

In 36 Henry III. the Canons of Merton had a grant of free-warren in their manor of Fecham, and in 1315 they granted to one Guarnerius their interest in part of a mill of this place, with an acre of land, subject to a quit-rent of 5s. a year, and an exemption from toll for all corn ground here and consumed at the manor-house.

There cannot be a doubt that the manor called Canons' Court was that which anciently belonged to the convent of Austin Canons at Merton.* It afterwards belonged to the Vincents, who sold it to Lord Effingham, and in 1801 it was resold to the trustees of Mr. Lawrell. That gentleman disposed of this property to the Hankeys, of Fetcham.

Fetcham Park.—Nearly adjoining the churchyard is a large and uniform mansion, stuccoed, partly erected by one of the Vincent family, of whom that portion of the estate in which it stands was purchased by Arthur Moore, Esq., M.P., a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and a Director of the South Sea Company, in the reign of Queen Anne. That gentleman, about 1718, enlarged the property by the annexation of some common field lands, and enclosed and planted the park, which is of considerable extent and finely ornamented with forest trees. He died in 1734, leaving three sons by his first wife, Theophila, daughter and heiress of Wm. Smith, Esq., of Epsom. William Moore, his eldest son and successor, settled at Polesden, in the parish of Great Bookham, and sold his property at Fetcham to Thomas Revell, Esq., M.P. for Dover in 1734, 1741, and 1747. By his third wife, Jane Egerton, niece to the Duke of Bridgewater, he left (at his death in 1752) a daughter and sole heiress, Jane, who in 1758 married Sir George Warren, sometime M.P. for Lancaster and Beaumaris, descended from Reginald, brother of William, third Earl of Warren and Surrey. Lady Warren died in 1761, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Harriet, married to Thomas James, Viscount Bulkeley, an Irish peer. In 1764 Sir George Warren married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, by whom he had no issue. Some years previously, in 1788, Sir George, in conjunction with Lord and Lady Bulkeley, had sold the Fetcham estate to John Richardson, Esq. Shortly after it was resold to Thomas Hankey, Esq., a London banker, who died in 1793; and his great-grandson, John Barnard Hankey, Esq., is now owner.

Advowson, &c.—The living of Fetcham is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Leatherhead, valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at £16 per annum, and in the King's books at £21 10s. 5d., paying for procurations and synodals 9s. 8½d. From a

* Mr. Manning conjectured that this manor may formerly have been also called Great Bigney, or Bickney, though at present the name only occurs as belonging to some of the land of Slyfield Farm, in Great Bookham. It appears that the Prior of Merton had a tenement here styled Great Bigney, and that a manor of that name is mentioned in a deed dated in 1715. After the suppression of the priory in 36 Henry VIII., the tenement of Great Byckney was granted by the King to Sir Anthony Brown, Knt., to be held of the Crown in chief by socage, at an annual rent of 2s. 8d., being valued at £1 6s. 8d. a year.

very remote period the advowson descended with the manor, and it continued so until the latter was sold by the Vincents to Francis, Lord Effingham, in the reign of Queen Anne, about which time the advowson was conveyed, with the capital mansion, to Arthur Moore, Esq. His property, as stated above, became vested in Sir George Warren, K.B., who in 1788 sold this advowson to Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick, under whose will it passed to the Rev. Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson, Rector of Fetcham in 1794. In 1818 the patronage was vested in John Bolland, Esq., who conferred it upon his son, the Rev. John Gipps Bolland, after whose decease in 1833 his executors sold the advowson. The living is now in the gift of Thomas Sidney, Esq., Alderman of London. The Registers, commenced in 1559, are very defective.

Rectors of Fetcham in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson.* Instituted in 1794.
2.—*John Gipps Bolland.* Instituted in 1818.
3.—*Thomas Foster*, M.A. Instituted in 1834.
4.—*John Craig*, M.A. Instituted in 1836.
5.—*Robert Downes*, M.A. Instituted in 1839.
6.—*Sir Edward Graham Moon*, Bart., M.A. Instituted in 1859.

The church, situated in Fetcham Park, is cruciform. It is built of flint and chalk, and consists of nave, chancel, a small north aisle, a north transept, and a tower containing three bells, on the south side. The latter is embattled, and covered with ivy. Remnants of Roman tiles are discernible in the east wall of the chancel. Inside, the nave is separated from the north aisle by two wide-pointed arches. In the south wall are the piers of three circular arches of Norman workmanship, within which are modern windows. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch. In the wall, on the east side of the transept, is a pointed arch with the dog's-tooth moulding.

This church was restored in 1857, and again in 1877, when a south aisle was added. The chancel was restored, a reredos erected, and vestry built in 1873 by the Rev. Sir E. G. Moon, in memory of his father, the late Sir F. Moon, Bart. The font is old, small, plain, and massive. There are a few monuments in the church, but none of great importance.

The charitable benefactions to the parish amount to £75 annually; among them is a bequest by Sir George Shiers for putting out poor children of this parish apprentices, and toward setting them up; and also for preferring in marriage such maids born in the parish as have lived and behaved themselves well for seven years in any one's service, whose friends are not able to do it.

"In this parish," Salmon states, "near Letherhed bridge, is an old Chapel, now turned to an ale-house, which may, however, supply in excise more than ever it paid in tenths." * Mr. Bray says this is the Sun alehouse, on the turnpike road from Leatherhead to Fetcham, and he states that there was a window in the house which had some appearance of having belonged to a chapel. In 1358 Robert de Ledrede obtained a license from the Bishop of Winchester for making a chapel at his house in Fecham,† and it may be conjectured that the chapel occupied the spot where now stands the Sun alehouse.

A new school was built here in 1854; this was enlarged in 1875. The population has increased twenty-five per cent. since 1850.

HEADLEY, OR HEDLEY.

This is a small parish situated on the Downs, adjoining Epsom on the north, Banstead on the east, Walton-on-the-Hill on the south, and Mickleham on the west. The soil consists of chalk and gravel, and here are considerable woodlands and open downs. In a hill within the parish have been found beds of fossil oysters of a large size.‡ Here is a wood about 30 acres in extent, called Eldebury (or Oldbury) Wood; another of about the same dimensions, called La Ore, or the Nore; and a third styled the Lord's Nore.

In the Doomsday survey of Surrey this place is mentioned under the name of *Hallega*, and the following account is given of it:—"Ralph de Felgeres holds *Hallega*, which the Countess Goda held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 7 hides; now at 2 hides and 1 virgate. The arable land consists of . . . . . One carucate is in demesne; and there are nine villains, and five bordars, with 5 carucates. There are eight bondmen; and a wood yields fifteen hogs. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at £7; subsequently, and at present, at 100s."

Goda, or Githa, who held this manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the widow of Earl Godwin, and mother of Harold, the competitor of the Norman Conqueror. Manning says, "At the time of the survey this was one of the manors given to Richard de Tonbridge;"§ and though this does not appear from the record, it is at least probable, for in the reign of John the superiority of the manor of Hedley was vested in the Earl of Clare, who was descended from Richard de Tonbridge. In 7 Richard I. the Sheriff of Surrey accounted to the Crown for the sum of 20s. from this manor, formerly held by Gilbert de Tylers, or Tilieres, whose daughter was then probably the King's ward. King

* "Antiquities of Surrey," p. 90.

‡ See vol. i. of the present work, p. 30.

† Register of Bishop Edindon, fol. 38, b.

§ "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 637.

John granted the wardship of the heiress, with the right to dispose of her in marriage, to Thomas Malemaynes, who apparently having offended the King, this manor was seized by the Sheriff, in whose account, in 1205, is the following statement of the crop on the land, and stock belonging to it, viz. 42 acres of corn of all sorts, twelve oxen, one hundred sheep, thirteen hogs, and one stirk; value £10, or, without the stock, £8.* In the same year the King ordered the Sheriff to give seizin of the manor to Richard, Earl of Clare, because it was of his fee. From the time of Edward I. to that of Henry V. the manor was held by the Plecys, or Plessets, and it was subsequently held jointly by John Cammell and the Abbot of Westminster.

The portion belonging to the Abbot of Westminster, who also had the advowson, falling into the hands of the King on the suppression of the monastery, he obliged Lord Windsor to surrender to him his ancient family seat of Stanwell, in Middlesex, and take in exchange the estate here which had belonged to the abbot with other property. Lord Windsor died in 1543, seized of the manor of Hedleigh, called Wyks Manor, value £7 8s., held of the King *in capite*, as one-fourth of a knight's fee, and 2s. rent; likewise of one quarter of the manor of Hedleigh, value 62s., and the advowson of the church, held of the King by knight's service, and 6s. 3d. rent. William, Lord Windsor, his son and heir, by will dated 1558, gave to his son, Sir Edward Windsor, the manors of Hedley and Hurtmere.

At length the manor of Hedley came into the possession of Ann, widow of John Vaughan, Esq., otherwise called Lady Ann Knyvett, who, by feoffment dated 1578, conveyed it, with the advowson, and also the manor and advowson of Ockham, to William Morgan, Richard Covert, and Thomas Cowper, to the use of herself for life. The manor afterwards passed through several changes of ownership, and towards the close of the last century it became the property of Henry Crab Boulton, Esq., of Thorncroft, in Leatherhead. The mansion-house was sold by Mr. Boulton to Col. Alexander Hume, who assumed the name of Evelyn, having married the daughter of William Evelyn, Esq., of St. Clere, in Kent. He sold it to Robert Ladbroke, Esq., who in 1804 purchased from Mr. Boulton some remaining parts of the estate, on which he resided.† Felix Ladbroke, Esq., his grandson, sold it in 1858 to George Lyall, Esq., formerly M.P. for Whitehaven, in whose possession it still remains. In 1804 the manor was sold to Richard Howard, Esq., of Ashtead; and it was afterwards held by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, his daughter.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Ewell. In the Valor of 21 Edward I. it is rated at £5; in the King's books at £8 7s. 6d., paying 7s. 1d. for

* Rot. Norm. 6 Joh. M. 2, No. 32.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 637—41.

synodals. The advowson has generally descended with the manor, and is now vested in the trustees of the late Hon. Mrs. Howard. The acres comprised in this parish, as recently estimated, amount to 1,626, nearly the whole of which are tithable, viz. arable land, 504 acres; meadow, 374½ acres; woodlands, 226 acres; and commons, 500 acres. The present rent-charge, inclusive of £3 on 15½ acres of glebe, is £211. The Registers, commenced in 1663, are nearly perfect.

Rectors of Headley in and since 1800:—

1.—*Jonathan Morgan*, nominated by the Crown, by lapse, in 1771.
2.—*Lewis Sneyd*, M.A. Instituted in 1819.
3.—*Ferdinand Faithfull*, B.A. Instituted in 1830.
4.—*Henry Hurst Burrow*, M.A. Instituted in 1871.

The old church was pulled down in 1855, and a new one built in the churchyard, but not on the same site. It consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire at the west end. The architecture is early English. There are some memorial stained-glass windows, and the fittings throughout are of oak. The site of the old church is still preserved in the churchyard, where, with the stones of the old building, an ivy-mantled monument has been raised to cover the family vault of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull. In the tower are placed the tablets and other memorials preserved from the old church to the memory of the Edwins, Beresfords, Drinkwaters, Cranes, and Leates.

The benefactions amount to £31 annually: of this £30 are derived from a bequest by Mr. Henry Smith, and £1 is from a perpetual charge on the estate of Mr. George Lyall. These charities are distributed in bread, coals, &c.

Aubrey says, "The Shepherds of these Downs [Headley] use a half Horn, slitt *secundum longitudinem* [lengthwise], nail'd to the end of a long Staff (about the length of our Western Sheep Crooks), with which they can hurl a stone a great distance, and so keep the Sheep within their bounds, or from straggling into the Corn."* In 1808 Mr. Bray made inquiry about this custom, and was "told by a man aged 79, that he remembered the shepherds in this neighbourhood having a horn in one end of their crook in which they placed a small stone, and threw it for the purpose of getting in a stray sheep, which they would hit, at the distance of 20 rods; but he had not seen any used within the last forty years." The employment of the sheep dog has superseded the above custom.

* "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 306-7. He adds that he had seen such instruments in some old hangings ("viz. the King's, designed by Rafael de Urbino"), and before the first edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia."

LEATHERHEAD, OR, MORE PROPERLY, LETHERHED.*

This ancient place was known among the Anglo-Saxons by an appellation corresponding with its present name, viz. *Leodride*, and King Alfred bequeathed it under that designation to his eldest son Edward. In the Doomsday Book the "Church of *Leret*" is mentioned in connection with the King's manor of Ewell; and it is stated in the Testa de Nevill that Richard I. gave 10s. rent in *Lerred* to William de Es. In 4 King John Brian Therfield held land of the yearly value of 10s. in *Ledred*, with the sergeanty of the forest of Mickleham.† The name *Leddered* occurs in the Escheats of 21 Edward I., and *Ledrede* in 17 Edward III. But early in the fifteenth century *Ledered*, alias Letherhed, is mentioned in the Escheats of 2 Henry V. and in 10 Henry VI. It gave name to an ancient family, of whom Ralphe de Leddrede, in 14 Henry II. (1166), paid half a mark in aid of the marriage of the King's daughter;‡ and Richard de Ledred was by mandate of Pope John XXII. consecrated Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, in 1318.

The parish of Leatherhead is bounded on the north by those of Maldon and Ashtead, on the east by Ashtead and Headley, on the south by Mickleham, and on the west by Fetcham and Stoke D'Abernon. In the northern part of the parish the soil consists of clay, on the downs of chalk, and in the valleys of loam and gravel. There is also a considerable portion of rich meadow land, fertilised by the waters of the Mole.

Though the name *Leret* appears in the Doomsday Book, and has been appropriated to the church here, yet the principal manor in the parish is styled *Pachesham* in that record, where it is described, among the lands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux:—"Hugh§ holds of the Bishop *Pachesham*, which Elmer held of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 4 hides: now at 3 virgates. The arable land is . . . . . Two carucates are in demesne; and there are eleven villains, and eight bordars, with 2 carucates. There are four bondmen, and two moieties (half shares) of a mill, at 12s.; and 5 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40s.; afterwards at 20s.; and now at 70s.

"Rannulph holds of the Bishop 1 hide, and 1 virgate, which Leuric, or Leofric,

* In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May and June, 1844, the etymology of this appellation is thus traced:—"Letherhed, which is an ancient place, and which is pleasantly seated on a singularly declivitous bank of the Mole, was so called by the Aborigines of this Island from that circumstance. The ancient British language has many words to signify such a *sloping* situation, viz., *Lleddf, Llethr, Llethrod, Llethredd*, &c."

† Calend. Rot. Pat. 4 John, m. 24: cited in Manning and Bray.

‡ Madox's "History of the Exchequer," p. 408.

§ Probably Hugh de Port, who held the manor of Berge, in Mickleham, of Bishop Odo.

held of Harold in free tenancy, and could remove where he pleased. The land is now assessed at 1 virgate. Two villains there have half a carucate. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 20s.; subsequently, at 12s.; and now, at 10s.

"Baingiard holds of the Bishop 1 hide, which Elmer held of Earl Harold, and he could remove at pleasure. Then it was assessed at 1 hide; now at 1 virgate. There is 1 carucate in demesne, with one bordar; and half a mill, valued at 6s. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 20s.; afterwards, at 10s.; and now, at 24s."

From these extracts it appears that there were three separate estates at Pachesham, or Leatherhead, before the Norman Conquest, the most important of which, generally recognised as a distinct manor, and afterwards called Pachevesham, is that held of the Bishop by Hugh de Port. This, with other estates of that prelate, reverted to the Crown in the reign of William Rufus, and the superiority of this manor appears to have been retained until the time of Edward II., though grants of lands and rents at Leatherhead, which may have been derived from it, were previously made to various persons. In 1156, 2 Henry II., the Sheriff of Surrey deducted from his account 100s. for lands in Lered given to Hugh de St. Omer.* Richard I. gave 10s. rent here to William de Es, as above mentioned; John, in the fifth year of his reign, granted land, &c., at Ledred to Brian Hostiarius, or de Therfield;† and Richard Lewer, by gift of the same king, held 60s. rent in this vill.

The Manor of Pachevesham, alias Ledered.—In 1 Edward II. this manor was held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. His sister and coheiress, Margaret, married Piers de Gaveston, the King's favourite, who in the same year obtained from his royal master a grant to himself and his wife, in tail, of the manors of Pachevesham and Byfleet, with the right of free-warren. Gaveston regranted this manor to Robert Darcie, and Joan his wife, who in 3 Edward II. had a grant from the King to hold this manorial estate in tail general. He was employed by that prince and by his successor, who rewarded his services by a charter of free-warren for all his demesne lands in Pachevesham in 1327, a patent for view of frank-pledge in the following year, and shortly after a grant of the right to hold a market and a fair at Ledred. He died in 1344, seized of the manor of Pachevesham, valued at £9 15s. 8d. per annum, and his daughter and heiress, Margaret, married Sir John Argentine, lord of the manor in 1365. At his death in 1382 this estate came into the possession of Ivo Fitz-Warin, or Warren, who

* Rotul. Pip. 2 and 3 Henry II. "When the lands out of which the Sheriff's firm should arise were granted away, it was fit that he should have allowance or deduction for so much as the *terræ datæ* amounted to, or bore, in the *Corpus Comitatis*."—Madox, *Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 163.

† Rotul. Chart. ed. a Hardy, p. 106.

had married one of the three daughters and coheiresses of Argentine. Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of Fitz-Warin, was twice married; first, to Sir John Chiddiock; secondly, to Ralph Bushe, Esq., who, with Eleanor his wife, in 5 Henry V. was recorded to hold Ledred of the King by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

The further descent of this manor cannot be traced until the close of the fifteenth century, nor is it known in what manner it became separated into four parts. John Agmondesham, of Row Barnes in this county, who held one-fourth of this manor, by deed dated 1500 granted it to trustees to be disposed of according to his will, under which Emma, his widow, held the estate for life. She having outlived a son and grandson, it appears to have been divided, after her death in 1557, between her three grand-daughters. After several changes of ownership the manor was sold, at the close of the last century, to Henry Crab Boulton, Esq., of Thorncroft, and afterwards of Givon's Grove. He died in 1828, having devised this and other estates to trustees, who, after obtaining an Act of Parliament to enable them so to do, sold to Robert Ladbroke, Esq., of Headley. The devisees of the late Robert Henderson, Esq., of Randalls Park, are now the lords of the manor, and principal landowners of the parish.

What became of the hide of land held of Bishop Odo by Baingiard is uncertain, though there is room for conjecture that it may have formed part of an estate in this parish belonging to the family called De Mickleham, and afterwards to the Apelderles, or Aperdeles. At the assizes at Bermondsey in 1259 it was presented that Henry de Apelderlee and others had disseized Gilbert, son of Robert de Mickleham, of his free tenements in Ledred. From the Escheats of 21 Edward I. it appears that Gilbert de Mikelham held lands at Leddered and Mikelham; and John de Mikelham died seized of lands in Ledrede in 17 Edward III. About that time the estate of the Mikelhams at Leatherhead appears to have been transferred to the family of Aperdele, who, however, had lands of their own here as early as the time of Henry III. In 21 Edward III. Roger de Aperdele held lands and tenements at Ledrede, as well as the manor of Mikelham. He had two sons, Richard and John, the former of whom died without issue; and the latter, who had two daughters, forfeited such estates as had not been settled on them by the commission of an act of felony. In the Escheats of 45 Edward III., Long Aperdele, 30 acres of land in Leddrede, held as of the manor of Elefield, and 1½ acres called Buschermede, are mentioned as having been held by John de Aperdele, jun., felon.*

A part of the estate of the Aperdele family appears to have come into the hands of William Husee, whose widow, Juliana, held lands in Lederede in 5 Henry IV.; and Isabel,

* For further notices of the families of Mikelham and Aperdele, see the ensuing account of Mickleham parish.

daughter and heiress of Husee, having married William Wymeldon, transferred this and other lands to her husband's family, from which they passed, by the marriage of a coheiress, to the Stydolphs, lords of the manor of Pachevesham. This estate descended with the manor to the Tryons; and Lady Mary (mother of Charles Tryon, who sold the Pachevesham estate) had lands near Leatherhead, on the road to Dorking, called Aprils, which, as Manning observes, is no doubt a corruption of Aperdeles, and probably constituted the estate mentioned above, under the name of Long Aperdele.

"It is remarkable that we find no account of Leatherhead in the Doomsday Book, under that or any similar *name;* but it was, unquestionably, included within the *Pachevesham* and *Tornecroft* manors, which extend into and comprehend various parts of the town, and are much intermingled. As the Sheriff's *Torn*, or county court, was anciently held in Leatherhead, the spot used for that purpose may possibly have been called *Torne*-croft, (afterwards corrupted to *Thorn*-croft), and in the Saxon times adopted as the name of the manor, in exclusion of *Leddrede*. *Pachevesham* was more immediately in the northern part of the parish; and one of the farms in the Randalls estate is still called *Patsham*, an evident corruption from the former name. The present style of the manor is *Pachensham* and Leatherhead."*

Thorncroft.—This manor, the present style of which is Thorncroft in Leatherhead, is, however, totally distinct from the latter, although the lands of both manors are singularly intermixed. At the time of the Doomsday survey it belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, who held it in demesne.

"The said Richard" (says the record) "holds *Tornecrosta* in demesne. Cola (Nicholas) held it of King Edward. There are now in demesne, 2 carucates; and five villains, and four bordars, with 2 carucates. There are nine bondmen; and a mill, of 20s.; and 5 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hog.

"With this manor Richard had livery of the lands of Becesuuorde, as 6 hides. One hide, and 1 virgate, which Mervin held; 1 hide, which Alric and Almer held as one manor; and another hide, which Coleman, the Huntsman, held as one manor. These men were so free that they could remove as they pleased; and their lands are now held in conjunction with Tornecroste. In the time of King Edward this manor was assessed at 25½ hides wanting 1 virgate; now at 4 hides wanting 4 acres. In the hide which Alfric and Elmer held is half a carucate, and two oxen in demesne. In Mervin's hide there is in demesne 1 carucate, and 3 acres of meadow. In the hide held by Coleman, there are two bordars. The land in all amounts to 5 carucates. In the time of King Edward,

* From a MS. communication by Mr. Puttock.

Tornecroste was valued at 100s.; when received, at 60s.; now, at 110s. The 2 hides (sc. those of Alfric and Mervin) have always been valued at 30s.: the hide held by Coleman, at 10s."

This manor, in the reign of Henry III., appears to have come into the possession of Philip Basset and his wife Ela, Countess-Dowager of Warwick, who in 1270 gave all their lands in Leddred to Walter de Merton, towards the endowment of the college he had founded at Oxford. About six years, however, before that time, 2 carucates of land in Leddrede had been transferred to the same college.*

On an inquisition in 21 Edward III. it was found that the warden and scholars of Merton College, Oxford, held the manor of Thorncroft, *inter alia*, of Hugh le Despenser, as parcel of the earldom of Gloucester, by knight's service; and they obtained license to hold it in future in frank-almoigne, exempt from the burden of purveyance, and of all taxes usually paid to the King. The collegiate proprietors of this estate have been accustomed to grant leases of the demesne, the woods, and the tithes arising from the manor of Thorncroft, reserving to themselves the manor, manorial courts, &c.

Thorncroft was subsequently tenanted by Jas. Trower, Esq., a Master in Chancery, and afterwards by Lieut.-Col. Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., Commissary-General, author of "The Siege of Gibraltar," who died in 1844. It is now the residence of the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

Immediately opposite to the mansion of Thorncroft the river Mole is crossed by a small bridge, with a lodge at the entrance.

Randalls, or Little Pachevesham.—The name Randalls is a corruption from that of Ranulfs, or Randulfs, which this estate had early obtained, from its having been held for many generations after the Doomsday survey by the family of Ranulf. In that record it is stated that "Rannulf holds 1 hide and 1 virgate in Pachesham" of Bishop Odo; and his descendant, John Randulf, of the same place, obtained a license in 20 Edward III. to have divine service performed in his mansion there. Nicholas Randolph de Leddrede, another descendant, was a justice of the peace for Surrey in 1433, 12 Henry VI. The manor and estate of Randalls, or Little Pachevesham, next passed to the Agmondeshams. John Agmondesham died in 1522, and eventually, about 1557, his property was divided among his three daughters and coheiresses. The estate was again united in the Sandes family, but the manor passed to the Stydolfs, and became merged in the superior manor, as already stated.

Both Thomas Sandes, who had married Jane Agmondesham, and Robert their son,

* Cart. Hen. III. m. 2 et 51, No. ii. "Colleg. de Merton pro duobus carucatis terræ in Leddrede."

resided in the capital messuage at "Little Patticham, alias Randalls," in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Sandes, great-grandson of Robert, had a daughter, Elizabeth, on whom this estate was settled upon her marriage with Charles Lechmere, Esq., of the county of Worcester, in 1684. After numerous transfers this property was disposed of to Henry Casmajor, who in 1795 sold the mansion-house and paddock to Thomas Kingscote, Esq. The three farms, containing about 450 acres, were purchased by Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Fetcham, at whose death in 1805 they were disposed of in separate lots.

Randalls Park and House were sold in 1802 to Sir John Coghill, Bart., and by him, in 1810, resold to Nathaniel Bland, Esq., who subsequently became also the purchaser of the two principal farms, thus once more united to the estate. In 1829 the old mansion, situated close to the river Mole, was pulled down, and a new residence in the Tudor style built upon another site in the park. The mansion is now the property and seat of John Henderson, Esq.

Leatherhead was formerly considered of greater importance than at present, otherwise the Sheriff's Tourn would scarcely have been held here, unless it arose (as it probably did) from this place being situated so near to the middle of the county. Manning, referring to a record of 19 Henry III., says that "William Frankelen held lands of the king's fee, in Leatherhead, by the service of finding a Booth for holding the County Court; Walter le Hore held other lands by the tenure of providing a house for a Prison when any prisoner was taken at the Sheriff's Tourn; and William Oxencroft held land by finding a Pound for cattle taken for the king's debt." * The County Court was removed to Guildford about the close of the same reign.

The town, situated on irregular ground, chiefly consists of four streets, meeting near the centre, and forming a cross. At the bottom, on the Guildford road, the river Mole, which in wet seasons expands here to a considerable breadth, is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches, built upon stone piers, but with parapet walls of brick. Here was a bridge prior to 31 Edward III., when license was granted to collect money for its repair.† Before 1782 it was an inconvenient and narrow structure, but, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in that year, it was widened.

Near the bridge are some remains of the cabaret of the far-famed Ale-wife of Leatherhead, whom the satirical Skelton, tutor and afterwards poet-laureate to Henry VIII., has elevated into interminable notoriety by his poem, styled The Tunnyng of Elinour Rummyng. On the title-page of an edition of his poems, printed in 1571, is a rude woodcut of an old

* Pl. Coron. 19 Henry III. anno 1235. In 2 Henry II. (*vide* Pipe Roll, 1156) the Sheriff accounted for 100s. for land given to Hugh de Audomer in Lerida.

† "De Elemosynis colligendis pro Reparatione Pontis de Lederhed."—*Rot. Pat.* 2nda pars, m. 24.

ill-favoured woman, holding at arm's length, in either hand, a leathern pot, or black-jack, with the inscription—

"When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
My Ale put all the Ale-wives down."

There are great coarseness and vulgarity of allusion in the poem, intermingled with occasional wit and low humour. Elinour's domicile (much altered and enlarged in the course of centuries) was a small timber-built house, with overhanging chambers and low rooms; it is now known by the sign of the Running Horse.

The market, granted to Robert Darcie by Edward III., has been long discontinued; but the annual pleasure fair is still held, the time of holding it having been altered from the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st) to the 10th of October.

CABARET OF ELINOUR RUMMYNG.

The principal inn at Leatherhead, the Swan, was in existence in the seventeenth century, as evinced by a token of Edward Shales, who then kept the house.

The Mansion, on the west of the south street, is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Henry VII., the chantry chapel annexed to it, on the north side of the church, being of that age. In the next reign it was held by Robert Cheseman, Esq., who married Alice Dacres (of a family of long standing in Leatherhead), and dying in 1547, was buried in the chapel at Norwood, where there is a mural monument exhibiting his arms, but without inscription.* In the time of Charles II. it belonged to Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1666. His sister, widow of a Welsh knight, was married secondly to the Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, who is said to have been concealed here in an underground vault, a few weeks after the revolution of 1688, when, "being proscribed, and a reward set upon his head," he had ventured hither to see a daughter at the

* The arms are—Per chevron embattled, *arg.* and *sab.* three mullets pierced, counterchanged—*Cheseman;* impaling *arg.* a chevron *gu.* betw. three hurts, charged with as many escallops, *or*—*Dacres.*

point of death, whose funeral, as appears by the Register, was solemnised in that year.*

According to Mr. Bray, the Mansion was rebuilt in 1710 by Dr. Akehurst, a physician; but Dallaway says it was erected by Lieut.-Col. Gore, Governor of Kinsale in Ireland, who died here in 1739. His son, Henry Gore, Esq., who died in 1777, bequeathed his estate to the heirs male of his daughter Catherine, wife of Wm. Wade, Esq., sometime Master of the Ceremonies at Bath. Their only son, Col. Gore Wade, was lost at sea in the *John Palmer*, East Indiaman, in 1813, together with his wife and son (Lieut. Wade), and three infant children. The property then devolved on his three sisters, namely, Emilia, married to Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq.; Catherine, married to James Shearman; and Eliza Wade, spinster; and was divided among them. The Mansion, assigned to Emilia, the eldest sister, was afterwards occupied by a family named Mundell, but was ultimately purchased by Col. William Henry Spicer, who made it his residence, and died there in 1841. In 1844 the premises were sold to Nathaniel Aland, Esq., of Randalls Park, and the Mansion was afterwards tenanted as a grammar school.

The vicarage, which commands some fine views of Norbury Park and the adjacent vale, was erected by the Rev. Robert Laxton in 1763.

On the same bank stands the Priory, formerly a small tenement called the Lynk House, from an obligation attached to it of finding a link or torch to burn before the altar of St. Nicholas in the parish church. The Lynk House and its garden formed part of the estate purchased of the Floyds by Edward Hudson, yeoman, of Leatherhead. His heirs and devisees, in 1750, sold the premises and about 30 acres of land to Henry Gore, Esq., of the Mansion (described above), for the sum of £600. In 1808 the Lynk House, with its gardens, &c., was conveyed by P. C. de Crespigny, Esq., to Wm. Brydon, of London, merchant, who in 1823 resold it to William Cotton, Esq. It is now the residence of Arthur T. Miller, Esq. The old cottage tenement, partly rebuilt by that gentleman, and enlarged by the addition of a library and other apartments, "is in a style of architecture resembling the monastic," from which circumstance its ancient name was changed for that of the Priory.

Elm Bank, a small but pleasant demesne adjoining the churchyard, was long occupied by Capt. Wm. Stanley Clarke, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Director of the East India Company; it is now the residence of Edward J. Rickards, Esq. The grounds

* The vault considered to be that wherein the ex-Chancellor took refuge is well adapted for concealment, it being beneath one of the cellars, and covered over by a boarded flooring. Jeffreys was arrested at a public-house in Wapping, in the disguise of a coal-porter, in 1688, and he died shortly after in the Tower. It is traditionally asserted at Leatherhead that he was betrayed by the butler who had accompanied him in his flight, for the sake of the reward.

were enlarged by those attached to the Church House, formerly purchased by Captain Clarke, and taken down.

The Rectory, &c.—Morant, in his "History of Colchester," states that the churches of Ledred and Estede [Ashtead] were given by Eustace de Broc to the Abbey of Colchester. The church of Ledred was said to be founded on the King's fee, and the patronage appears to have been vested in the Crown in the reigns of Edward I. and II., though the Abbot of Colchester laid claim to it. Edward III. presented to the living twice previously to 1346, when he confirmed the right of the Prior of Leeds, in Kent, to whom the appropriation of the benefice had been given by Pope Clement VI.; and a vicarage having been endowed, the prior retained the rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, until the dissolution of his convent. In 1542 Henry VIII. granted the rectory and advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, in whom they are still vested; and they have been accustomed to grant leases, renewable every seven years, of the great tithes of the rectory-house. There is much fine timber on this estate.

Vicars of Leatherhead in and since the year 1800:—

1.—*Richard Harvey*, M.A. Instituted in 1797.
2.—*James Dallaway*, M.A. Instituted in 1804.
3.—*James Barker*. Inducted in 1834.
4.—*Benjamin Chapman*, M.A. Instituted in 1836.
5.—*Thomas Thompson Griffith*, M.A. Instituted in 1871.
6.—*Frank Ernest Utterton*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

Under the Tithe Commutation Act the rectorial rent-charge of this parish was fixed at £582, and the vicarial at £269 2s. 5d. One-fourth of the benefaction of Dr. Shortrudge (of which particulars are given in the account of Great Bookham) is likewise attached to this vicarage. The Register of baptisms and burials is regularly continued from 1656, and some leaves of prior baptisms have been copied from an old Register: the entries of marriages commence in 1690.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, stands on high ground, on the left of the road into Mickleham. It was much enlarged about the middle of the fourteenth century, after it came into the possession of the priory of Leeds, in Kent. It consists of nave and aisles, a north and south transept, a chancel, and a western tower, through which is the principal entrance. The tower is embattled, and its roof heavily covered with Horsham slabs: from the leads some fine views are obtained of the surrounding country. Here is an excellent peal of ten bells. Repairs and alterations have been made in the

church at various times, particularly between 1820 and 1826, in 1838-9, and again in 1873.

The nave, which has a waggon roof, is divided from the aisles by three acute arches springing from massive columns, alternately round and octagonal, and regarded as parts of the original church. On the wall over the chancel arch is a large painting of the royal arms (apparently of the time of Charles II.), with the figures of Moses and Aaron at the sides. The pulpit has a handsomely carved sounding-board. The large octagonal font (for immersion) is ornamented with panelled quatrefoils and central roses.

The large east window of the chancel, consisting of three principal divisions, with tracery above, has a rich effect, from being entirely filled with brilliantly stained glass, most of which was brought from Rouen. The other stained-glass window, in the south aisle, includes paintings of Saul and the Witch of Endor, St. John in the Wilderness, Death on the Pale Horse, and the donor's arms.

In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, and three stone seats on the same level, under recessed pointed arches. Not being graduated as sedilia usually are when adapted for officiating priests, these seats are considered to have been merely intended for the canons of Leeds Priory during visitations.

Against the north wall is affixed a large monument of white marble, elaborately sculptured with naval and military trophies; also a ship in full sail, erected to the memory of Adm. Sir James Wishart, who died in 1723. Another memorial records the decease, in 1714, of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Langton.

On the south side of the chancel are several tablets; amongst others, two in commemoration of Richard Byron, Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B., who died in 1837, and his son, Richard Byron, Esq., whose decease occurred in 1843, when in command of the *Champion* sloop-of-war, off Mazatlan, on the west coast of Africa. Here likewise, with other memorials of his family, is a high pyramidal monument, surmounted by an urn, recording the interment of Richard Dalton, Esq., Sergeant of the Wine Cellar to Charles II., ob. 1681, and of his son Richard, who died in 1731.

The front of the north transept, in which was the chantry of the Aperdeles, and wherein is still the gallery appropriated to the Mansion in Leatherhead, is in part panelled with carved wainscoting, and on the entrance door, in golden letters, is this sentence:—HANC CANTARIAM, FUNDAV' ROGERI' DE APERDELE, A.D. 1340, which was inscribed during the repairs made under the direction of Mr. Dallaway.

At the west end of the above gallery is a pyramidal monument of grey marble, ornamented with weapons of war, and thus inscribed:—

Near this place is deposited the body of HUMPHRY GORE, Esq., Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, Governour of Kinsale in Ireland, and Colonel of his Majesty's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons. He was a brave and experienced soldier, a loyal subject, a sincere friend, and an honest man. Ob. Aug. 18, 1739, in the 69th year of his age.

On the opposite side is another memorial, exhibiting a small figure of a mourning female in bas-relief (with weapons and trophies of war at the sides), commemorative of Henry Gore, Esq. (son of the General), who died in 1771 :—

If Virtue, Honour, Zeal, Religion, can
Form a true Christian and adorn the Man,
If universal Goodness claims a tear,
Reader attend, and pay that Tribute here.
Within this silent Sepulchre enshrin'd
Sleeps one whose Charity was not confin'd,
But lov'd, and was belov'd by all Mankind.

Against the north wall is a tablet of white marble to the memory of William Henry Spicer, Esq., formerly of the 2nd, or Queen's Dragoon Guards, and late of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, who died in 1841.

At the east end of the south aisle is a brass plate affixed against the pier, near the manorial pew, in commemoration of Robert Gardyner, of Thorncroft, Chief Sergeant of the Cellar to Queen Elizabeth. He married Anne, sister of Sir Gilbert Dethicke, and died in 1571. The inscription was written by Thos. Churchyard, court poet to Queen Elizabeth, and is as follows :—

Here firyndly Robartt Gardnar lyes, well borne of rightt good race,
Who sarv'd in cowrtt wyth credytt still, in worthi rowlm and place:
Cheef Sargantt of the seller longe, whear he dyd duetty shoe,
Wyth good regard to all degrees, as ffar as powre myghtt goe.
He past hys youth in sutch good ffraem, he cam to aeged years;
And thearby porchaest honest naem, as by reportt apeers.
A ffrynd, whear any cawse he ffownd, and corttes unto all;
Of myrry moode, and pleasautt spetch, however happ dyd ffall.
Ffowr chyldern for to ffornish fforth the table rownd he had,
With sober wyeff, moest matren lyk, to mak a man ffull glad.
Prepaer'd to dye longe ear his day, whych argues greatt good mynd;
And told us in the other world whatt hoep he had to ffynd.
We leave hyme whear he lockett to be—owr lord receyve hys spreett,
Wyth peace and rest in Habrams brest, whear we att legnth may meett.

Arms:—Sab. a chevron betw. three hunting horns, *arg.* stringed, *or*, with a bordure of the third, charged with eight crescents, *gu.*; on a pile of the last, a covered cup, *or—Gardyner.*

In the south transept, appropriated to the lords of the manor, is a white marble tablet to the memory of Juliana Boulton, second daughter and coheiress of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart., wife of Henry Boulton, Esq., and mother of a numerous family, left to lament her loss, who died in 1813. Henry Boulton, Esq., lord of the manor, died in 1828.

At the west end of the south aisle is the pyramidal monument of the Rev. Robert

Laxton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, fifteen years resident vicar of this parish, and who died in 1767. There are several more memorials of this and other families, which our limits will not permit us to particularise.

At a short distance eastward from the church are the National Schools, erected in 1838.

St. John's Foundation School, on the Epsom road, was instituted in 1852, and was originally located at Clapton; it is for the free education, with board and lodging, of the sons of the poorer clergymen of the Church of England. The present school, which was erected in 1873, is of red brick with stone dressings, in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

The charities in the parish amount to nearly £300 annually.

With respect to the natural history of this part of Surrey, the most peculiar feature is the great number of nightingales (*Motacilla Luscinia*) which may be heard at the same time on a quiet evening in May or June, making the groves echo with their song. In the latter month the stag-beetle makes its appearance, creeping from its retreat in the ground, and startling the passers-by with its loud hum. The white owl (*Strix flammea*) is also a denizen here. The large edible snail, said to have been brought from Italy by the Earl of Arundel, abounds in the lanes in spring. The parish of Leatherhead is in the deanery of Stoke, and its area comprises about 3,540 acres.

MICKLEHAM.

This parish, situated to the south of Leatherhead, is intersected by the tortuous current of the river Mole, and the "swallows," as they are called, of that river are almost wholly in Mickleham. On the east it adjoins Headley, on the south Dorking, and on the west Fetcham and Great Bookham. Its chalk hills and undulating grounds, diversified by the verdant valley of the Mole, and clothed with woods and plantations, give an extent and variety to the scenery scarcely equalled in Surrey. The Roman road, styled Stane Street, may be traced across Mickleham Downs, where Roman coins have been found.

In the Doomsday Book are the following particulars relating to Mickleham:—"Oswold holds of Richard [de Tonbridge], *Michelham*. The same person held it of King Edward. Then it was assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are eight villains, and six bordars, with 4 carucates. There are two bondmen; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields one hog. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100s.: now at £6.

"Nigel holds of the Bishop of [Bayeux], *Micleham*, which Ansfrige held of King

Edward. Then, as at present, it was assessed at 5 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two are in demesne; and there are four villains, four bordars, and two bondmen. There is a church; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £3; afterwards, at 50s.; and now, at £4.

"Hugh de Port holds of the Bishop, *Berge*. Three free men held it, who could remove whither they pleased. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, at 2½ hides. These four manors Hugh holds as one manor. It is assessed in the hundred of Waleton."

From the foregoing extracts it appears that at the time of the survey there were at least three manors in Mickleham, one of which belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and the others to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. What is meant by the expression, "These four manors Hugh [de Port] holds as one manor," it is difficult to say, unless it be surmised that Hugh had three manors elsewhere, and held the whole under the Bishop by the same tenure. At present there are in this parish the manors of Mickleham (or Littleburgh), Norbury, West Humble, and Polesden-Lacey, and the reputed manors of Fridley and Ashurst, and the estate of Boxland. The three manors last mentioned are divided from the remaining manors and estates by the river Mole; and in the absence of satisfactory evidence it may be advanced as a probable conjecture that Norbury, West Humble, and perhaps Polesden, formed the lordship here of Richard de Tonbridge, and that Mickleham, Fridley, Ashurst, and Boxland comprised the land belonging to the Bishop.

Mickleham, or Littleburgh.—This manor, held by the rebellious Bishop Odo, escheated to the Crown in the reign of William Rufus. From the Testa de Nevill we learn that Henry I. gave 1 hide of land in Mikelham to the ancestors of Robert de Mikelham, to hold at a rent of 10s. a year, payable to the firm of the Sheriff. The manorial estate descended to Gilbert de Mikelham, who died seized of it about 1292. He married Alice, daughter of Peter de Rivall, who settled on them 30 acres of land, together with the rents and services of John Adrian and Roger de Tune in Mickleham, and the rents and customs of two Nativi, with their bodies and their progeny, in Wolnelegh and Mikleham, rendering annually to him a pound of cumin.* Their son and heir, John, in 1318 married Alice, daughter of John de Aperdele, on whom he made a settlement of this property for her life. Three years afterwards, probably in consequence of his wife's decease, he obtained a reconveyance of the same; but this having been done without the King's license, he paid a fine for a pardon of alienation, at which time the manor and advowson were valued at £10 each. In 1327 the same John de Mykelham is stated to have granted to Margery, his daughter, and her husband, John Dewey, and their heirs, his

* Esch. 21 Edw. I. Nos. 38 & 129.

manor of Myckleham, with all its appurtenances, as it appears from the original deed;* yet "it should seem that nothing more passed by that conveyance than the Farm of Fridley." †

In 10 Edward III. John Dewey, and Margery his wife, had license from the King to hold this manor *in capite*, by the rent of 12s., as castle-guard to the castle of Rochester, "which three tenants in villenage ought to pay." In the same year Roger de Aperdele purchased with the King's license the said tenants, with the major part of the lands, tenements, pastures, and rents, adjoining the said manor of Mickelham, which, according to the Escheats, had been granted to him by John of Mykelham in 5 Edward III.; but from this grant "a messuage, 120 acres of land, and 4 acres of wood" had been excepted. In 1348 Roger de Aperdele executed a settlement, in consequence of which this manor descended to John de Aperdele the younger; the latter in 1367 committed a felony, and being outlawed, his estates escheated to the Crown.

Edward III., in 1730, granted Mickleham to William of Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester, in fee: in what manner it was afterwards dissevered from that see is unknown, as well as its further descent, until we find it in the hands of the Stydolfs in the reign of Henry VII. This was in consequence of the marriage of Thos. Stydolf with a coheiress of the Wymeldons, as will be more fully stated under Norbury. From that family it passed, with the manor of Leatherhead, &c., to the Tryons, and, with all their other landed property in this neighbourhood, was sold to Anthony Chapman, Esq., who in 1775 transferred this manor, with West Humble and Ashurst, to Benj. Bond Hopkins, of Pains Hill. By him Littleburgh (that is, Mickleham) was resold in 1780 to Charles Henry Talbot, Esq., who afterwards purchased the advowson and other lands here, and erected a mansion, now called Mickleham Hall. That gentleman was created a baronet of Ireland in 1790, and, dying in 1798, was succeeded by Charles, his eldest son, of Chart Park. The latter died in 1812, when the estates and title devolved on his next brother, Sir George Talbot, Bart., on whose death in 1850 the baronetcy became extinct. The advowson and manor of Mickleham now belong to Winthrop Mackworth-Praed, Esq.

Norbury Park.—Northbury, or Norbury, derives its name from its situation on the north side of the parish of Mickleham, in which this manor is included. It appears to have constituted a distinct lordship, or manor, previously to the Doomsday survey; for in that record it is stated that Oswold, probably a Saxon thane, held 5 carucates in Michelham of Richard de Tonbridge, which in the time of Edward the Confessor he had held immediately under the Crown; and those 5 carucates are supposed to be included

* Inquis. ad quod Damn. 1 Edw. II. n. 86.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 654.

in this estate. This may be inferred also from the superiority of the manor having been vested in Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, a descendant of Richard de Tonbridge, in the reign of Edward II. In 1315 William Husee held of the Earl of Gloucester Norbury, in Mikelham, by the tenure of military service, as half a knight's fee, valued at £10 per annum. From the Register of the Bishop of Winchester we learn that Husee, in 1326, had a license to hear divine service in his chapel at Mickleham and at Wolkenstede. This manor was held by a person of the same name in 49 Edward III., as appears from the Escheats of that year; and Juliana, widow of William Husee, was possessed of lands, rents, and services in Mykelham and Lederede in 1404. Isabel, daughter and heiress of William Husee, by her marriage with William Wymeldon, transferred Norbury to the Wymeldon family in the reign of Henry VI.

In 13 Henry VI. William Wymeldon granted all his lands, rents, and services in "Mikelham, Lederede, Horle, and Reygate," to John Feriby, Esq., Thomas Morstede, Esq., William Otteworthe, and Thomas Grofham, for lives, with remainder to his son Ralph and his heirs. Ralph Wymeldon is supposed to have died in or before 19 Henry VI., as in that year his eldest son, William, granted to Thomas, his brother, property in Dorking and elsewhere; and in the following year Thomas Morstede and others, the feoffees of William Wymeldon the elder, conveyed to his grandson William the lands, rents, and services in Mikelham, &c., above mentioned. This William left a son, John, and two daughters, Isabel and Joan. In 1480 William Shirley executed a release of the manor of Norbury to John Wymeldon, who dying without issue, his estates were divided between his sisters by deed dated 14 Henry VII., when Norbury was assigned to Thos. Stodewolfe, Stydolph, or Stydolf, married to Isabel, the elder of the coheiresses of John Wymeldon.

Stydolf was descended from an ancient family of that name settled at Stydolf's Place, at Seale, in Kent, and his issue held Norbury for several generations, making it their residence. Sir Francis Stydolf, Knt., who died in 1655, was succeeded by his son Richard. The latter was created a baronet by Charles II. soon after his restoration: at his death in 1676, having no issue male, his two daughters, Frances (wife of Jacob, Lord Astley) and Margaret (wife of Thos. Tryon, Esq.), inherited his estates, which were eventually sold to Anthony Chapman, Esq., in 1766, as related under the account of Leatherhead. That gentleman, after cutting down almost all the walnut-trees (with which this estate abounded) and much other timber, sold Norbury, in 1774, to William Lock, Esq., who rebuilt the mansion on the crest of the opposite hill. The property was afterwards owned successively by the Robinsons, Maitlands, and Sperlings, and now belongs to Thomas De la Garde Grissell, Esq.

The grounds of Norbury are greatly diversified, and contain some magnificent trees—oaks, beeches, elms, chestnuts, &c.—which offer a strong contrast to the dark masses of a grove of yews, under whose shade the Druids themselves might have wandered. Many of these trees are of great age and venerable aspect, and of a girth but seldom equalled.

This estate comprises 527 acres, of which about 300 are occupied by the park and pleasure grounds, 110 by woods and plantations, 95 by meadow and pasture land, and 12 by the river Mole. The gardens and farm adjoining the site of the old manor-house form a part of the Priory land, so called as having been a portion of the estate held by the Priors of Reigate, and mentioned in the account of West Humble.

Adjacent to Norbury, on the West Humble side, is Camilla-Lacey, which derived its name of Camilla from the novel written here by Madame D'Arblay. Before her marriage Miss Burney had been upon the most friendly terms with Mr. Lock and his family, and after her union with Gen. D'Arblay Mr. Lock fitted up a cottage on this spot for the use of the newly married couple.* They resided here several years; but after their departure for France this place was occupied by different families until it became the property of Mr. Thomas Hudson, who made extensive improvements in the house and grounds, and purchased additional lands.

West Humble.—This manor is supposed to have formed a portion of Bishop Odo's manor, afterwards held by the Mikelhams and the Aperdeles; but it is more probable that it corresponds with the knight's fee described as having been held by Robert de Mikelham of the honour of Clare. In 17 Edward III. John de Mykelham had a license to alienate to the Prior of Reygate one messuage, &c., 2s. 8d. rent, and the advowson of the church of Mykelham, for the maintenance of two chaplains to pray (daily) for the souls of his ancestors and his own soul in the priory church at Reygate. It appeared, on an inquisition in 1376, that the Prior of Reigate held the fourth of a knight's fee in Mickleham of Edward le Despenser, the representative of the family of Clare. In 1534 John Lymden, the then prior, granted to Thos. Stydolf, and John his son, the manor of West Humble, with the lands belonging to it, at a reserved rent of £5 5s. per annum.

After the suppression of the priory, Henry VIII., in 1542, granted West Humble, with the advowson of Mickleham, to Lord William Howard (afterwards Baron of Effingham), subject, of course, to the lease held by Stydolf, by whom probably his lordship's interest in the manor was subsequently purchased. His descendant, Sir Francis Stydolf, levied a

* M. D'Arblay, Adjutant General to Lafayette, was compelled to quit France at the stormy era of the French Revolution, and was then in straitened circumstances. He was the officer on guard at the Tuileries on the night when the King of France, with his queen, Antoinette, &c., escaped to Varennes, but is said to have had no knowledge of their intention.

fine of this manorial estate in 1620, and it afterwards passed, with Leatherhead, Mickleham, &c., to the Tryons. After repeated transfers it was sold, on the decease of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., in 1816, to Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Camilla-Lacey.

Opposite to Chapel Farm, at West Humble, are some remains of an ancient chapel long desecrated, and of the origin of which nothing certain is known. It was most probably founded in the reign of Edward III., after the alienation of the manor to the priory of Reigate. Chapel Farm, with its appurtenances, including 176 acres of arable, coppice, and meadow land, was sold by auction, in 1836, to William Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, and now belongs to Mr. G. Cubitt.

Polesden-Lacey.—William Sackville, son of Edw. Sackville, of Dorking, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Kinaston, Knt., died in 1566, seized of the manor of Polesden-Lacey, in Mickleham. His son and heir, John, had also lands here called Capel [Chapel?] and Bowetts, all which, at a subsequent period, came into the possession of the Stydolfs. In 1689 Sigismund Stydolf settled this property, with the manor of Headley, on himself and his wife Margaret, with remainder to the survivor; and on his decease in 1710 he devised his whole estate to his wife in fee. She was afterwards twice married, but dying without issue in 1734, the property devolved on Thomas Edwin, Esq., her third husband. He died intestate in 1735, and was succeeded by Charles Edwin, his nephew and heir-at-law, under whose will, made in 1756, this manor ultimately descended to Charles Windham, his nephew, son of his sister Ann. He sold it in 1784 to Adm. Sir Francis Geary, of Polesden, in Great Bookham, and it afterwards passed with that estate to Mr. Bonsor.

Fridley.—This estate consists of a portion of the lands and tenements formerly settled by John de Mikelham on his son-in-law, John Dewey, whose descendants appear to have assumed the surname of Fridley. In 1435 Roger de Fridele demised to James Janyn and Nicholas Glover tenements in Mickleham called Fridley, which had devolved on him at the death of John Dewey, his father, with the advowson of the living, to hold to the grantees for one hundred years, at the rent of a red rose. This estate being shortly after transferred to the family of Wyddowson, together with the advowson, in 1492 William Wydowson presented to the rectory as patron. In 19 Henry VIII. Fridley belonged to Sir John Mordaunt, of Turvey, in Bedfordshire; and his grandson Lewis, Lord Mordaunt, in 1571 sold it to William Leaver. After repeated transfers the estate, in 1762, was conveyed to Cecil Bisshopp, Esq., who in 1778 succeeded his father, Sir Cecil, as the fifth baronet of his family. This gentleman made extensive plantations on Mickleham Downs, where he had purposed to erect a mansion. Relinquishing that design, he enlarged and

fitted up an alehouse on the roadside (called the Royal Oak), belonging to the estate, for his own residence; and this dwelling obtained the designation of Juniper Hall, from the abundance of juniper-trees growing in the neighbourhood.

On the decease of Sir Cecil Bisshopp in 1779, the Fridley property was sold to Mr. David Jenkinson, an affluent lottery-office keeper, who built a new house on the slope of the down opposite Norbury, on digging for the foundations of which a spear-head and two human skeletons were found. After the decease of D. P. Jenkinson, his son, in 1800, the estate was disposed of in lots, and Juniper Hall, with the manor or reputed manor of Fridley, and about 50 acres of freehold land, was sold to Jonathan Worrell, Esq. He died in 1814, and its next possessor was Thos. Broadwood, Esq. (the celebrated pianoforte manufacturer), by whom a small prospect tower was erected on the adjacent summit of Box Hill, on a plot of ground taken on lease.

The house erected by Mr. Jenkinson, called Juniper Hill, was purchased by Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., M.D., President of the College of Physicians, who died in 1830, whose first wife was Jane Elizabeth Leslie, Countess of Rothes in her own right. It now belongs to the Earl of Cottenham.

Fridley Farm, in the opposite meadows, was the retreat of Richard Sharp, Esq., F.R.S., and M.P. He was celebrated for his conversational talents, and Sir James Mackintosh and other distinguished men of his day were not unfrequently his guests. He was author of a small volume of "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse." Dying in 1835, he bequeathed his property to a natural daughter, Miss Kinnaird, who married the late Thomas Drummond, Esq., Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

Ashurst, or High Ashurst.—Like Fridley, this estate seems to have formed part of the original manor of Mikelham, held by the family denominated De Mikelham, and afterwards by that of Dewey, surnamed De Fridley. In 1439 the trustees of Roger de Fridele conveyed to William, son of William Ashurst, of East Betchworth, all their lands, rents, and services in Mickleham, called Hye Ashurst, which had belonged to Roger de Fridele. In 2 Henry VIII. this estate was conveyed by William Assehurst to Robert Gaynesford, whose son and heir, Henry Gaynesford, Esq., of Carshalton, granted High Ashurst, with a third part of the manor of Mickleham, to Andrews, Lord Wyndesor, and others, in trust for Thomas Stydolf, Esq., and his heirs. From his family it passed, with Leatherhead, Norbury, &c., to the Tryons, and in 1766 was sold with their other estates to Mr. Chapman, who in 1775 resold Ashurst to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. After other transfers, in 1831 it passed into the possession of William Snow, Esq., who assumed the name of Strahan. The mansion, which stands in the parish of Headley, is built of red brick

with stone dressings, and the pleasure grounds are laid out with attention to picturesque effect.

Boxlands.—The estate thus designated was part of the ancient manor of Mickleham, inherited apparently under an independent grant from the Crown at an early period; for in the Testa de Nevill it is stated that William de Wauton held from his ancestors 12 acres of land in Mikelham, for which he rendered to the firm of the Sheriff 12d. yearly. From the Escheats of 14 Edward III. it appears that the King's officer had seized 30 acres of land, 9 acres of woodland, and the moiety of a messuage in Mickleham, under an allegation that they were held of the King *in capite*, and that John de Newenham and John de Wauton had purchased them of Gilbert de Mickelham without the King's license; but on inquiry it was found that the lands, &c., were held of Roger Husee, as of his manor of West Betchworth.

In the reign of Edward III. this estate was in the tenure of the families of Cornwaill and Cosyn, and in the thirty-sixth of that king Thomas de Cornwaill died, at the age of sixteen, "seized of 8 acres of land, together with a *native* called William Spray, and *all his progeny;* the 8 acres being held of the manor of Mickleham by knight's service, and the manor itself of the King *in capite*, by military service to the castle of Rochester." * In 4 Richard II. the son and heir of William Cosyn sold all his lands, rents, and services in Mickleham to Thomas de Berwe. In what manner this property afterwards descended has not been traced, but there is a meadow of about 6½ acres in extent, still called Boxland, lying between Giles Green turnpike and the river Mole. It is held of the manor of Dorking, paying a quit-rent of 2s. 6d. per annum, a heriot on death, and a fine at the will of the lord; also an annual rent-charge of 18s. to the trustees of West Street Chapel, in Dorking. During the present century this estate has frequently changed owners.

Burford Lodge.—According to Mr. Bray, the 30 acres of land mentioned above as having been seized by the Sheriff are "those lands which lie under Box Hill, adjoining the river Mole at Burford Bridge, and now held of the manor of West Betchworth." In this, however, there is an error, as these lands are not held of that manor, and most probably never had any connection with it. Here, in 1776, a house was built by John Eckersall, Esq., which, after several intermediate ownerships, was about the commencement of the present century purchased by George Barclay, Esq., M.P. Since the death of his widow in 1837, the estate has several times changed hands, and is now the residence of Sir James J. Trevor Lawrence, Bart. This is an extremely pleasant spot, screened from the road by plantations, and ornamented with forest and other trees. This estate comprises about

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 658.

39 acres, the western escarpment of Box Hill, with its ever-verdant foliage, forming its immediate boundary beyond the Mole.

Burford Bridge, substantially constructed of red brick, with stone quoins, consists of four arches, and though elevated many feet above the river, is occasionally overflowed by the rushing floods descending from the uplands. Nearly adjoining is the well-known Hare and Hounds inn, celebrated by Mrs. Barbauld in some pleasing stanzas. About 2 acres of rising ground are attached to these premises, and at the upper part is a narrow but flourishing avenue of box-trees of considerable length, some of the trees being upwards of 3 feet in girth. Among the guests who frequented this inn was Sir William Curtis, and Lord Nelson spent some days here shortly before his death at Trafalgar.

Box Hill.—Next to those of Richmond and Leith, Box Hill has obtained the most renown of any eminence in Surrey for the extent and richness of the prospects commanded from its brow. An opinion has been current that the trees which gave name to this height were first planted by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the time of Charles I., but not a doubt can be entertained of the box being indigenous to the soil. The names of Henry de Buxeto and Adam de Buxeto, which occur as witnesses to deeds of the reign of King John or Henry III., attest the remoteness of its growth.

When the manor of West Betchworth was held by Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, that gentleman in 1797, in consideration of the sum of £10,000, sold to Mr. Joseph Nicholson and Mr. Hoskins all the box upon this hill that was of more than twenty years' growth. It was to be cut between September and March, in quantities not exceeding 380 tons in any one year, in addition to 30 tons assigned to Mr. Baker, of Birmingham. The whole was to be cut and taken away by the 1st of May, 1803, or within seven years from that date. Mr. Hoskins's share was afterwards purchased by Nicholson, but, in consequence of the great reduction in the price of box-wood which subsequently took place, his agreement proved ruinous.

In 1798 the manor, &c., of West Betchworth (inclusive of Box Hill) was sold by Sir Henry Mildmay to Henry Peters, Esq., banker, of London, and it subsequently became the property of Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, of the Deepdene. On the south and west the hill is bounded by the river Mole, from which it rises to about 450 feet at its highest point opposite the Grove. The southern acclivity (in Dorking parish) is occupied by Box Hill Farm. Box Hill has been long famous for its picnic and gipsy parties.

The Rectory, &c.—The advowson of Mickleham was alienated to the priory of Reigate in 17 Edward III., its value being then stated at 10 marks per annum. About 1400, however, the convent appears to have disposed of the patronage, as different persons

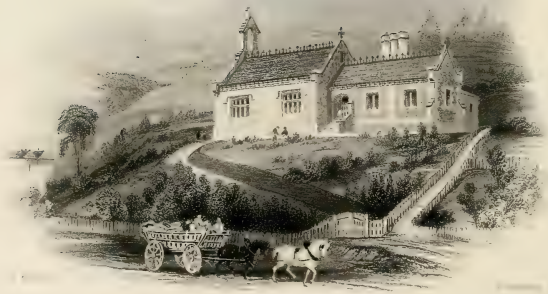
presented to the living between that time and the dissolution. Henry VIII., in 1542, granted the advowson to Lord William Howard, from whom it descended to his great-grand-daughter Elizabeth, who married John Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. She presented to the living in 1669, and having settled the advowson on her grand-daughter Mary, Baroness Mordaunt, it was sold (under the sanction of an Act of Parliament) to Sir John Parsons, whose youngest son, Humphry Parsons, Esq., held it; and it passed, by the marriage of Anne, his second daughter, to Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. In 1771 Sir John exercised the right of patronage, which he afterwards transferred to the Talbots. It is now in the gift of Mr. Winthrop Mackworth-Praed.

This benefice is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Dorking, and diocese of Winchester, the annual value of which was returned at 20 marks in 20 Edward I., and in the King's books at £13, paying 7s. 7d. for procurations, and 2s. 1d. synodals. The Registers, commenced in 1549, are deficient during several years of the interregnum. Under the date 1675 it is stated that "on the 19th Sunday after Trinity, John Lucas, sen., Lydia his wife, and three sons, John, Henry, and James, and Ann, wife of Thomas Williter, were denounced excommunicated," but the cause is not assigned. In 1678, "June 9th, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, Ann Williter was absolved from excommunication." Many of the Williter family, who resided at West Humble, have memorials in the churchyard.

Rectors of Mickleham in and since 1800:—

1.—*Gerrard Andrewes*, D.D. Instituted in 1800.
2.—*Alfred Burmester*, M.A. Instituted in 1813.
3.—*William Henry Harke*, M.A. Instituted in 1867.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and noticed in the Doomsday Book, still exhibits distinct traces of Anglo-Norman architecture, particularly in the chancel and western doorway. In 1822 and 1823 the interior was almost wholly renovated in a style corresponding with its original character; and in 1872 it was thoroughly restored and handsomely fitted up, at the expense of Mr. W. Mackworth-Praed. The edifice consists of an entrance porch and western tower, nave and aisles, chancel, sepulchral chapel (annexed to the manorial seat of Norbury), a robing-room and vestry, and an organ chamber. The tower, of a massive character, is surmounted by a shingled spire. During the repairs in 1823 the covering slabs of two ancient tombs were found in lowering the ground opposite the north doorway. These have been placed in the porch, and raised upon brickwork to form seats. The surfaces are much defaced, yet the foot of a cross appears upon each, with the remains of a supplicatory inscription in the Longobardic character.



The nave is divided from the aisles by four semicircular arches on each side, ornamented with mouldings copied from those of the original Norman arch at the entrance of the chancel. In the east window of the Norbury Chapel, which is surmounted by a Tudor arch, and divided by mullions into four trefoil-headed lights, are some remains of canopies in stained glass, and on each side of the window is a canopied niche, in stone, richly sculptured in the style of Henry VI.'s reign.

Here, on the north side, is a decorated altar tomb in memory of William Wyddowson, a former possessor of this advowson. In front are three panelled compartments, containing quatrefoils and shields. On the central shield is the armorial bearing of the Mercers' Company, and on the right a man on horseback; the other is defaced. An enriched canopy and panelled arch surmount the tomb, at the back of which are small figures, in brass, of a man and woman kneeling, with a supplicatory scroll, or prayer, issuing from the mouth of each. The man is represented in a citizen's gown, with long hair; his wife in a long pendent head-dress, and a rosary at her girdle. Between them are the Mercers' arms on brass, and beneath the whole the following inscription:—

> Here lyth the body of Wyllyam Wyddowsonn, Cytizein & mercer of London, & of ye parych chyrch of Mekyllham, late patrone; & allsoo here lythe ye body of Jone hys wyfe, the whych dyssesyd the xxvij day of Septe'byr the vth yere of Kyng Hary the viij, on whoys soullys God have mercy. Ame'.

Against the west wall is a marble tablet, inscribed in memory of several of the Lock family. An open-work screen, surmounted by a cornice moulding and fouillages, crosses the entrance to the chancel, which is handsomely decorated, and on each side fitted up with a range of stalls in the conventual style. Two of the small original Norman windows yet remain in each side wall; they have deep splays, and the mouldings spring from small shafts, the outer moulding being the single billet, and uniting with a string-course of the same ornament. The font, of Sussex marble, is supported by a central column and four small shafts.

The rectory-house, adjoining the churchyard, was enlarged and greatly improved during its occupation by the late rector. At a short distance from the village northward is the Mickleham National School, erected by subscription in 1843, at a cost of about £932.

GREAT BOOKHAM.

This parish adjoins Stoke D'Abernon on the north, Fetcham on the east, Dorking on the south, and Little Bookham on the west. The soil in the northern part consists of clay, in the southern chiefly of chalk, and in the interjacent portion of loam: the clay and chalk

formation both meet in this parish. It comprises an area of 2,458 acres, and is of the ratable value of £6,607.

Great Bookham appears to have been among the possessions of the Abbots of Chertsey from a very early period, for in the charter of Frithwald and Erkenwald, the reputed founders of that monastery, the list of donations includes twenty manses at "*Bocham* cum *Effingham*." * The ensuing account of this manor appears in the Doomsday Book:—"In Fingeham Hundred the Abbot of Chertsey holds *Bocheham;* which, in the time of King Edward, was assessed at 26 hides; now at 13 hides. The arable land consists of 19 carucates. There is, in demesne, 1 carucate, and thirty-two villains; and four bordars have 18 carucates: there is a Church; and three bondmen; a mill worth 10s.; and 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields eighty swine for pannage, and thirty for herbage. Gundrid holds 1 hide of this land, and hath there 1 carucate. In the time of King Edward, the whole manor was valued at £16; now at £15."

The manor of Great Bookham comprises nearly the whole of the parish. It was one of the estates belonging to the Abbey of Chertsey which Henry VIII. settled on the Abbey of Bisham, after he had refounded it, in 1538.† But that monastic establishment being also suppressed, the manor again reverted to the Crown, and in 1551 this, with other manorial estates, was granted to Lord William Howard, created in 1553 Lord Effingham.

The estate remained in the possession of his lordship's family till 1801, when it was sold to James Lawrell, Esq. In 1809 this property came into the possession of Louis Bazalgette, Esq., and was purchased of his executors, in 1833, by David Barclay, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sunderland. His grandson, Mr. Hedworth Trelawny Barclay, is the present owner.

Eastwick Park.—The Eastwick estate is now considered as being comprised within the manor of Great Bookham, which extends over the whole parish, but at a former period it appears to have been regarded as a distinct manor. In 1571 Edmund Slyfield granted to —— Marter a messuage and lands called Vines (now Venice or Phenice Farm, adjoining the Polesden estate), being "the demesne lands of his manor of Eastwick." A court of survey for the manor of Great Bookham was held in 1615, in which it was presented that the whole manor and demesne of Eastwick, with the rents and services of the free and customary tenants, lying intermixed in the parish and fields of Great Bookham, were held by John Brown, gent. This was the seat of the Howards when they held the manor of Great Bookham, as it now is of Mr. H. T. Barclay, its present lord.

The old house, which is of brick, has been cased over with cement, and in the front is

* Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. i. p. 429: new edit.

† See account of Chertsey, vol. i. of this work, p. 361.

a handsome portico of the Doric order. The interior is elegantly decorated, and the apartments are well arranged.

Polesden.—This estate appears to have been formerly included in the manor of Great Bookham. In 10 Edward II. 40 acres of land and 2 of wood at Polesdene were held by Thomas de Geddyng, who also had lands and tenements at Effingham. John Castleton, of Long Ditton, died in 1545, seized of the manor of Poulsden, then held of the Crown, as of the manor of Great Bookham. The estate remained vested in the same family until 1630, when it was conveyed by William Castleton to Anthony Rous. After numerous intermediate ownerships Sir William Geary, in 1804, sold Polesden to the trustees of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., who afterwards resided here. He died in 1816, and in 1818 this estate was purchased by Joseph Bonsor, Esq., who in 1824 erected a commodious residence upon the site of the old mansion. He also by additional purchases much enlarged the estate, which now comprises between 400 and 500 acres. Polesden has since been sold to Sir Walter Farquhar, who has made large additions to the house, and also improvements in the pleasure grounds, including also a most beautiful approach from the valley below.

The Manor of Slyfield.—In the time of Henry VII. this manor belonged to a family named Slyfield (of very ancient note in this county),* and in 1507 the trustees of Thomas Slyfield conveyed to his son Henry, in fee, this manor, with those of West Clandon, Weston, and Paperworth. The estate continued in the hands of this family until the end of the sixteenth century, when it was purchased by Henry Breton Esq., who died in 1647, and was buried at Great Bookham. After sundry changes of ownership the estate was conveyed by Dr. Shortrudge in 1715, by deed of sale enrolled in Chancery, to certain trustees, to be applied to the benefit of Exeter College, Oxford, for the payment of the vicars of Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Effingham, and Shalford, for extra services. Dr. Shortrudge resided at Slyfield House until his decease in 1720, since which time this estate has been chiefly occupied as a farm, and a considerable part of the old mansion pulled down.

Advowson and Vicarage.—The rectory and advowson of this parish anciently belonged to the Abbey of Chertsey, and in the reign of Edward I. an endowment of the vicarage was made in the church by Philip de Berthon, official of the Bishop of Winchester. The altarial offerings, with all small tithes except hay and wood, the tithes of gardens and crofts cultivated with the spade, with 2 acres of land, and the mansion formerly of Gilbert (a clerk), &c., were given to the vicar, who was to find two wax lights before the altar of St. Nicholas; but the abbey was to repair the chancel, and supply books and ornaments

* From an inscription on a brass plate in the chancel of Great Bookham Church it appears that Thomas Slyfield married Elizabeth, widow of George Brewes, Esq., and daughter of Sir Edward Seynt John, Knt., who died in 1433.

for the church. In 1545, after the dissolution of the refounded Abbey of Bisham, Henry VIII. granted the rectory and advowson to Richard and John Sacvile, by whom, in the same year, a conveyance was made to Sir Christopher More, of Loseley; and his son and successor, Sir Wm. More, transferred them, in 1561, to Thomas Lyfield, of Stoke D'Abernon, and Frances his wife. Their daughter and heiress, Jane, carried this property in marriage to Thomas Vincent, Esq., whose son, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., in 1657, for a consideration, conveyed one moiety of the rectory to the Right Hon. Francis Rous (one of Cromwell's peers, and a member of the Privy Council), and the other to Samuel Rous, Esq.,

GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH, 1840.

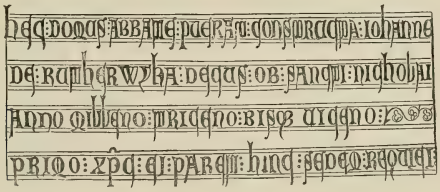
his kinsman, of this place. Francis Rous died in the following year, having bequeathed £40 per annum out of his moiety for the support of two scholars at Pembroke College, Oxford, and the residue of the proceeds to the minister of Great Bookham for the time being, who has ever since enjoyed it. The patronage of the living he left to Mr. Samuel Rous, who then resided at Polesden, in this parish, and whose own moiety of the tithes and the advowson passed with that estate until Sir William Geary, the then owner, sold them, in 1804, to the trustees of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. At the present time the patronage belongs to Viscount Downe.

This benefice, which is in the rural deanery of Leatherhead, and valued at 35 marks in 20 Edward I., stands discharged in the King's books, but pays 2s. 1d. for procurations and synodals. The Registers commence in 1632. In 1633 is an entry that six men and women were excommunicated, but the cause is not stated. Under the Tithe Commutation Act the rectorial rent-charge has been fixed at £442 8s., and the vicarial at £165 2s. 1d. The vicarage-house has been rebuilt.

Vicars of Great Bookham in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Samuel Cook*, M.A. Instituted in 1769.
2.—*Gerrard Andrewes*, D.D. Instituted in 1820.
3.—*William Heberden*, M.A. Instituted in 1821.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious edifice, constructed principally of flint, chalk, and rubble-work; the columns and arches which separate the nave from



the south aisle are Norman. The chancel was rebuilt by the Abbot de Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, in the reign of Edward III., as appears from an inscription on a stone in the east wall, on the south of the altar. As it is one of the very few which remain of so remote a date as the reign of Edward III., we insert a woodcut, reduced from a fac-simile of the original, in which the form of every letter is accurately traced.

A considerable addition, of flint, with stone window-frames and dressings, was made on the north side, from designs in the Tudor style. The tower is luxuriantly mantled with ivy; the upper part, which is of wood, and crowned by a shingled spire, contains four bells. At the east end of the south aisle, in which is a small and handsome piscina, is the sepulchral chapel of the Slyfeld and Shiers families. The church was restored in 1850.

There are several monuments in this church, the principal of which contains a marble effigy of Colonel Thomas More, who died in 1735: besides this there are various inscriptions for the Slyfield, Howard, and other families of note.

Among the Howard memorials are those of Sir Francis Howard, Knt., grandson to

William, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, who died in 1651; and of George Howard, Esq., brother to Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, who died in 1684. There are also tablets to the memory of the widow of John, fourth Viscount Downe, and to Henry, third viscount.

Besides the above, there is a brass commemorating the family of Slyfield, and also an elaborate marble monument for that of Shiers. On the tomb of Robert Shiers is a small brass figure of the deceased, in his student's dress, as shown in the annexed woodcut.

BRASS OF ROBERT SHIERS.

A district church, St. Barnabas, has recently been erected at Ranmore, in this parish, including portions of several contiguous parishes. New schools have likewise been built here, and also in Great Bookham village, as a memorial to the late Viscount Downe.

The charitable benefactions to the parish amount to about £65 annually, the chief portion of which was left by Sir George Shiers, of Slyfield.

At a short distance from the parish church is Bookham Grove, where formerly was a small cottage, which about the middle of the last century was fitted up as a shooting-box by General Thomas Howard, of the Effingham family. His son, Sir George Howard, K.B., sold it to Adm. Brodrick, by whom a new house was erected and encompassed by a plantation. The property was subsequently purchased by John Dawnay, fourth Viscount Downe, who died in 1780. It now belongs to the Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay.

Bagdon Farm, in this parish, is said to have been in the occupation of a family named Wood during "a great many generations."* Towards the end of last century an earthen vessel containing Roman coins was found in ploughing land belonging to this farm. The coins were of brass, chiefly of the Emperor Gallianus, with some of the later emperors.

LITTLE BOOKHAM.

This is a small parish, bounded on the north by Cobham, on the east by Great Bookham, on the south by Dorking, and on the west by East Horsley and Effingham. The soil resembles that of Great Bookham, consisting chiefly of chalk, clay, and gravel.

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 688.

The manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book, among the lands of William de Braose:—"Halsart holds of William, *Bocheam;* which Godtovi held of Earl Harold. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides. The arable land consists of 3 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne, and three villains, and four bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 4 acres of meadow. For pannage and herbage, eleven swine. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 50s.; now at 60s."

Sir John Haunsard died seized of the manor of Little Bookham in 1275. He was probably a descendant of Halsart, the tenant of William de Braose, for he held his land here of another William de Braose by military service, as one knight's fee; and it appears from the Testa de Nevill that William Hansard held one knight's fee at Bocham, of the honour of Bramber, then in the hands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who had the wardship of the heir of Brause, or Braose. In 9 Edward I. William de Braose obtained a grant of the right of free-warren here. Mary, widow of William de Braose, held this estate, and in the thirty-first of that reign had a license from the King to enfeoff Ralph de Camoys and his wife, the daughter of Mary de Braose. She died in 19 Edward II., seized of the manor and church of Little Bookham, held as of the honour of Brembre. In the same year Ralph de Camoys had livery of this manor under the settlement above mentioned; but shortly after (possibly from the decease of Camoys without issue) it reverted to the family of Braose. It was subsequently transferred, by marriage or otherwise, to several different families, including those of the ducal house of Howard, and the Monsons, Viscounts Castlemaine. Early in the last century the manor passed by the marriage of an heiress to Edward Pollen, Esq., whose descendant, John Boileau-Pollen, Esq., is the present owner.

This living is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Leatherhead, but is not mentioned in the Valor of Edward I. It is discharged in the King's books, but pays 2s. 1d. for procurations and synodals. The patronage is vested in the owner of the manor. The estimated number of acres in this parish is 950, and £1,559 is set down as the ratable value. The Registers, which commence in 1642, are imperfect in the earlier part.

Rectors of Little Bookham in and since 1800:—

1.—*George Pollen.* Instituted in 1777.
2.—*Henry Mears.* Instituted in 1812.
3.—*George Pollen Boileau-Pollen*, M.A. Instituted in 1823.
4.—*Dunbar Stuart Halkett*, M.A. Instituted in 1848.

The church is a small edifice, situated at some distance from the principal part of the village, near the manor-house. It consists of nave and chancel, with a small wooden tower

containing one bell, a shingled spire rising from the roof at the west end. The interior is plain, but adorned with hatchments in memory of the Pollen and Boileau families.

On the south side, forming part of the wall, are four massive half-circular pillars, with escalloped capitals, supporting semicircular arches, under each of which windows of different styles have been inserted.

The church was restored in 1863, at a cost of £532. There are a few mural tablets to the Pollen and Boileau families, but none of particular interest.

EFFINGHAM.

The village of Effingham, which gives name both to the parish and hundred, is situated on the road from Epsom to Guildford. The parish adjoins Cobham on the north, Little Bookham on the east, Abinger and Wotton on the south, and East Horsley on the west. The soil to the north consists of clay, on the south of chalk, and in the intermediate parts of gravel. In the southern portions is much coppice land.

Two manors called *Epingeham*, or *Effingham*, are noticed in the Doomsday Book, one belonging to the Abbot of Chertsey, and the other to Richard de Tonbridge. The former is thus described:—"Oswold holds of this Church (Chertsey) *Epingeham*, which he also held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides: now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates; and there are two villains, and nine bordars, with half a carucate; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields ten swine for pannage. The manor is, and was, valued at 40s."

Oswold (probably a Saxon), the tenant of the Abbot of Chertsey, likewise held the lands here belonging to Richard de Tonbridge, and he is reckoned among the thanes, or household officers of the Crown, holding lands in this county of the King. This manor seems to have come into the possession of the Crown soon after the Doomsday survey, for in a record of 7 Edward I. it is stated that William I. gave the manor of Effingham to Eudo de Dammartin; and from the Testa de Nevill we find that Alicia de Dammartin held one knight's fee here of the honour of Clare. That lady married John de Warblington, and after his death Roger de Clere; but previously to the above year this manor had been sold to Stephen de Gravesende, who was then called upon to show by what authority he claimed view of frank-pledge and other manorial privileges in Effingham. On the trial before the King's justices at Guildford he pleaded that he held the manor by the same jurisdiction as his predecessors had possessed since the grant from William I. to Dammartin. John Pikard held the manor in 1305, and in 1309 he mortgaged it to Henry de Guldeford,*

* Manning styles Henry de Guldeford "Lord Marshal:" probably he was Marshal of the King's Household.

and Henry, son of John de Stockton, or Stoughton. In 1362 William de Pulteneye, Knt., granted to John de Baronelle, Bishop of Worcester, John de Ludham, and William de Churchull, clerks, the manor of Effingham, with other estates.*

Nothing is certainly known of its further descent till 18 Edward IV., when Laurence a Downe died seized of the manor of Effingham, alias Place Court, and of the manor of le Lye. This last-mentioned manor probably consisted of the 1 hide and 1 virgate of land stated in the Doomsday Book to have been held by Oswold immediately of the King.† Either he or his successors seem to have taken the name De la Legh from that estate, and in the reign of Stephen Oswold de la Lega gave all the tithes of his lordship, of his land de la Lega, and of Effingham, to Hugh, Abbot of Chertsey, which tithes were afterwards granted by Abbot Rutherwyke to the priory of Merton at a rent of 50s. a year. In the reign of Edward I. Nicholas de Newenham held of William de la Lye one-fourth of a knight's fee here by the service of 6d., homage and suit at the court de la Ley, and paying 10s. towards every scotage of 40s. Walter de Geddynges, Sheriff of this county in 1302 and 1307, and commemorated by a sepulchral inscription in the parish church, died seized of this manor in 1312. Thomas de Geddyng died in 10 Edward II., seized of three parts of a curtilage in Effingham, called Bellesohagh, &c., suit of court in the manor of Estcot (or Effingham East Court), the manor of de la Legh, with other lands and tenements. It is further stated in the inquisition that Walter de Geddyng, brother of Thomas, was heir apparent, but that his widow (who had married again) was reported to be pregnant, and near her time. William de Bohun had a charter of free-warren in Effingham la Legh granted to him and his heirs in 1329.‡

At length this manor became the property of Laurence a Downe, above stated to have been seized of Effingham and of la Legh at the time of his decease. Both these manors were sold to John Legh, of whom, or another of the same name and family, they were purchased by Henry VIII. In 1551 Edward VI. granted this estate, with the manor of Great Bookham, to Lord William Howard, created by Queen Mary Baron of Effingham. The property subsequently passed through several changes of ownership, and in 1832 it was disposed of in lots, when the manor and manor-house (included in the "Homestead of the Upper Farm"), with Lee Woods and other land, were purchased by Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. It now belongs to Col. Evelyn Latimer Parratt.

* Rotul. Claus. 36 Henry III.

† See the extract from the Doomsday Book, p. 192.

‡ Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 709—11. In the "Magna Britannia," edited by the Rev. Thos. Cox, and published in the early part of the eighteenth century, there is a notice of an ancient seat of the At Lee family of Effingham, said to be overgrown with rushes. "In the upper part of this parish is a house still called Lee House; and in the lower part is a wood called Lee Wood, in which is a moat nearly square, inclosing something more than an acre of land, now overgrown with copse wood and trees."

Manor of Effingham East Court.—The following account of this manor is given in the Doomsday Book:—"Oswold holds of Richard [de Tonbridge], *Epingeham;* which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Besides these 6 hides, Oswold holds (of the king) 1 hide and 1 virgate, which was held under King Edward by a freeman, who was compelled by necessity to sell to Azor, in the time of King William. There are in all, 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are six villains, and five bordars, with 2 carucates. There are six bondmen; and 4 acres of meadow: and the wood yields five swine for pannage, and three for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 100s.; afterwards, at £4 10s.; and now, at £6."

This manor was held by the Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, and afterwards by other descendants of Richard de Tonbridge until the reign of Henry VIII. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1296, seized (*inter alia*) of the manor of Effingham, then in the occupation of Roger de Horne. This nobleman had married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., by whom he had a son and heir, Gilbert, the last of his family who held the earldom. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn in 1313: having no issue, his three sisters became coheiresses of his estates. Margaret de Clare married Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., after whose execution she took for her second husband Hugh de Audele, or Audley, created Earl of Gloucester in 1337, and who died in 1347, seized of lands and tenements in Effingham, and of the fee, or superiority, of the manor. At his death Effingham descended to Ralph, Earl Stafford, who had married Margaret, his daughter and sole heiress. He died in 1373, and his son and successor, Hugh, Lord Stafford, who died in 1386, gave this estate to his youngest son, Hugh, Lord Bourchier (in right of his wife, daughter of Bartholomew, Lord Bourchier), who having no issue, Effingham passed to his cousin, Humphry Stafford, created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI. He lost his life in the service of that prince at the battle of Northampton in 1460, and in pursuance of a settlement he had made in 1427 this manor passed into the possession of his younger son John, created Earl of Wiltshire, who married Constantia, daughter of Sir Henry Green. He died in 1474, and the Countess, his widow, held Effingham until her own decease in 1476. Their two sons having died without issue, the estate descended to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, K.G., and Lord High Constable of England, who was attainted in 1521.

The manor having thus escheated to the Crown, Henry VIII., in 1528, granted it to John Bourchier, Lord Berners, on whose decease in 1532 it again came into the King's possession, in consequence (as it is supposed) of a debt due from that nobleman. Not long after, Effingham and other estates formerly belonging to the Duke of Buckingham were

granted to Henry Courteney, Marquis of Exeter, who forfeited the favour of his jealous sovereign by carrying on a correspondence with Cardinal Pole, and engaging in an alleged conspiracy with Henry, Lord Montacute, the Cardinal's brother, for which the Marquis was beheaded in 1540, and lost his honours and estates. Effingham afterwards belonged to Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montacute, whose grandson and successor in 1616, by deed of bargain and sale enrolled in Chancery, conveyed the manor of Effingham Court, and a farm called Nyce Court in Effingham, to Thomas Gray. After numerous intermediate ownerships this estate was purchased, in 1869, by Lady Caroline Maxse, who now owns the manor jointly with Col. Parratt. The mansion, called Effingham Hill, stands on a commanding situation near the common, and is approached from the village by a private road and avenue of coppice-wood upwards of a mile in length, and rising to the house. The Earl of Lovelace is also the owner of property here.

Advowson, &c.—In the record of proceedings in a court of law in 7 Edward I., mentioned above, it is stated that William de Dammartin gave the church of Effingham to the prior and convent of Merton, and Abbot Rutherwyke of Chertsey afterwards granted to the same foundation a lease of the tithes of la Leigh, at Effingham East Court. About 1297 a license was obtained to appropriate the living, and the vicarage was endowed with all the altarage money, small tithes, &c.; and a pension of 2 marks annually was settled on the vicar, and is still payable at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. After the suppression of Merton Priory the rectory was granted to John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, who held it in 5 and 6 of Philip and Mary; but in the next reign it belonged to William Hammond, Esq., and was subsequently possessed by different families. In 1642 the rectory was purchased of Carew Ralegh by William Gray, Esq., owner of Effingham East Court, and it afterwards descended with that manor until 1803 or 1804, when a portion of the tithes was sold by Gen. De Lancey to William Currie, Esq., of East Horsley, but was afterwards purchased by the Earl of Lovelace.

This living is a vicarage, in the rural deanery of Leatherhead and diocese of Winchester; it is of the annual value of £400, with residence. The Registers are perfect from 1565.

Vicars of Effingham in and since 1800:—

1.—*William Farley.* Instituted in 1793.
2.—*Henry Malthus.* Instituted in 1835.

The church, of remote foundation and dedicated to St. Lawrence, would seem to have been formerly of greater extent than at present. It consists of nave and chancel, south

transept, and a western tower containing three bells. The older parts are of flint and rubble-work; but the tower, with part of the nave, has been rebuilt with brick, the old steeple having fallen to the ground in 1757. The nave is divided from the chancel by a wide low-pointed arch, and from the transept by a large segmental arch. The font is a plain octagonal basin on an octagon shaft. The east window is filled with stained glass, and some of the other windows also contain fragments.

In the pavement of the chancel is an ancient grave-slab of Walter de Geddynges, Lord of Effingham in the early part of the fourteenth century, with an inscription in Roman and Saxon characters. The church contains mural tablets in memory of Sir Thomas H. Apreece, of Effingham House; also to the memory of the Farleys and Parratts of this parish.

Here, likewise, are mural memorials to the Cooke family, formerly of Mare House, who held lands in this parish as remotely as 37 Henry VI.*

Schools were built in this parish in 1857, at a cost of £900.

* Near Mare House, on Effingham Upper Common, which comprised 126 acres, and was enclosed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1802, a small camp of an irregular form was discovered by Gen. De Lancey, to whom, as lay impropriator, one-ninth of the enclosed land was allotted in lieu of tithes: the banks were very low. On the small eminence called Standard Hill, eastward of Effingham, is a tumulus or barrow. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii.)

THE HUNDRED OF WOTTON.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION:—

ABINGER, INCLUDING PADDINGTON-PEMBROKE, PADDINGTON-BRAY, AND A PART OF SUTTON.—OCKLEY, COMPRISING EVERSHEDS AND LITTLEFIELD.—WOTTON, INCLUDING LOW-HILL, UP-HILL, AND THE CHAPELRY OF OAKWOOD.

SECOND DIVISION:—

CAPEL.—DORKING, INCLUDING WEST BETCHWORTH, HANSTEGH (OR HANSTIE), HOLMWOOD, MILTON, AND WESTCOT.

WOTTON, called Wodeton hundred in the Doomsday Book, was so termed from the manor or parish of Wotton, as that most unquestionably was from the dense woods with which the district was once covered, and of which there are yet extensive remains. In some old maps, and even by Aubrey * and other writers, this is called Darking [Dorking] hundred, apparently because Dorking was the chief place within it.

On the north this hundred is bounded by those of Copthorne and Effingham, on the west by Blackheath, on the south by the rape of Bramber, in Sussex, and on the east by Reigate hundred and that portion of Copthorne hundred already noticed under Newdigate. Within this district there is a great diversity of scenery. Its principal streams are the Mole, the Pip Brook, and the Tillingbourne. The chief eminences are Box Hill; Denbies, bordering on Ranmer Common; the Holmwood and Red-land hills; Anstie-bury; and Leith Hill, the highest spot in the county.

ABINGER.

This parish consists of a narrow tract of land, nine miles long from north to south, and scarcely more than a mile in breadth. On the north it adjoins East Horsley, on the

* "Antiquities of Surrey," vol. iv. p. 3.

east Wotton and Ockley, on the west Shere, and on the south Ewhurst, and the parishes of Warnham and Rudgwick, in Sussex. At the summit of the hills, northward, the soil consists of gravel, then chalk; and at the base is some strong land, beyond which occur sand and loam; then heath, covering a bed of soft stone, extending to the top of Leith Hill, and over its southern descent, at the foot of which commences a deep clay, continued to the border of Sussex. From a spring which rises under Pasture Wood, in this parish, a stream flows westward through Sutton in Shere, and falls into the Tillingbourne at a hamlet called Abinger Hammer, where was formerly an iron hammer-mill. Another spring which rises near the preceding runs south-eastward towards Oakwood Hill, and joins the river Arun in Sussex. On the northern hill is a wood called Oaken Grove, and on the south-west of the ascent to Leith Hill is another called Pasture Wood—both belonging to Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton. The parish comprises 5,518 acres, of the ratable value of £5,756.

This place is described in the Doomsday Book under the name of *Abincebourne*, as follows:—"William Fitz-Anseulf holds *Abincebourne*, which was held by Huscarle of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 4. There are 9 carucates of [arable] land. Two carucates are in demesne; and eleven villains, and eight bordars, have 5 carucates. There is a Church; and five bondmen, and a mill valued at 6s.: with 3 acres of meadow, and woods yielding forty swine. It was valued at £8 in the time of King Edward; and since, at £7.

"The same William holds *Padendene;* which Huscarle also held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides; now at 3. There are 9 carucates of [arable] land. No part of this is kept in demesne; but there are twelve villains, and five bordars, with 6 carucates; a mill, valued at 6s.; and 4 acres of meadow. A wood yields forty lean and fifteen fat swine.

"Hugh, the Homager of William, holds 3 hides of this manor, with a hall, and 1 carucate in demesne. In the time of King Edward, the manor of Padendene was valued at £9; afterwards, and at present, at £7."

There are now in this parish three manors, viz. Abinger (or Abingworth), Paddington-Pembroke, and Paddington-Bray.

The Manor of Abinger.—This manor, with other estates in Surrey, came into the possession of the family of Paganel, of Dudley Castle; and in the reign of King John, John de Someri married Hawise, sister and heiress of Gervase Paganel, Baron of Dudley. In 1211 Gilbert de Abingworth held one knight's fee in Abingworth of the honour of Dudley, and in the reign of Henry III. Geoffrey de Jarpenville held a knight's fee

here of Roger de Someri, as of the honour of Dudley. In the next reign* David de Charpenville, or Jarpenville, "claimed sok, sac, thol and them, the right of hunting hares and foxes throughout Surrey, and free customs, and his park, and free-warren in all his land in Abingworth, view of frank-pledge," &c. He died in 1293, seized of this manor and that of Patenden, with the advowson of the mediety of the church of Abyngworth, held of Roger de Someri by the service of one knight's fee, value £20.

The manor remained in the tenure of the Jarpenvilles until 1371, 44 Edward III., when Thomas de Jarpenville conveyed it to Sir John Aylesbury, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Aylesbury, who died in 6 Henry V., leaving John, his son and heir, under age. Sir Thomas had also two daughters, one of whom, Eleanor, the wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford, inherited this estate. Sir Humphrey Stafford, her son and heir, having joined in an insurrection against Henry VII., his estates were forfeited, but restored to his family in the succeeding reign. In 5 Edward VI. the manor of Abinger was conveyed to Thomas and Edward Elrington, the former of whom held his court here in 1563. Edward, in 1579, conveyed one moiety of this (and Padingden) to Richard Brown, of Cranley, and the other moiety to William Morgan, Esq., of Chilworth. Mr. Brown acted as a trustee for Richard Hill, and in 1586 a court was held in the names of Morgan and Hill, as joint lords of the manor. In 1595 the moiety belonging to the Hill family was conveyed to George Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton; and in 1602 Sir John Morgan, the son of William Morgan, settled the other moiety on his daughter Ann, on her marriage with Edward Randyll, Esq., of Chilworth, who in 1622 conveyed it to Richard Evelyn, Esq. That gentleman was the eldest and then only surviving son, by his second wife, of George Evelyn, Esq., who had given him the other moiety of the manor of Abinger, as well as that of Wotton, both which estates devolved on Sir Frederick Evelyn, and are now the property of Mr. William John Evelyn, of Wotton.

The Manor of Paddington-Pembroke.—This manor, in 1272, was held by John de la Lynde, who also held the manor of Walton. In 1325 John de Hastings died seized of it, leaving Laurence his son and heir, who, on attaining his majority in 1340, was created Earl of Pembroke. He married Agnes, daughter of Roger, Earl of March, and died in 1348, when his son and heir John was an infant but one year old. The Earl of Pembroke had granted this manor to William de Hastings, who is stated to have died in 1350, seized of a certain tenement in Paddington, held of the King *in capite*, being of the inheritance of John, son and heir of Laurence de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke. On the death of Earl John in 1369, it appeared on an inquisition that he had obtained a license from

* *Vide* Inquis. made at Bradfield, in Berks, 20 Edward I. n. 10.

the King to enable him to vest this manor in Walter Amyas and others, as feoffees in trust for William Beauchamp, son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, his cousin-german. John de Hastings, son of the Earl of Pembroke last mentioned, died without issue in 1390, and in virtue of the settlement made by his father, William Beauchamp, obtained possession of Paddington. He married Joan, sister and coheiress of Thomas Fitz-Alan, the last of the elder branch of his family who was Earl of Arundel, and by this lady Beauchamp left, at his death in 1411, a son and heir, Richard. His widow held this estate in dower in 1436, having outlived her son, who died at the siege of Meaux in 1421, leaving the inheritance to his only child, Elizabeth. She married Edward Nevil (who in her right took the title of Lord Abergavenny), and died before her husband in 1449. He subsequently married Catherine, sister of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1476, seized of this manor, with the park of Iwode (or Ewood), in the parish of Newdigate, both held of the King *in capite*, by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee, of the annual value of £3 6s. 8d. His eldest son having died without issue, his second son, George, succeeded to his title and estates; and at his death, which took place in 1492, he left two sons, the elder of whom, George, Lord Abergavenny, had this manor. He was twice married, and dying in 1535, was succeeded by his only son, Henry, who having no male issue, the title, on his decease, devolved on his cousin, Edward Nevil, who likewise held this manor. Henry, Lord Abergavenny, the grandson of Edward, sold Paddington-Pembroke, in 1629, to Richard Evelyn, of Wotton, and it is still attached to the family estates.

The Manor of Padingden, or Paddington-Bray.—Alan Trenchmere, who in the reign of Richard I. had a grant of the moiety of the manor of Gomselle, in the first year of King John covenanted to pay for that and the adjoining manor (or vill) of Potenden a fine of £100.* On his death the King gave Gomselle, and probably this manor also, to William de Braose, whose descendants held it in the time of Edward I., when it appears to have been sold by William de Brahus, or Braose, who is stated by the historian Walsingham to have "inherited great wealth, but to have dissipated the property left to him." †

In 33 Edward I. an inquisition was held at Padindene, when it was found that Adam de Gurdon died seized of the manor of Padindene, held of John de Hastings, by the service of half a knight's fee, and the delivery of a pair of gilt spurs value 6d., in lieu of all services. It was also found that there were one toft, value 6d. per annum; one

* Rot. Pip. 1 Johan. Oblata. m. 16, n. 13.

† "Perdives à parentelâ, sed Dissipator substantiæ sibi relictæ."—*Hist. Brevis Angl.* fol. 1574

water-mill, 10s.; 100 acres of arable at 3d., 25s.; 50 acres at 2d., 8s. 4d.; half an acre of meadow, 1s.; 7 acres of pasture at 3d., 1s. 9d.; in all, 46s. 7d.: with rents of assize of fourteen free tenants, £4 5s. 6d.; fourteen assart tenants,* £1 10s.; fourteen customary tenants, for rent, work, tallages, and all other customs, £4 10s. 11d.; 3 lbs. of wax, at 6d. per lb.; and 1 lb. of pepper, value 12d. Joan, aged forty, is stated to have been the daughter and heiress of Adam de Gurdon, but Mr. Manning supposes there is a misnomer with respect to the lady mentioned in the record, and that she should have been styled Agnes; for in 11 Edward III. an inquisition took place on the death of Agnes de Gurdon, and it was found that she had held an estate in Padyngdenne of Laurence de Hasting, as minor and ward of the Crown, and that her next heir was Thomas de Syndlesham, then aged ten years. He died in 1350, and on the death of his son and heir of the same name in 35 Edward III., Robert de Lonham, or Lenham, his cousin, was found to be his heir. This manor repeatedly changed owners between the reigns of Edward III. and Edward IV. It has since been held by the Yonges, Leighs, Roches, Brays, and others, but has formed part of the Evelyn property since 1624, when it was conveyed to Richard Evelyn, Esq., by the widow of Sir Christopher Parkins.

Abinger Hall, the seat of Thomas Henry Farrer, Esq., stands on the right of the road leading from Wotton to Shere. Originally it was a small dwelling at the foot of the Downs, belonging to the Dibble family, several of whom lie buried in the church, and of whom it was purchased in the reign of George II. by Catherine, Countess of Donegal, during the minority of her son, the fourth earl. After her decease it was purchased by Captain Pitts, of the Engineers, who erected a new mansion on its site.

In 1814 the estate was sold to Sir James Scarlett (afterwards Chief Justice and Lord Abinger), by whom considerable improvements were made, both in the house and grounds.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Dorking. In the Valor of Edward I. it is rated at 12 marks, and in the King's Books at £12 1s. 1½d. The present yearly value is £453, with a residence. Since 1364 the patronage has descended with the manor of Abinger. The Registers commence in 1559.

Rectors of Abinger in and since 1800:—

1.—*Thomas Taylor*, LL.D., and Archdeacon of Chichester. Instituted in 1803.

2.—*Henry Jenkin*, LL.D. Instituted in 1808.

3.—*J. T. Lawes*. Instituted in 1818.

4.—*Henry John Ridley*, M.A. Instituted in 1821.

* These were tenants of woodlands that had been grubbed up and rendered arable.

5.—*John Massy-Dawson*, M.A. Instituted in 1835.

6.—*John Welstead Sharp Powell*, M.A. Instituted in 1850.

7.—*Thomas Prince Hill*, M.A. Instituted in 1877.

The church is in the Norman and early English styles, and is dedicated to St. James. It consists of nave and chancel, with a second chancel, now partly used as a vestry, belonging to the Evelyns of Wotton, who have much land in this parish. At the west end is a small belfry, with three bells, and issuing through the roof above is a low wooden tower with slated spire: on the south side is a small porch.

This church was restored in 1857, at a cost of £1,500, of which sum the patron, Mr. W. J. Evelyn, contributed about £500 for the restoration of his chancel. Much painted glass now fills the windows, the gift of Lord Abinger, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., the late Rev. Montague Bayly, Miss Bayly, and Mrs. Thompson. A handsome pavement, the bequest of General Fraser, was placed in the chancel at the time of its restoration. Among the memorials in the church are two or three to former rectors, and also one to the family of Lord Abinger.

A school was built in this parish in 1873, at a cost of £7,000, and a second at the sole expense of T. H. Farrer, Esq., of Abinger Hall. Adjoining the east side of the churchyard is a small green, on which there are stocks and a whipping-post; but, to the honour of the parish, they are said never to have been used.

In 1877 the remains of a Roman villa were discovered close by Abinger Park. Besides the existence of walls and foundations, the discoveries revealed a considerable quantity of broken tiles, pottery, and tesseræ, with some coins of Constantine, Faustina, &c.

OCKLEY, OR OKELEY.

This parish, which derives its name from the oak woods formerly abounding in this part of Surrey, is partly situated in the Weald, and the Roman road from Arundel, here called the Stane Street Causeway, passes through it. Ockley is situated in the clay district below the great range of chalk hills. On the north it is bounded by the parishes of Dorking and Wotton, on the east by Dorking and Capel, on the west by Abinger, and on the south by Warnham, in Sussex. The number of acres is estimated at 4,286, of the ratable value of £4,930.

In the Saxon Chronicle occurs a notice of a battle which took place at Aclea, in which the Danes, who had invaded England, were defeated by the Saxons under their King Ethelwulf in 851. Leland, in his "Collectanea," mentions the victory over the Danes

as having happened at Okeley, and it has been generally admitted that Ockley, in Surrey, was the scene of that conflict. On Holmbury Hill, in this parish, is an ancient camp of an oblong form, but with an angular projection at one end: at the opposite extremity are remains of a double ditch and vallum, which are continued along the side in what was the main entrance. It is probable that this was the position occupied by the invading host. Aubrey states that "the mote and mole of the *Keepe* of a Castle, indifferent large," were remaining in his time near the church. He adds, "The Tradition is, that it was destroyed by the Danes; and not only so, but that the Danes planted their battering Engines, that threw it down, on Berry-hill, two miles hence."

The manor is thus described in the Doomsday survey:—"Ralph holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Hoclei*, which Almar held of King Edward. It was then, as at present, assessed at 1 hide. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There is 1 in the demesne; and four villains, and three bordars, with 4 carucates. The wood yields twenty swine; and there are two bondmen. It is valued at 70s., as in the time of King Edward.

"In this manor the same Richard holds half a hide, which, in the time of King Edward, was held by Alwin, who could remove with it where he pleased. It was then assessed at half a hide: now at nothing. It is valued in Hoclei."

It is stated in the same record that the manor of Hoclei was in the hundred of Woking, but both the manor and parish of Ockley are now, and have for centuries been, within the hundred of Wotton.

The family of Clare, descended from Richard de Tonbridge, long held the superiority of this manor, though the beneficial property in it belonged to the grantees or sub-tenants of the chief lords. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who fell at Bannockburn, died seized, *inter alia*, of the fee of Ockeleghe, in Surrey, as appears from the Escheats of 8 Edward II., and leaving no issue, his three sisters became his coheiresses. Hugh le Despencer, the favourite of the King, married the eldest sister, and his descendant, Edward, Lord le Despencer, who died in 1375, held in her right Ockle and other estates in Surrey, which probably belonged to his son Thomas, created Earl of Gloucester by Richard II. in 1397, and executed and attainted for rebellion against Henry IV. in 1400, when his estates escheated to the Crown.

About the middle of the thirteenth century Alicia de Dammartin held one knight's fee in Okeley of the honour of Clare, and the interest of her family seems to have been transferred to that of Warbleton by marriage with an heiress. In 1300 Nicholas Malemeyns, or Malmains, was lord of the manor of Okeley, and in 1302 he obtained a grant of free-warren and the right to hold a market and a fair within his manor. He left three

daughters coheiresses of his estates; and this in Ockley, after having passed successively to several families, was sold in 1784 to Lee Steere, Esq., of Jayes, in the parish of Wotton, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Richard Witts, Esq., whose son, Lee Steere-Witts, Esq., took the surname of Steere in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, and his grandson, of the same name, is now owner.

Ockley Court, with an attached farm, is situated near the church, about half a mile eastward of the Stane Street, which skirts the extensive plot of ground called Ockley Green. This, with another farm named Eversheds, after its former owners, is now the property and seat of Col. Archibald M. Calvert, R.A., son of the late Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P. for Southwark.

Advowson, &c.—This living is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Dorking. In 20 Edward I. it was valued at 13 marks; in the King's books its value is stated at £16 5s. 2½d., paying for procurations and synodals 8s. 9d. In 1724 the advowson was sold to the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in whom the patronage is still vested. The Registers commence in 1539, and are deficient but in a few instances.

Rectors of Ockley in and since 1800:—

1.—*Thomas Woodrooffe*, B.D. Instituted in 1784.
2.—*John Cook*, B.D. Instituted in 1817.
3.—*Francis Peter Du Sautoy*, B.D. Instituted in 1865.

The church is a substantial building of stone and rubble-work, dedicated to St. Margaret, standing on the northern side of the road from Ockley to Capel. It is strongly buttressed, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and a tower with six bells. On the south side is a large old porch. The chancel (of modern date) is of brick. This church was restored in 1873, at the expense of Col. Calvert and Charles Calvert, Esq.

Among the sepulchral slabs are several recording different members of the Evershed and Steere families, of this parish. There are also memorials of the Arbuthnots of Elderslie, the Calverts, &c., but none of particular interest.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Ockley Green, was erected by the Rev. Francis P. Du Sautoy, B.D., and consecrated in 1872 by Bishop Wilberforce.

On Ockley Green, a level area of oblong form, is a village well, with a roof in the Norman style. The school stands at the upper extremity of the Green, and is a picturesque building of stone, with gable-ends and ornamental doorways.

WOTTON.

This place gave name to the hundred in which it is situated. In the Doomsday Book it is styled *Odeton*, or *Wodeton*, in modern orthography *Wood-town*, an appellation manifestly referring to the woodland character of the district.* This parish is about nine miles in extent from north to south, but seldom exceeds a mile in breadth, and is still narrower towards the southern extremity. On the north it borders on Effingham; on the east on Dorking and Ockley; on the south on Slinfold and Rudgwick, in Sussex; and on the west it adjoins Abinger. The soil varies greatly in different parts of the parish, but is generally well adapted for the growth of timber, there being woods and coppices of oak, ash, beech, birch, and hazel.

The following account of the manor of Wotton is given in the Doomsday Book:—"Oswald, one of the king's Thanes, holds *Odetone*, which Heraldus held of King Edward; but the Hundred Jury declare that they know not by what tenure Heraldus had it. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 5 hides. The arable land is . . . One carucate is in demesne; and there are twenty villains, and seven bordars, with 8½ carucates. There is a mill of 20d., 3 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding fifty swine for pannage, and twenty-three for herbage. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at £8; now at £7. Of these hides, one is in the tenure of Richard de Tonbridge; and Corbelin holds it of him. Tedric held it of Heraldus, as a distinct manor. It was then assessed at 1 hide; now at half a hide. The land is half a carucate: and there are two villains, and one bondman. It was formerly valued at 20s.; at present, at 10s."

There are in this parish, besides the principal manor of Wotton, that of Gosterwood, and a part of the manor of Westland.

The Manor of Wotton.—In the reign of King John this manor was held by Ralph de Camoys, or Camois, who was deprived of it for joining the barons in their insurrection against that monarch; but after the accession of Henry III. he recovered his estates. In 1242 he served the office of Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. His son, of the same name, joined in the insurrection of the aristocracy against Henry III. After the battle of Lewes, in which the Earl of Leicester defeated the Royalists and took the King a prisoner, Sir Ralph de Camois was appointed a member of the Council of State established for the government of the kingdom. He died in 5 Edward I., seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Wodeton, leaving a son and heir named John, who, however, apparently did not obtain

* It has been surmised that the original appellation might have been *Woden's Town*, from the name of the Saxon deity, *Woden;* and there are one or two other places in the neighbourhood believed to have a similar origin, as *Friday* Street, from *Friga*, a Saxon goddess, &c.

possession of this estate; for in the same year William le Latymer held Wodeton of the King, *in capite*, as one knight's fee, and he died seized of it, leaving William,* his son and heir, six years of age.

From the account of Wotton in the Doomsday Book above quoted, it appears that Richard de Tonbridge held 1 hide of land at Wotton at the time of the survey; and the superiority of this land descended to his representatives, the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and after the principal branch of that family became extinct, to the D'Espensers, though the whole manor of Wotton was in the immediate tenancy of the Latimer family. In 1315, 8 Edward II., William le Latimer, the son of William last mentioned, held land here of the heirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford,† by the service of one knight's fee, valued at £20 a year.‡ In 23 Edward III. the fee belonged to Hugh le D'Espenser and Elizabeth his wife, relict of Giles de Badlesmere; and in the forty-ninth of the same reign it was held by Edward le D'Espenser, Knt., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Burghershe,§ though Thomas Latimer, Knt., died seized of the manor of Wodeton in 9 Edward III., having been the usufructuary tenant under the family of D'Espenser.

In 1381, on the death of William, Lord Latimer, the manor came into the possession of Sir Thomas Camois, his cousin, to whom and his heir male he had left it by will.‖ In 7 Richard II. Sir Thos. Camois was elected one of the knights of the shire for Surrey, but was excused from parliamentary service, as being a banneret. He died in 1422, seized of this manor and the advowson of Okewood; and a few months after the feoffees in trust granted the same to Roger, Lord Camois, the son and successor of Thomas, Lord Camois, K.G., whose tomb at Trotton, in Sussex, is inlaid with elegant brasses of himself and Elizabeth his lady. In 1429 Roger, Lord Camois, released to Thos. Morstede, Esq., all his right in the manor and advowson of Wotton, with the advowson of Okewood Chapel, in mortgage for 200 marks; and three years after he executed a new release, and levied a fine. Morstede, in 1435, granted this estate to John Mychell and others, aldermen

* In 30 Edward I. William le Latimer had a grant by charter of the privilege of free-warren, and the right of holding fairs at Wodinton, in Surrey. (Calend. Rotul. Chartar. p. 132.) Aubrey says two fairs were held under this charter, "the first, on the eve, day after, and feast of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul; the second, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of December, annually."—*Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 115.

† This nobleman was killed at the battle of Bannockburn in 1313, and leaving no issue, his three sisters inherited his estates.

‡ Dugdale, "Baronage," vol. ii. p. 31.

§ Calend. Inquis. p. Mort., vol. ii. pp. 160 and 350.

‖ The will of William, Lord Latimer, dated July 10th, 4 Richard II., 1380, mentioning the gift of the manor of Wodeton and the advowson to Thomas Camoys, &c., was published by Sir H. Nicolas, in "Testamenta Vetusta," vol. i. p 108.

of London. It subsequently passed in succession to several proprietors, until in the reign of Henry VII. a moiety of the manor was held by Sir Robert Southwell. King Henry issued a warrant purporting that information had been given that certain hawks were in a wood, the joint property of Sir Robert Southwell and Sir David Owen, and that, according to law, anything in itself entire could not be held by tenants in common; therefore it was ordered that all the hawks should be taken for the King's use. In 1514 the whole manor belonged to Sir David Owen, a natural son of Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine de Valois, the widow of Henry V. He left this manor to his second son, John, and his heirs male, and from 37 Henry VIII. to 2 Philip and Mary, John Owen, Esq., held his courts here as lord of the manor. His son and heir, Henry Owen, Esq., in conjunction with his wife Elizabeth, in 1579 conveyed this estate to George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton.

The following account of the Evelyn family, and of their first settlement at Wotton, is from the pen of the celebrated John Evelyn, styled by Aubrey "the great *virtuoso:*"—

"We have not been at Wotton (purchased of one Owen, a great rich man) above 160 years.* My Great Grandfather came from Long Ditton (the seat now of Sir Edward Evelyn) where we had been long before; and to Long Ditton from Harrow on the Hill; and many years before that, from Evelyn, near Tower Castle, in Shropshire, at what time there transmigrated also (as I have been told) the Onslows, and Hattons, from seats and places of those names yet there. There are of our name, both in France and Italy, written *Ivelyn*, *Avelin:* and in old deeds I find *Avelyn*, alias *Evelyn.* One of our name was taken prisoner at the Battle of Agincourt. When the Duchess of Orleans came to Dover, to see the King [Charles II.], one of our name (whose family derives itself from Lusignan, King of Cyprus), claimed relation to us. We have in our family a tradition of a great sum of money, that had been given for the ransom of a French Lord, with which a great estate was purchased; but these things are all mystical." †

George Evelyn, Esq., the purchaser of the estate of Wotton, died at that place in 1603, leaving by his two consorts a numerous family. He gave this property to Richard Evelyn (his eldest son by his second wife, Joan, the daughter of — Stint, Esq.), who married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Stanfield, Esq., of Lewes. This gentleman was Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex in 1634, which counties have ever since been under the

* This date is inconsistent with the account of the acquisition of Wotton by the Evelyns (as above) in 1579, only one hundred and twenty-six years before the death of John Evelyn, whose grandfather, according to Manning, was the purchaser of Wotton, and not his great-grandfather.

† Aubrey, "Surrey," vol. iv. pp. 116, 117.

government of two distinct sheriffs.* He died in 1640, leaving three sons, George, John, and Richard. George Evelyn, Esq., who came into the possession of Wotton, was twice married. His only son by his first wife having died before him, leaving no male issue, and having survived his two sons by his second wife, both of whom died childless, he made a new settlement, under which the estate of Wotton, after his decease in 1699, descended to his next brother, the celebrated John Evelyn, Esq., of Sayes Court, Deptford, of whom we shall here give a brief memoir.

John Evelyn, the well-known author of "Sylva," was born at Wotton on the 31st of October, 1620. He states in his "Diary" that he "was not initiated into any rudiments till he was four years old, and then one Frier taught him at the Church porch." After he had learnt Latin in a school at Lewes, in Sussex, his father proposed sending him to Eton; but he was so terrified at the reported severity of the discipline in that celebrated seminary that he got leave to return to Lewes, which perverseness, he says, "he afterwards a thousand times deplored." In 1636 he was admitted into the Middle Temple, and soon after he entered as a fellow-commoner at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1637 he took lessons at a dancing and vaulting school, the master of which, William Stokes, published a book entitled "The Vaulting Master, or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method, comprised under certain Rules," 1655, now extremely rare. Having quitted the university, he went to London in 1640, to reside in chambers in the Temple, his father having intended that he should adopt the profession of the law, which he denominates "an impolished study;" and shortly after, being left at liberty to choose for himself his mode of occupation on the death of his father, he seems to have relinquished all thoughts of legal practice or judicial honours.

Mr. Evelyn, thus become his own master, purposed a life of studious seclusion, and actually commenced making a kind of hermitage at Wotton, at that period the seat of his eldest brother. But he did not long indulge his inclination for solitude, for the same year, 1641, he made a tour in France and the Netherlands, when, for a very short time, he became a volunteer in an English regiment serving in Flanders. Having returned home, he spent some months in visiting and amusement; but the civil discord which soon involved the country in the miseries of domestic war rendered it impossible for him to

* Mr. Evelyn, when in office, attended the Judges with one hundred and sixteen servants in livery, in green satin doublets and cloth cloaks, guarded with silver galloon, as were their hat-brims, with white feathers in them; new javelins; two trumpeters with banners, on which were blazoned his arms. There were thirty gentlemen of rank, to whom he was uncle or great-uncle, all clad in the same colours, who came with several others to do him honour. His son and successor, George Evelyn (mentioned above), was a knight of the shire for Surrey in the short Parliament of 1679, and again in that of 1680-81, temp. Charles II.

remain inactive. His political bias and military predilection would have induced him to join the royal army about the time of the skirmish at Brentford between the troops of the King and those of the Parliament, had not the fear of injuring his brother by the loss of his estate prevented him from taking that step, and finding that he could not enjoy a state of neutrality, he determined to travel on the continent. Therefore, having obtained a license from the King, dated November 2nd, 1643, he embarked for Calais, whence he proceeded to Paris, and in that city and its vicinity he stayed until 1644. He then travelled southward, went to Italy, visited Florence, Rome, Naples, and several other places, and having made many important observations, improved his taste, and increased his stock of knowledge, especially during his sojourn in the ancient capital of the world, he revisited Paris in January, 1647.* There he continued several months, and in the summer of that year he married Mary, the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, ambassador from Charles I. to France. He returned home in 1647, and afterwards spent his time partly in Paris and partly in or near London, until 1665, when he settled at Sayes Court, Deptford, where he had an estate acquired by his marriage.

Fond as he professed to be of retirement, Mr. Evelyn now entered on a long career of active, useful, and honourable employment. He was not without some share in the intrigues connected with the restoration of Charles II., after which he was often at court, and was not only much engaged in official duties, but also in particular affairs expressly assigned him by the King. On the foundation of the Royal Society in 1662, he was appointed one of the Fellows and a Member of the Council. The same year he was constituted a Commissioner for reforming the buildings, ways, streets, and encumbrances, and regulating hackney coaches in London; and also sat on a Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the Corporation with respect to Sir Thomas Gresham's benefactions. In 1664 he was made a Commissioner for the superintendence and support of the sick and wounded during the war with the Dutch, and he held the same office in the second Dutch war, under the reign of Charles II. He afterwards had a seat at the Board of Trade and Plantations; and in 1685, when Lord Clarendon, Keeper of the Privy Seal, was sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, Evelyn was made one of

* In an appendix to the second volume of "Evelyn's Memoirs," published by Mr. Bray, will be found a long list of his literary productions. It includes a translation of the First Book of Lucretius on the Nature of Things; a "Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture," from the French of Roland Freart, Sieur de Chambray, "Fumifugium; or a Prophetic Invective against the Fire and Smoke of London, with its Remedies;" "Sculptura, or the History of the Art of Calcography;" "Kalendarium Hortense;" "Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees;" and "Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth." He furnished specimens of his skill in the arts of drawing and etching in five views which he published of Italian scenery. He also etched a view of Wotton House, another of Putney, and one of Battersea. Besides his many published works, he left a collection of manuscripts, still preserved at Wotton, among which are a tragi-comedy entitled *Thyrsander;* his "Ephemeris, or Diarie," which was edited by Mr. Bray; and other papers, or Miscellaneous Writings, edited by Mr. Upcott.

the Commissioners of the Privy Seal. He belonged to the Committee appointed for the building of Greenwich Hospital, and on the 30th of June, 1696, he laid the first stone of that national edifice, and he obtained the employment of Treasurer to the institution, with a stipend of £200 a year.

In May, 1694, Mr. Evelyn removed from Sayes Court, where he had so long resided, and went to live at Wotton with his brother George, on whose death without any surviving male issue in 1699, he became possessor of the paternal estates. He died at his house (called the Head) in Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, in 1705-6, and his remains were interred in Wotton Church, as will be noticed hereafter. His wife survived until 1708-9, when, dying in her seventy-fourth year, she was buried near him at Wotton.

The successor of "Sylva" Evelyn in the possession of Wotton was his grandson, John Evelyn, born in 1681, his own son, of the same name, having died before him in 1698.* He applied his talents to public business, and in 1708 was appointed Receiver-General of the Stamp Duties. In 1714 he was created a Baronet. For many years he was one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and he was likewise a Fellow of the Royal Society. His death took place in 1763, when this estate devolved on his eldest son, Sir John Evelyn. He was born in 1706, and in 1732 married Mary, the daughter of Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth. He held the office of Clerk of the Green Cloth in the reign of George II., and on the accession of George III. obtained the same appointment, and he sat in Parliament as a member for the borough of Helston, in Cornwall. He died in 1767, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart., who adopted the military profession, and served in Elliot's regiment of Light Horse in the battle of Minden in 1759. Sir Frederick married Mary, daughter of William Turton, Esq., of Staffordshire, by whom he had no issue, and dying in 1812, he bequeathed his estates to his widow. That lady furnished the materials for the publication of the "Diary and Correspondence" of Mr. John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," edited by Mr. Bray, the last sheets of which were in the hands of the printer, with a dedication to her ladyship, when she died, after a long and painful illness,

* John Evelyn, the only son of "Sylva" Evelyn who arrived at manhood, inherited the literary taste and talents of his father. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and at the age of fifteen he composed a Greek poem, which was prefixed to the second edition of the "Sylva." Specimens of his English poetry occur in Dryden's Miscellanies, and in Nichols's Collection. He translated the life of Alexander the Great from the Greek of Plutarch; Rapin on Gardens, in four books, from the Latin; and the "History of the Grand Viziers, Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli," from the French. He served under Lord Lovelace as a volunteer in 1688, when that nobleman took possession of Oxford for the Prince of Orange. In 1690 he obtained (by purchase) the office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury, which he was deprived of by some unfair means the following year; but in 1692 he was made a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. He died, as stated above, in 1698.

in 1817. She devised, by will dated 1814, the Wotton estates to John Evelyn, Esq., descended from Sir John Evelyn, of Godstone, the second son of George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton, by his first wife.*

On his death in 1827 this property descended to his third, but only surviving son, George Evelyn, Esq., of the 3rd Foot, who was wounded at Waterloo. He married, in 1821, Mary Jane, daughter of J. H. Massey Dawson, Esq., of Ballynacourty, Co. Tipperary, and died in 1829, leaving a family of several sons. His eldest son, William John Evelyn, Esq., is the present lord of the manor.

Wotton House and Park.†—Wotton House is an irregular brick building standing in the lower part of the park, with a lawn in front, and an expanse of water on the north-western side. It would appear to have been first erected in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but various alterations and additions were subsequently made by different members of the Evelyn family. Thus in the early part of last century the present library, on the north side, was built by Sir John Evelyn (grandson of "Sylva" Evelyn). The drawing-room, in

* Lady Evelyn, during her widowhood, continued to reside at Wotton, "where," says Mr. Bray ("Memoirs of John Evelyn," p. xxiii), "she fully maintained the honour and great respect which had so long attended the family there." She not only bequeathed all the estates left to her by Sir Frederick to the above-mentioned Mr. John Evelyn, but likewise some additional purchases of land made by herself, and of great convenience to the estate, "to have and to hold for his life; with remainder to his son, George Evelyn, for his life, with a limitation to his children; in default of which, the estate was to go to Dr. Vernon, Archbishop of York, who was maternally related to Sir Frederick Evelyn."

† "Wotton, the mansion house of my father (now my eldest brother's)," says Evelyn, "is situated in the most southern part of the shire, and tho' in a valley, yet really upon part of Lyth [Leith] Hill, one of the most eminent in England, for the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit. The House large and ancient, suitable to those hospitable times, and so sweetly environed with those delicious streams and venerable woods, as in the judgment of Strangers as well as Englishmen, it may be compared to one of the most pleasant Seates in the Nation, and most tempting for a great person and a wanton purse to render it conspicuous. It has rising grounds, meadows, woods, and water, in abundance.—I will say nothing of the ayre, because the præeminence is universally given to Surrey; the soil being dry and sandy; but I should speake much of the gardens, fountains and groves that adorne it, were they not as generally known to be amongst the most natural and (until this later and universal luxury of the whole nation, since abounding in such expenses), the most magnificent that England afforded, and which indeed gave one of the first examples of that elegancy since so much in vogue and follow'd in the managing of their waters, and other ornaments of that nature."—(*Diary*, vol. i. pp. 2, 3.) In the same work, vol. ii. p. 194, is a view from a rude etching of the house and grounds at Wotton made by Evelyn in 1653.

In the Introduction to Evelyn's "Diary," Mr. Bray, after speaking of the manufacture of gunpowder at Godstone and Long Ditton, says, "But it does not appear that there ever was a Mill at Wotton, or that the purchase of that place was made with such a view." Yet Evelyn himself, speaking of Wotton in his letter to Mr. Aubrey, prefixed to the latter's "Perambulation of Surrey," has thus written:—

"Not far from my brother's House, upon the Streams and Ponds, since fill'd up and drain'd, stood formerly many *Powder Mills*, erected by my ancestors, who were the very first who brought that invention into England; before which we had all our gunpowder out of Flanders. My grandfather transferr'd his Patent to the late Sir John Evelyn's grandfather, of Godstone, in the same county; in whose family it continued 'till the late Civil Wars. That which I would remark upon this occasion is, the breaking of a huge Beam of 15 or 16 inches diameter in my Brother's house (and since crampt with a Dog of Iron), upon the blowing up of one of those Mills, without doing any other damage that I can learn;—but another standing below towards *Shire*, shot a piece of Timber thro' a Cottage, which took off a poor Woman's Head, as she was spinning."—Aubrey, *Surrey*, vol. i.

the south front, was added by Lady Evelyn, the widow of Sir Frederick, and the east wing was rebuilt by Mr. George Evelyn in 1828. The latter is represented, in one of the latest drawings of John Varley, in water colours, now at Wotton, taken from the gateway, near the pond, in 1838. Though not uniform, the apartments are convenient, and in every way adapted to insure the comforts of an English home. Among the pictures in the drawing-room is a finely executed half-length of "Sylva" Evelyn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which has been engraved as a frontispiece to his "Diary." * His collection of books is also preserved in the library, which was augmented by his grandson, and since increased by later possessors. Adjacent to the house are the conservatory, flower garden, and pleasure grounds, the former being stored with curious exotic and native plants and flowers, and the latter embellished with a fountain, a temple or colonnade, and an elevated mount cut into terraces. The stream that flows through the park (taking its rise at about the distance of a mile in the high grounds of Abinger parish) is intersected by several dams, and formed into small heads of water, one of which is crossed by a bridge. This demesne has been long celebrated for its thick woods and abundance of fine timber, particularly beech. There are also some very fine single trees of different species.

Evelyn, by whom in his brother's lifetime the chief improvements in these grounds were directed, thus speaks of their origin in his "Diary" (vol. i. p. 30), under the date 1643, after the disastrous contest had commenced between the King and the Parliament:—

"Resolving to possess myselfe in some quiet if it might be, in a time of so great jealousy, I built by my Brother's permission a *study*, made a *fish-pond*, an *island*, and some other solitudes and retirements, at Wotton; which gave the first occasion of improving them to those water-works and gardens which afterwards succeeded them."

Further alterations made in 1652 are thus noticed in the same volume, p. 263:—

"I went with my brother Evelyn to Wotton to give him what directions I was able about his garden, which he was now desirous to put into some forme; but for which he was to remove a mountaine overgrowne with huge trees and thicket, with a moate within

* In the same work is an excellent portrait of Evelyn, which was engraved on copper by Nanteuil in 1650, and is now at Wotton, together with another portrait of himself, his wife Mary, and her father, Sir Richard Browne, all executed with a pen by the same artist, and of "extraordinary curiosity." Engravings from the two latter pictures are given in the "Diary." Under Evelyn's portrait are the motto, *Meliora Retinete*, and the following sentence from an Oration of Isocrates addressed to Nicocles:—Βουλου τας εικονας της αρετης υπομνημα μαλλον, η του σωματος καταλιπειν· that is, "Let your pictures rather preserve the memory of your virtues than of your person"—"a phrase so congenial to the character of Evelyn, that we cannot suppose but it was chosen by himself."

10 yards of the house. This my brother immediately attempted, and that without greate cost, for more than an hundred yards South, by digging downe the mountaine and flinging it into a rapid streame, it not onely carried away the sand, &c., but filled up the moate, and leveled that noble area, where now the garden and fountaine is." *

At another time (January, 1696-7), in a letter to Dr. Bohun dated at Wotton, where he was then resident, Evelyn says ("Diary," vol. ii. p. 58), "I am planting an evergreen grove here to an old house ready to drop, the œconomy and hospitality of which my good old Brother will not depart from, but *more veterum* kept a Christmas in which we had not fewer than 300 bumpkins every holy-day."

In the wide-spreading and destructive storm which occurred on the 26th and 27th of November, 1703, immense damage was done to the woods and groves of this estate, of which afflicting circumstance there are notices both in the "Sylva" and in the "Diary." In the former (vol. ii. pp. 322 and 278) Evelyn says—

"Methinks that I still hear, sure I am that I feel, the *dismal groans* of our forests, when that late dreadful Hurricane, happening on the 26th of November, 1703, subverted so many thousands of goodly Oaks, prostrating the trees, laying them in ghastly postures, like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the Conqueror, and crushing all that grew beneath them. Myself had above 2,000 blown down; several of which, torn up by their fall, raised mounds of earth, near twenty feet high, with great stones intangled among the roots and rubbish, and this almost within sight of my dwelling:—now no more Wotton [Wood-town], stripped and naked, and almost ashamed to own its name."

In the "Diary" the same calamity is thus mentioned:—

"The effects of the Hurricane and tempest of wind, rain and lightning thro' all the nation, especially London, were very dismal. Many houses demolished, and people killed. As to my own losses, the subversion of woods and timber, both ornamental and valuable, through my whole estate, and about my house, the woods crowning the garden mount, and growing along the park meadow, the damage to my own dwelling, farms, and outhouses, is almost tragical, not to be parallel'd with any-thing happening

* In the letter to Aubrey, "Surrey" (before quoted), Evelyn remarks, in reference to Wotton, that "where goodly *Oaks* grew, and were cut down by my Grandfather almost a hundred years since, are now altogether *Beech;* and where my Brother has extirpated the *Beech*, there rises *Birch*. Under the Beech spring up innumerable *Hollies*, which growing thick and close together in one of the woods next the meadow, is a *Viretum* all the year long, and a very beautiful sight when the leaves of the taller trees are fallen." He also mentions, both in that work and in his "Sylva," an oaken plank "of prodigious amplitude," cut out of a tree which grew on this estate and was felled by his grandfather's order. Its dimensions, when "made a pastry-board" at Wotton, were more than 5 feet in breadth, 9½ feet in length, and 6 inches in thickness, and it had then been "abated by one foot," to suit it to the size of the room wherein it was placed.

in our age. I am not able to describe it, but submit to the pleasure of Almighty God." *

It may be added, since the time here spoken of these woods have occasionally suffered much from high winds, and particularly so in November, 1837, when many hundred trees were laid low during a violent storm.

Manor of Gosterwood, in Wotton.—This manor, in the fourteenth century, belonged to a family named Gostrode. In 1317, 11 Edward II., Henry de Somersbury was seized of one messuage, 1 virgate of land consisting of 80 acres, 10 acres of meadow with appurtenances, and 2s. rent, at Gostrode, in the vill of Wodeton, held of Nicholas Malemeynes by the service of 10s. a year, and suit of court at Ockleigh for all services, of the annual value of 20s. In the same year Henry de Somersbury devised Gostrode to Simon, son of Gilbert de Gostrode, who in 1326 settled the estate on his son Richard. The subsequent descent of the Gosterwood property is uncertain until the time of Henry VI., in the twenty-second year of whose reign Thomas Asherst released it to William Skerne, of Kingston, and in 1457 he settled it as a marriage portion on his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with Thomas Bardsey. After passing through various hands, in 1575, 17 Elizabeth, Edmund Hill, of Shere, settled this estate on his intended marriage with Catharine Brown; and in 1593 Richard, his son, conveyed Gosterwood to George Evelyn, Esq., from whom it descended, with the Wotton property, to Sir Frederick Evelyn, and it still belongs to the family.

The Manor of Westland.—Only a part of this manor (including, however, the demesne lands) is in the parish of Wotton, and it extends into the parishes of Ockley, Ewhurst, Cranley, Wonersh, and Albury: the manorial courts are held at Oakwood Hill. In 3 Henry VI. this manor belonged to John Newdegate, Esq., by whom it was demised to John Shepherd for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. In 22 Edward IV. William Newdegate, Esq., sold "all his okys trees growing on his land in Wotton called

* "Diary," vol. ii. p. 81. In a communication from Fred. A. Malleson, Esq., of Pulborough, in Sussex, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1844, is an account of two small quarries of glass, lately purchased by him at a glazier's at Dorking. They are efficiently traced to Wotton House, and appear to have been formerly part of a lattice window there, which had been sent to Westcot (near Dorking) to be repaired, and in which the "old glass" had been "exchanged for new." On one quarry, inscribed with a diamond, most evidently by Evelyn himself, are the words—

"Tibi nos Tibi nostra supellex Ruraq' seruierint,"

together with his cipher, "J. Evelyn," the maxims *Omnia Explorate* and *Meliora Retinete*, and the date 1641. On the other pane is scratched an eye dropping tears on a flaming heart, and underneath is this couplet:—

"Thou that betrayst mee to this flame
Thy power be to quench the same."

An engraving of these diamond-shaped panes (each of which is 3¼ inches in breadth) is given in the magazine referred to, and it may be deduced, from comparing the writing in the two panes, that the one last mentioned was not inscribed by Evelyn, though apparently written in a nearly coeval hand.

the West-Lande," for 18 marks. John Newdegate, sen., of Crawley in Sussex, in 1494, conveyed this estate to Ralph Legh and Edmund Deny. Subsequently, Henry Allyn, son of John, to whom the estate was conveyed in 1601, transferred the property to George Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, whose representatives still hold it.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory, in the rural deanery of Dorking, the patronage of which has, from time immemorial, descended with the manor. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas it is rated at 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), and in the King's books at £12 8s. 9d., paying for synodals 9s. 8½d. The living is now of the annual value of £548. In the early Register Book of this parish the baptisms and burials commence in 1596, the marriages in 1603.

Rectors of Wotton in and since 1800:*—

1.—*Thomas Taylor*, LL.D. Instituted in 1778.
2.—*Henry Jenkin*, LL.D. Instituted in 1808.
3.—*Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen*, M.A., Prebendary of Canterbury. Instituted in 1818.
4.—*William Haydon*, M.A. Instituted in 1851.
5.—*Edmund Boscawen Evelyn*, M.A. Instituted in 1857.
6.—*George Vaughan Chichester*, B.A. Instituted in 1875.

Wotton Church is an ancient irregular structure, occupying the brow of a hill near the northern extremity of the parish, but it is almost concealed from view by a vista of chestnut-trees. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and constructed of stone and flints, intermixed with chalk, and partly plastered over, the roofs being covered with Horsham slabs. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and opening from the latter is the monument-room, or sepulchral chapel, of the Evelyns. At the west end is a low square tower containing three bells, adjoining which, and opening into it by a high-pointed arch with round mouldings, is a large south porch. There is a high wainscoting at the east end, with the creed, &c., in tables. The east window consists of three divisions of trefoil-headed lights, and on the south side is a lancet window with a deep splay.† The font is a circular basin of stone, standing on a similar pedestal.

This church was restored in 1858, at a cost of £1,700, which sum was raised by

* Among the Rectors of Wotton in the last century was the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, who had been one of the sub-masters of Westminster School, and printed a small volume of "Poems on Several Occasions," English and Latin, in 1733, of which a new edition was published in 1736. Sir John Evelyn presented Mr. Fitzgerald to this living in 1739, and in 1743 to that of Abinger. He died in 1752.

† Aubrey mentions ("Surrey," vol. iv. p. 126) that in the middle of the south window near the pulpit was lately remaining this fragment of an inscription relating to the reputed founder of Oakwood Chapel, viz. "Orate pro anima Johannis de la Hale."

subscription. The north porch was then rebuilt, and the chancel repaired by the patron.

The most interesting objects in Wotton Church are the two raised coffin-shaped tombs of John Evelyn and Mary his wife. The inscription engraven on the covering slabs are as follows:—

Here lies the Body of JOHN EVELYN, Esq., of this place, second son of Richard Evelyn, Esq., who having served the public in several Employments (of which that of Commissioner of the Privy Seal, in the Reign of K. James the 2d. was most honourable), and perpetuated his fame by far more lasting Monuments than those of Stone or Brass, his learned and useful Works, fell asleep the 27 day of February, 1705-6, being the 86 year of his age—in full hope of a glorious Resurrection, thro' Faith in Jesus Christ.

Living in an age of extraordinary Events and Revolutions, he learnt, as himself asserted, this Truth, which pursuant to his intention is here declared—"That all is Vanity which is not Honest, and that there is no solid Wisdom but in real Piety."

Of five Sons and three Daughters born to him from his most virtuous and excellent Wife, Mary, sole Daughter and Heiress of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes Court, near Deptford, in Kent, only one Daughter Susanna, married to William Draper, Esq., of Adscomb, in this county, survived him; the two others dying in the flower of their age, and all the Sons very young, except one named John, who deceased 24 March, 1698-9, in the 45 year of his age, leaving one Son, John, and one Daughter, Elizabeth.

MARY EVELYN,

the best Daughter, Wife, and Mother, the most accomplished of Women, beloved, esteemed, admired, and regretted by all that knew her, is deposited in this Stone Coffin, according to her own desire, as near as could be to her dear Husband, John Evelyn, with whom she lived almost threescore years, and survived not quite three,—dying at London, the 9 of Feb. 1708-9, in the 74th year of her age.

The monument of Richard Evelyn, who died in 1640, and of Ellen, his wife, is of an architectural character, and exhibits small whole-length statues of the deceased kneeling by an altar. The remaining monuments of the Evelyn family are chiefly mural.

Over the entrance to the attached chamber described by John Evelyn as "the new vault" adjoining the dormitory of his ancestors is a framed tablet, surmounted by the family arms, &c., and thus inscribed:—

This Tablet was erected in the year 1778, by Lieut. General Evelyn. Sacred to the Memory of his much respected Parents, SIR JOHN EVELYN, Bart., and Dame ANN his wife; who during the course of a long Life, blessed in sincere and valuable Friendships, with credit and reputation increased their private Patrimony, and by building and planting improved and adorned the Family seat at Wotton; where by a constant and uniform exercise of Religious and Social Duties they conciliated the Esteem and Affections of their Neighbours and Acquaintance, leaving an Example worthy the imitation of Posterity.

Two other inscribed tablets give the names, dates of death, and ages of the several members of the Evelyn family buried here.

Besides the above there is a memorial of George William, tenth Earl of Rothes, son of George Raymond Evelyn, Esq., and of Jane Elizabeth Lisle, in her own right Countess of Rothes. There are also memorials of the families of the Barclays of Bury Hill, of the Steeres of Jayes, and others.

T. A. [illegible] M. J. [illegible]

Pakwood Chapel, 1818.

The parsonage-house, situated in a picturesque dell, was much improved by Dr. Taylor, whilst incumbent of Wotton, and various other improvements have been since made, both in the house and its attached grounds; the latter include some fine old elms and other trees.

In the midst of the Deer-leap Beech Wood, which overspreads the high ground at a short distance to the north of Wotton Church, are evident vestiges of an ancient barrow, surrounded by a double ditch, the outermost ditch being about 145 paces in diameter. The barrow itself, from the edge of the inner ditch, is 30 paces in diameter, and its height in the central part about 12 or 14 feet.

In 1869 the Wotton and Abinger Cottage Institute, situated in Wotton Park, was founded by W. J. Evelyn, Esq.; and in 1872 the Wotton and Abinger Lending Library, in connection with the Institute, was originated by the same gentleman.

In 1873 was erected the Oakwood district (Church of England) school, Abinger. The site and £300 towards the building fund were given by W. J. Evelyn, Esq., at whose cost the new parochial school, built in 1874, was erected.

Near Oakwood Hill, on the borders of Sussex, a chapel was founded at a remote period for the convenience of the parishioners of Wotton, as well as for those of Abinger and Ewhurst, residing in the country below Leith Hill, at a great distance from the church. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and in 1290 Sir Walter de Fancourt presented a priest to the chantry here. Aubrey states that Edward de la Hale (whom he mistakenly represents as the founder of the chapel, and who appears to have resided at Hale House, in the adjoining parish of Ockley) endowed it with lands to the amount of £200 per annum. He died in 1431, and was interred in the chapel; but the lands which he had bestowed on it were seized for the Crown in the reign of Edward VI., on the pretext of their having been appropriated for superstitious uses, and granted to some private person. In 1673 they were the property of Mrs. Hervey, widow of John Hervey, Esq., formerly Treasurer to the Queen-Dowager, Henrietta Maria.* The chapel was then in a dilapidated state; but there were three bells belonging to it, which in 1709 were sold by two neighbouring yeomen, and with the produce and a small addition of their own the building was repaired and strengthened with buttresses. Behind a pew on the north side is a piscina.

Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, settled on the curate of Oakwood an annual stipend of £3 6s. 8d., payable out of the Exchequer; and this pittance was all that the minister received until 1723, when Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton, and Richard Miller, Esq., gave £100 each, and thus obtained a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1725

* In a note to Aubrey (signed J. E., *i.e.* John Evelyn) Mrs. Hervey is severely censured as a "lady of so avaricious a disposition that she would allow nothing to the officiating priest."—*Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 82.

Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, London, gave £100, and Sir William Perkins a similar sum, in consequence of which an additional grant was made from the Queen's Bounty.

The Rev. Robert Offley, Rector of Abinger, by will dated 1741, bequeathed in trust to Sir John Evelyn two farms at Chiltington, in Sussex, and another at Billinghurst, in the same county, formerly belonging to the priory of Torkington; the rents (subject to a mortgage and two annuities) to be applied to the repairs of the chapel and the support of the curate. Mr. Offley further directed that the sum of £200 should be raised by the sale of timber from the farms above mentioned, to be appropriated for the purchase of another estate; the money was accordingly raised, and with a third grant from Queen Anne's Bounty added, a farm called Green Dean, in the parish of East Horsley, was bought in 1743, and this was in 1795 exchanged with William Currie, Esq., for another farm called East Parkland, which is situated near the chapel.

Oakwood now forms a separate ecclesiastical district, which was taken from Wotton, Abinger, and Ockley in 1853, and the living is now a vicarage of the annual value of £322.

Curates and *Vicars* of Oakwood in and since 1824:—

1.—*Thomas Robert Malthus*, M.A. Appointed in 1824.
2.—*John Massey Dawson*, M.A. Appointed in 1835.
3.—*George Henry Feachem*, M.A. (first Vicar). Instituted in 1851.
4.—*Edward Arthur Chichester*, B.A. Instituted in 1877.

Oakwood Chapel is a small edifice of stone and rubble-work, with a pointed roof, at the west end of which is a low turret containing one bell; in the side walls are several lancet windows. Within, on the floor on the north side, is a large marble slab with the brass of an esquire in armour in a devout position (as represented by the above woodcut), with a lion at his feet and a scroll proceeding from his mouth. Beneath is this inscription:—

Hic jacet Edwardus de la Hale, armig. de Com. Surr. qui obiit viijo die mensis Septembr.
Anno D'ni Mills'mo. cccc° xxxj°. Cujus anime Deus misereatur. Amen.

Leith Hill, in Wotton parish, is the highest eminence in Surrey, its extreme point of elevation being 993 feet above the level of the sea. Its general form is a long ridge, extending southwards, and there is a gradual ascent to its summit from Wotton of about four miles. At its termination an abrupt and irregular declivity connects this hill with

the wide valley of the Wealden district of Surrey and Sussex. The views which it commands are of almost unrivalled extent and variety in the south of England.

The vast expanse of country spread before the eye from this eminence includes an area of at least two hundred miles in circumference, in some parts bounded only by the horizon, in others by dimly shadowed hills at the distance of thirty or forty miles. Evelyn, in his "Diary," says that "twelve or thirteen counties can be seen from it." From one point the sea is visible through a depression in the South Downs, called Beeding Gap; from another the high grounds around Nettlebed, in Oxfordshire; and from a third (over Box Hill), the shadowy outline of the metropolis, backed, as it were, by the sister eminences of Hampstead and Highgate.

In 1837 some labouring men, digging for stone (within Mr. Evelyn's manor) on the south side of the Tower, found, at the depth of three feet from the surface, an earthen jar, containing a number of gold coins, which, with pieces of the jar, are now at Wotton, viz. three sovereigns of Henry VIII., who is represented seated on his throne; four of Edward VI. (two of them without the crown); one of Queen Elizabeth; a rose of Henry VIII.; and twenty angels of the same reigns.

On the south side of Leith Hill is a mansion called Leith Hill Place, in the parish of Ockley, which in the last century was the seat of Richard Hull, Esq., a gentleman who had a considerable estate in Ireland. In 1766, with the permission of Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton, he built a tower on that part of the summit of Leith Hill from which the sea is visible, and it became a landmark for mariners. It comprised two rooms, furnished by the founder for the accommodation of visitors. Mr. Hull by his own direction was interred in this tower.

After the decease of the founder this structure was suffered to fall into ruin. But about 1796 William Philip Perrin, Esq., who had purchased Mr. Hull's estate, had it repaired, and heightened by a coping and battlement, so as to render it a more conspicuous sea-mark; but the lower part was filled in with lime and rubbish, and the entrance walled up. This tower was restored in 1864 by W. J. Evelyn, Esq.

In 1819 an attempt was made to establish an annual fair on Leith Hill, but the scheme failed from the bad conduct of the mob whom it brought together.

In the summer of 1844 the summit of the hill became, for several weeks, a station for a party of sappers and miners, who were employed to ascertain the correctness of the admeasurements made for the general survey of the kingdom, under the orders of the Board of Ordnance.

Leith Hill Place, which, as already mentioned, stands on the southern slope of the

hill, is in the parish of Ockley, but may properly be noticed here from its immediate connection with the eminence just described. In the early part of the last century it belonged to General Folliott, who altered the old manor-house, and attached to the centre wings slightly projecting both to the north and south. On the decease of the general in 1748 this estate was sold to Richard Hull, Esq., and it has since passed by sale to Harry Thompson, Esq., an Oporto merchant; to William Philip Perrin, Esq., Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., and in 1847 to Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., its present possessor.

Tanhurst is a mansion on the southern slope of Leith Hill. Here the late Sir Samuel Romilly passed his leisure hours during the last few years of his active life.

Jayes, below Leith Hill, near Ockley Green, has been in the possession of the ancient family of Steere for many generations, and is now the seat of Lee Steere, Esq. Richard Witts, the grandfather of this gentleman, married Martha, sole daughter and heiress of Lee Steere, Esq., and their son, the late Lee Steere-Witts, inherited the property and assumed the name of Steere. His son is the present owner of Jayes.

Upon an eminence near Mays Green is West Parklands, and on this estate is a very fine plantation of oaks.

On returning from Leith Hill towards Dorking, the traveller will do right to direct his steps to the secluded dell called Lonesome, or otherwise Tillingbourne, from the little rippling stream which meanders through it. According to Manning, Mr. Theodore Jacobsen, a Dutch merchant, in coming to Dorking to eat water-souchy, a dish then in much repute, chanced to see this retired spot, and being struck with its beauty, purchased the land, and erecting a house from his own designs, named it Lonesome in reference to its seclusion and privacy.* This was in 1740, and he made it his summer residence until 1763, when he sold the estate to Mr. Jeremiah Joye. After several changes of ownership, Tillingbourne passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, who also possesses much land in the adjoining parishes.

CAPEL.

This parish is bounded on the north by Dorking, on the east by Newdigate, on the west by Ockley, and on the south by Rusper and Warnham, in Sussex. The soil is a deep clay. Capel is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, being then included in the manor of Dorking. The greater part of this parish still pertains to the same manor, and the remainder to that of Westcote.

* "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 145.

Temple Elfande,* or Elfant, is a manor farm within this parish, which was given by John de Elfande to the Knights Templars, and on the dissolution of that order in 1312 it was bestowed on the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who are supposed to have had a cell here. From a record in the Augmentation Office it appears that the prior and brethren of St. John, in 16 Henry VIII., granted a lease of this estate to John Willet for thirty years, at the rent of £5 a year. Subject to that lease, it appears to have come into the possession of Sir Richard Cowper, with whose descendants it remained till sold in 1728 to the Gills. In 1832 it was purchased by the Broadwoods, its present owners.

The other chief landowners are the Duke of Norfolk; Douglas D. Heath, Esq., of Kitlands; and Frederick Pennington, Esq., of Broom Hall. Edward Kerrich, Esq., has also an estate and residence at Arnold's, or Arnold's Beare.

In the wood called Entons Coppice, about a quarter of a mile to the westward of Capel Street, is a foss of small dimensions which marks the site of the ancient castle of Entons. According to tradition, the Danes carried away the castle gates and bell to their camp at Anstie-bury, whither also they took the women of the country; but the latter one night opened the gates to their husbands and brothers, who, entering in, slaughtered the garrison, and afterwards brought down the bell and hung "it in the church steeple."

Capel takes its name from a chapel erected here in the early Norman period, which in the Valor of Edward I.'s time is noticed as a member of Dorking [Darking cum Capella], and as paying a pension of 9 marks to the abbey of Lewis, founded by Earl Warren. The living was formerly a donative curacy, of which the impropriation, with that of Dorking, was granted by Henry VIII., in 1541, to William, Lord Howard of Effingham, and subsequently passed with that church to Sir John Hinde Cotton. It was afterwards separated, and was at length purchased by Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk. In 1844 it was sold to Charles Webb, Esq., of Clapham, and the living is in the gift of Mr. Webb's trustees. The Registers, commenced in 1653, are nearly perfect.

Incumbent and *Vicar* since 1800:—

1.—*Patrick Ballingall Beath*, M.A. Nominated in 1814.
2.—*Theobald Richard O'Flahertie*, B.A. Instituted in 1848.

The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small structure of an early period, consisting

* Aubrey states that on account of Temple Elfant having been a religious house "they pay no Tythes to the Church while the Estate is in the Lord's own hands; or, if part of it be sold, that Parcel enjoys the same privileges of an Immunity from Tythes—but if it be rented, it is on the same foot with other Estates."—(*Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 177.) Though these immunities were not claimed when the tithes of Capel were recently commuted, there is no doubt of their having belonged to this estate as part of the possessions of the Knights Templars. When held by the Cowpers this was the largest house and estate in Capel. It had its park, and appears to have been encircled by a moat and fish-ponds.

originally of a nave and chancel, with a shingled tower and spire rising above the roof, and containing five bells. There is a handsome south porch, constructed in 1838, at the charge of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., whose arms are sculptured in front. On the north side also is an attached building open to the nave. The windows on each side the chancel are of the lancet form, with deep splays, and the entrance doorways from the porch and tower have pointed arches with the dog-tooth moulding. The font, a basin of Purbeck marble, stands on a stuccoed pedestal. This church was restored in 1866, at a cost of £1,800. In the chancel on the south side are some memorials of the Cowpers.

In Capel Street is a school-house capable of receiving upwards of one hundred children, which was built by J. S. Broadwood, Esq., in 1820. The school is supported by subscription. About £10 or £12 yearly, arising from the bequest of Mr. Alderman Smith in 1626, and of Mr. Thomas Summers, hatter, of Horsham, an influential member of the Society of Friends, in 1807, are expended in bread, which is distributed amongst the most needy poor. In 1864 Mrs. Charlotte Broadwood established here a village hospital, containing ten beds, in memory of her husband, the Rev. John Broadwood, of Lyne; and in 1871 almshouses for aged couples were built in memory of Charles Webb, Esq., by his family.

At Osbrook, in this parish, about half a mile west of the road leading from Capel to Horsham, is an old timber-framed house, a curious specimen of the mode of building in the sixteenth century.

Broom Hall, formerly called Brome, and inhabited by the De la Bromes, but now the seat of Frederick Pennington, Esq., is a handsome stone-built edifice, occupying a commanding site, on the south-east of Leith Hill. The grounds contain some fine timber.

DORKING.

This parish is bounded on the north by those of Mickleham and Great Bookham; on the east by Betchworth; on the south by Leigh, Newdigate, Capel, and Ockley; and on the west by Wotton, which gives its name to the hundred; yet in old writings this has been occasionally termed the hundred of Dorking. The parish is divided into five tithings, namely, East-borough, comprising the east of Dorking, Pippbrook, Deepdene, and West Betchworth; Chipping-borough; Holmwood-borough; Milton-borough; and Westcote-borough.

In the Doomsday Book this manor is thus described under the appellation *Dorchinges* among the lands belonging to the Crown:—"The King holds in demesne Dorchinges. Eddid [Editha] the Queen held it; and then it was assessed at 10½ hides: now at

nothing. The arable land consists of 14 carucates. There are 2 carucates in the demesne; and thirty-eight villains, and thirteen bordars, with 14 carucates. There is a Church: and there are four bondmen; and three mills, at 15s. 4d. There are 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields fifty swine for pannage, and thirty-eight for herbage. It has been valued at £18 ever since the time of King Edward.

"One Edric, who held this manor, gave 2 hides to his daughters, who could remove where they pleased, with their lands. Richard de Tonebrige hath one of these hides, which does not pertain to any manor; and he hath there in demesne 1 carucate, with one bordar, and a mill, for the hall; and 1 acre of meadow. Herfrid holds another hide of the Bishop of Baieux. Richard's hide is valued at 20s.; Herfrid's at 10s.

"Of the three manors which Queen Eddid had in Surrey * the Sheriff receives £7, because he yields aid when they have need of it."

The ancient manor of Dorchinges comprehended the parish of Capel; but Milton and Westcote, now belonging to the parish of Dorking, constituted distinct manors at the Norman survey. It seems probable that the 2 hides which Edric had given to his daughters were what are now called the manors of Hamsted and Bradley.

The manor and advowson of Dorking were probably given by the Conqueror to Gundreda, his daughter, on her marriage with the first Earl of Warren and Surrey. Their descendant, John Plantagenet, seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, claimed the right in 7 Edward I. to hold a market (twice weekly) and a fair at Dorking, courts leet and baron, the privilege of free-warren, with various other franchises and immunities, which on trial before John de Reigate and others of the King's Justices at Guildford, were allowed. He died seized, *inter alia*, of this manor in 1304; and John, his grandson and successor, dying in 1347 without legitimate issue, this and other estates devolved on the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, through the marriage of Richard Fitz-Alan with Alice, the sister of Earl John. Richard, Earl of Arundel, the second of that name, being charged with treasonable practices, was beheaded in Cheapside in 1397, and attainted. His estates were forfeited, and a great part of them was granted to Thomas Mowbray, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who had married Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, the widow of William Montacute, son of the Earl of Salisbury. John Mowbray, the last of his name who held the dukedom, died seized of this manor in 1476, leaving a daughter, Anne, his heiress, who was married, or rather contracted in infancy, to Richard, Duke of York, the second son of Edward IV. On failure of issue from this union, her inherit-

* Four manors in Surrey (Dorking, Reigate, Shere, and Fetcham) were held by Editha, the widow of Edward the Confessor, according to the Doomsday Book.

ance became vested in the coheiresses of Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who had died without issue in 1415. Elizabeth had been four times married, and the representatives of her four daughters (by her second and third husbands) became her coheiresses, viz. Isabel, who married James, Lord Berkeley; Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert Howard; Joan, married to Sir Thomas Stanley; and Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Wyngfield.

One-fourth of the manor descended to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth in 1485, and both he and his son, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, being attainted under Henry VII., their estates escheated to the Crown. But Thomas Howard soon gained favour and employment from the new sovereign, and in 5 Henry VII. an Act of Parliament passed, by which he was restored to his rank as Earl of Surrey, and to the possession of his paternal inheritance, in which he was succeeded by his son Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who was attainted and condemned to die in 1549, but escaped execution of the sentence through the decease of the King. He, however, remained a prisoner in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI., but on the accession of Queen Mary he was restored in blood, and recovered his estates, which descended, though not without interruptions, to his great-great-grandson, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. This nobleman, who held by inheritance one-fourth of the manor of Dorking, acquired by purchase two other fourths; and ultimately all the four shares were purchased by, or centred in, his successors in the dukedom. The Duke of Norfolk is now sole owner of the manor.

West Betchworth.—Though from time immemorial this manor has pertained to the parish of Dorking, yet at the era of the Doomsday survey it appears to have formed a part of the manor of *Becesuuorde* (afterwards divided into the three manors of West and East Betchworth and Brockham), which is described among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge, ancestor of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester.

Before 16 King John, West Betchworth had been held by Sarah de Bendeville. In 1265 John de Wauton had possession of it, with the right of free-warren; and John de Berewyke, who held it of the honour of Clare, and paid suit to the Earl of Gloucester's court at Bletchingley, died seized in 1313, leaving Roger Hoese, or Huse, said to have been his cousin, his heir, then a minor and ward of the Crown. In 1327 Roger Hoese, making proof of his age and consanguinity, had livery of his estate, and in 1348 he had summons to Parliament among the barons for his active services in the Scottish and French wars. He died in 1361, and was succeeded by his brother, John de Hoese, whose son, of the same name, joined with Isabel, his mother, and her then husband,

Thomas de Rivers, in transferring, in 1373, West Betchworth and other estates to Richard, Earl of Arundel ("called the Earl with the *carpyd hat*"), with remainder to John Fitz-Alan, the Earl's second son. The Earl died in 1375-6, and in the following year, 1 Richard II., his son, being then a knight, had license to embattle his manor at this place, and hence the origin of Betchworth Castle. In the same year, in reward for his sturdy defence of the town of Southampton against a French invasion, he was made Marshal of England; he had also summons to Parliament among the barons, by the style and title of Lord Maltravers, he having married a coheiress of that family. John, his son and heir, who, on the decease of his cousin Thomas, Earl of Arundel, became possessed of the manor and castle of Arundel, served in the Scottish and French wars in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry V. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, by whom he had three sons, John, William, and Thomas, and dying in 1421, he bequeathed this manor to the latter. Both his eldest sons were afterwards summoned to Parliament as Earls of Arundel. In 1431 Joan, the widow of Thomas, the youngest son (who appears to have been a knight), held West Betchworth in dower; and William, the son and heir of Thomas, having died without issue before his mother, the inheritance devolved on his sister Eleanor. She married, in 1437, Thomas Brown, afterwards Sir Thomas, the grandson of Sir Anthony Brown (previously created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II.), and thus carried the property into his family. Sir Thomas, in 1449, obtained a license to fortify and embattle his mansion of Betchworth, with permission to empark the manor, enjoy a right of free-warren, and hold manorial courts. Having held public employments under Henry VI., whose cause he embraced in the contest between the families of Lancaster and York, and being attainted on the accession of Edward IV., his estates escheated to the Crown. His son and heir, Sir George Brown, was restored in blood in 12 Edward IV., and obtained the restitution of this manor; but in the reign of Richard III., having joined in the conspiracy of the Duke of Buckingham against that king, he was taken prisoner and executed. Henry VII., becoming king in 1485, restored the family estates to Sir Matthew Brown, the son of Sir George, from whom they descended to Sir Adam Brown, who died seized in 1690, leaving a daughter his sole heiress, who married William Fenwick, Esq., in 1691. A fine having been levied the next year, this manor was settled on them and their issue, with remainder to the survivor. Mrs. Fenwick, having outlived her husband, became possessed of this estate in fee. Dying in 1726, she bequeathed it to trustees for sale, and it was purchased, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in 1727, by Abraham Tucker, Esq., a distinguished scholar, and author of "Moral

Philosophy and Metaphysics." That gentleman had two surviving daughters. Having given Betchworth by will to Judith, his eldest daughter, who was unmarried, she, dying in 1794, bequeathed it to her nephew, Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, who in 1798 sold the manor, mansion, &c., to Henry Peters, Esq., a banker of London (a partner in Masterman's house), who enlarged the estate by other purchases, and much improved the residence and grounds. On his decease it descended to his youngest son, William Peters, Esq., and was afterwards sold to Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., of the Deepdene, who annexed it to that estate, and caused the mansion to be dismantled.

Betchworth Castle would seem to have been divested of much of its ancient character in the reign of Queen Anne, by its then owner, William Fenwick, Esq., Sheriff of this county in 1705, by whom a great part of it was pulled down, and the rest converted into an ordinary mansion. The present ruins occupy a commanding situation on the river Mole, which flows through the park in its course towards Box Hill.

At a short distance, but in the Holmwood tithing, is Chart, or Chert Park, once designated the Vineyard, from a plantation of vines on the slope of the hill. This estate was long the property of the Howards and the Talbots, but early in the present century it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Hope, who annexed it to Deepdene.

Deepdene.—The Deepdene has been long celebrated for its local attractions, to produce which nature and art have combined. Its name is derived from the Saxon Deop ben, a deep vale, which especially applies to the natural configuration of the ancient part of this estate. Though for centuries forming a portion of the Howard possessions, we find it first noticed as a distinct residence by Evelyn, in his "Diary," in 1655, where he says, "I went to Darking to see Mr. Cha. Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitarie recess, being 15 acres inviron'd by a hill. He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an elaboratory." At that time Mr. Howard had been its owner about three years, as part of the manor of Dorking, three-fourths of which, as stated before, had been settled on him in 1652 by his father, the seventh Earl of Arundel.

It was in this delightful retreat that Mr. Howard lived many years, chiefly employing himself in experimental researches in natural philosophy, and especially in chemistry. He died in 1713.

Henry Charles Howard, of Greystoke, his son and heir, also resided here. He died in 1720, and his eldest son, Henry, having died without issue, this property devolved on Charles Howard, his second son, who, on the decease of Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, in 1777, succeeded to the dukedom. He erected the Deepdene, a new mansion, on the site of the old one. His son Charles, the eleventh duke, sold Deepdene, in 1791, to Sir William

Burrell, Bart., whose son, the late Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart., many years M.P. for Shoreham, disposed of it, about the year 1805, to Thomas Hope, Esq., whose eldest son, Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., sometime M.P. for Gloucester, &c., afterwards possessed it. On his death in 1861 it devolved upon his widow.

Mr. Thomas Hope was not only a distinguished patron of literature and the fine arts, but also a cultivator of the same in his own person. In 1804 he published "A Letter, addressed to F. Annesley, Esq., on a Series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridge." Shortly afterwards, having purchased a large mansion in Duchess Street, Portland Place, he began to exemplify his own ideas of architectural embellishment in the fittings-up and decorations of that abode. He likewise improved the buildings and grounds at the Deepdene, and arranged with great taste the paintings, sculptures, and miscellaneous objects of virtu of which that villa became the repository. His work entitled "Household Furniture and Internal Decoration; executed from Designs by the Author," folio, appeared in 1807. This was followed in 1809 by "The Costume of the Ancients," two vols. 8vo, republished in 1812, in which year also his "Designs of Modern Costumes," folio, was printed. His next literary production, or rather published work (for the title-page states that it was "written at the close of the eighteenth century"), was of a very opposite character to the preceding, being an Eastern romance entitled "Anastatius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek," three vols. 8vo, 1820, of which a second edition was quickly issued. In this romance great elegance and power of language are displayed, and in his delineations of national and individual character the author has blended much interesting information in respect to the customs, manners, scenery, and appearance of the people in different regions of the Turkish Empire. In 1831 was published his last and still more extraordinary work, called "An Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man." Mr. Hope died in 1831, and was interred in the mausoleum at the Deepdene. From the manuscripts, drawings, &c., left by Mr. Hope, and which contained the result of his studies in his favourite art, was derived "An Historical Essay on Architecture, by the late Thomas Hope; illustrated from Drawings made by him in Italy and Germany." Mr. Hope's love of the arts was not confined to their mere advocacy. He was the patron of mature genius, and the encourager of rising talent, and many instances might be cited in which his liberality was productive of great good. His early support of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, was gratefully acknowledged by that artist in the gift of an excellently sculptured alto-relievo, now at the Deepdene. The youthful talents of Chantrey obtained his fostering patronage, and Flaxman and Canova, when in the zenith of their fame, received honourable employment from him.

At the chief entrance to Deepdene from the Reigate road is a small lodge, from which the drive to the house takes a somewhat circuitous direction. The old road through the hill is surmounted in one part by a castellated arch, or gateway, machicolated on the outer front, and bearing sculptured shields of arms of the Hopes and Beresfords, quartering Poer.

In the exterior of the house there is much of a picturesque description, partly arising from the irregularity of its ground-plot, and partly from the style of architecture and decorations. A principal part was erected by Mr. Thomas Hope, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Atkinson; but the south-eastern front, which is of stone, and skilfully designed after the Italian style of architecture, was built by the late owner.

The interior comprises many rooms, richly and tastefully decorated and furnished, and stored with productions of art of high interest in sculpture, painting, engraving, and literature. Among its principal treasures are the "Gladiator," a remarkably fine bronze; the group of "The Wrestlers," in bronze, from the antique in the Florentine Gallery; the "Crouching Venus," from the antique; "Cephalus and Aurora," by Flaxman; the "Belvedere Apollo," a copy by Flaxman; a basso-relievo, "Bacchus and Ariadne;" views in Venice, by Marieschi; "Venus, Adonis, and Cupid," by West; and several portraits of different members of the Hope family, by Sir William Beechey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir Martin Shee.

The Deepdene estate, enlarged as it has been by the annexation of the Chart Park and Betchworth Castle properties, is about twelve miles in circumference. The deep vale which gives name to it commences on the north-east side of the house, and is connected with the bold amphitheatrical ascent that leads to the terrace.*

On high ground, about a mile to the north-west, is Denbies, the seat of the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., but originally a farmhouse belonging to William Wakeford, from whom it was purchased, in 1734, by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, who gave to the house and grounds a peculiarly solemn character. He intended that his country seat should form a striking contrast to the place of amusement at Vauxhall. "The gaiety and festivity of those public scenes were here exchanged for everything that could impress the mind with serious thoughts, the principal scene of which was a wood of about eight acres in extent, and which he called 'Il Penseroso.' In the centre of this, which was intersected with many pleasing walks, was a small temple abounding with inscriptions, calculated to excite reflections of the most serious nature; while a clock,

* Lord Beaconsfield tells the world that his novel of "Coningsby," which is dedicated to Mr. Hope, was "conceived and partly executed amid the glades and galleries of the Deepdene."

concealed from the view, but which struck at the end of every minute, reminded you of the departing hour. At a little distance from the temple was an open building, in which were two figures, designed [painted ?] by Hayman, as large as life, representing a Christian and an Unbeliever in their last moments; with a statue of Truth treading on a mask, and directing the spectator's attention to those interesting objects." *

Mr. Tyers died in 1767, and the estate was sold soon after to the Hon. Peter King, "when," says Manning, "these grave conceits were done away." His son, Lord King, in 1781, sold the house and some of the land to James Whyte, Esq., who resold Denbies, in 1787, to Joseph Denison, Esq., a merchant and banker of London, who died in 1806. His son, William Joseph Denison, Esq., considerably extended the estate. From him it passed to his daughter and heiress, who married Lord Albert Conyngham, who was created Lord Londesborough, and from whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Cubitt.

The house is situated on high ground adjoining Ranmer Common. It consists of a centre with wings, the principal front being surmounted by a pediment. There are a beautiful lawn and terrace walk on the summit of the hill, and the approach from Mickleham, formed by the late proprietor of this estate, winds up through thick coppice-woods stored with game. The prospects include a delightful variety of scenery.

Town of Dorking.

In the Doomsday Book this locality is called *Dorchinges*, an appellation which by Manning and Bray is considered to be derived from the British word *dor*, or *dwr*, signifying "water," and the Saxon ꝑicinȝaꝛ, "inhabitants," and thus implying those who "dwell upon the springs of water," the place itself being "situated on the bank of a small stream called Pipbrook, running into the Mole below the town, and on a spot abounding with springs." †

A different derivation has been thus suggested by Mr. J. Puttock: ‡—"Dorking is situated on the Roman road leading from Arundel to London; but as that road (there is reason to believe) was not formed until the end of the fourth century, it does not occur in the Itineraries. In a later document, however, in the *Chorography* of the Roman towns, &c., in Britain, ascribed to an anonymous Geographer of Ravenna, it is mentioned by the appellation *Dolocinda;* a name derived from *Dol o cyn dwr*, which, in the British language, means the *dale of springs*, or of primitive, or first water, and is thus

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 563.

† *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 548.

‡ The name of this town has been frequently, but most erroneously, spelt *Dar*king. How this originated is uncertain, but that form was never applied before the end of Elizabeth's reign. In the Doomsday Book it is *Dorchinges;* and in deeds of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and nearly all of the sixteenth centuries it is written *Dorking.*

peculiarly characteristic of this spot. In several topographical works, the Roman road is said to have passed through the churchyard; yet, on an attentive examination, it would seem that the road merely crossed the north-western angle, and thence proceeded from west to east behind the church and churchyard, running parallel with the high-street, and between that and the stream [Pippbrook] before it turned to the north, in its course to Mickleham downs. Many Roman coins of various Emperors have been found here, at different times, chiefly of the smaller and least valuable brass; but including silver ones of Tiberius and Antoninus."

Dorking is a market town by prescription. Its situation on the chief line of communication between the metropolis and the western parts of Sussex must very early have rendered it of great trading importance, as we know it to have been at a later period from the number of large inns it contained. In the Saxon times it appears to have been separated into two divisions, namely, the East-borough, and the Chipping-borough. The latter, which includes the west and south-west parts of the town, evidently derives its name from the ancient market, which was held at the junction of the east, west, and south streets (where the fowl or poultry market is still kept), and where formerly was the bull-ring by the well. The ascent called Butter Hill, rising from this space, is most probably a corruption of Borough Hill, a usual locality in ancient towns, and used for public purposes.* It has been said that Dorking was destroyed by the Danes, and that it was rebuilt by Canute on his attaining the sovereignty; yet both statements are very questionable. In the Norman times it appears to have been flourishing; and the Doomsday survey mentions four mills here, three of which belonged to the King, and one to Richard de Tonbridge.

Dorking Church.—No remains of the original church are mentioned in the Doomsday Book, but of that which succeeded, and was probably rebuilt in the reign of Richard II., the chancel still exists, and its large window exhibits elegant tracery. This church was in the form of a cross, with lateral aisles, and a low embattled tower rising in the centre. Becoming inadequate to the wants of the parish, it was taken down, and replaced by a new fabric, at the cost of £9,328 13s. 7d., in 1835—37. As the old church, from the gradual accumulation of soil around it, had been entered by a descent of several steps, the new floor of the body of the church was raised seven feet above the old floor (now appropriated to vaults), but the former chancel was left standing.

* At the present time (1880) Dorking is divided for parochial purposes into five districts, viz. 1st, West Betchworth and East-borough; 2nd, Chipping-borough; 3rd, Milton-borough; 4th, Westcote-borough; and 5th, Holmwood-borough.

This edifice, dedicated to St. Martin, consists of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a square tower containing eight bells and a clock, rising from massive piers at the intersection, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. The chief entrance is from a large south porch, but there are also a smaller porch and a western doorway. The chancel was rebuilt in 1866, at the cost of the late Henry Forman, Esq. The church contains some fine monuments, especially to the Earl of Rothes, Mrs. Henry Talbot, and Mr. Jeremiah Markland. Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, was buried in 1815 under the north end of the transept. When the church was rebuilt a handsome octagonal font of freestone (which stands in the nave) was constructed at a cost of about £200.

The pulpit, obtained from the Netherlands by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson, is curiously enriched with carving. It is an octagon. In front is an alto-relievo of St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, and at each angle are full-length figures of saints, male and female: a range of demi-angels surrounds the lower part.

There are numerous tombs and other sepulchral memorials in the churchyard, and the mausoleum of the Talbots stands near the north transept. This was erected by Henry Talbot, Esq., of Chart Park, in 1758. It is of Portland stone, and the west end is surmounted by a sculpture of the family arms.

St. Paul's Church was erected in 1857—70, at a cost of £7,600. Schools were built in connection with this church in 1860—72, at a cost of £2,126.

The vicarage of Dorking is in the deanery of Stoke, and was rated in the Taxation of Henry VIII. at £14 13s. 11½d. per annum; it is in the gift of the Right Hon. George Cubitt. The vicarial rent-charge, as awarded under the Tithe Commutation Act, is £540. The vicarage-house, at the west end of the town, was formerly called Sonde Place, from having been the residence of the Sondes family.

Vicars of Dorking in and since 1800:—

1.—*George Feacham*, M.A. Instituted in 1800.
2.—*James Joyce*, M.A. Instituted in 1837.
3.—*William Henry Joyce*, M.A. Instituted in 1850.
4.—*James Richard Philip Hoste*, B.A. Instituted in 1870.
5.—*Peter Righton Atkinson*, M.A. Instituted in 1875.

The Registers commence in 1538, and are nearly perfect.

Among the charitable bequests to the poor of Dorking was a grant of £1,000, made about 1625, by Henry Smith, Esq., Alderman of London, whose charities have been so often noticed in the course of this work. With that sum an estate was purchased at

Bottesford, in Leicestershire, which until 1689 was conducted by Mr. Smith's trustees, but it was then relinquished to the parish officers of Dorking.

In 1677 the Hon. Charles Howard, of Deepdene, and Sir Adam Brown, of Betchworth Castle, granted to the churchwardens and overseers a license to erect almshouses for eighteen poor people at Cotmandene, in this parish; but in the first instance there was no endowment for its inmates. At length Mrs. Susannah Smith, widow, who possessed estates at Betchworth and Brockham, left a portion of her property for charitable purposes. This bequest became the subject of a suit in Chancery, and under an order of that court the clear profits of the estates were, in 1718, ordered to be applied towards the maintenance "of the poor old men and women in the hospital at Cotman Deane." The almspeople now receive 5s. each weekly.

In 1725 Mrs. Margaret Fenwicke left to the parish of Dorking £800 for the purchase of landed property, the proceeds to be applied to the apprenticing poor children, and preferring in marriage such maid-servants as should have lived and behaved well for seven years in any one service; the surplus to be disposed of among the poor. With the money thus bequeathed, and an additional £40, a messuage and farm called Fordland, comprising 80 acres, was purchased at Albury, in this county. A cottage hospital, towards which Mr. Cubitt, M.P., contributed £1,000, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood subscribed, has been erected on land given by Mrs. Hope, of Deepdene.

Besides the parish church and the church of St. Paul's, the places of worship in Dorking are St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, a Congregational church, a Wesleyan chapel, and also chapels for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and the Brethren.

Schools.—In 1842 British Schools for boys and girls were established at Dorking, at an outlay of nearly £800, towards which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education granted the sum of £130. These schools are periodically visited by a Government inspector. There are also a mixed school in connection with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and two National Schools.

The Union Workhouse.—This building, which stands upon elevated ground near the town and adjacent to the Horsham road, was commenced in 1839, and completed in 1841, at a cost of £5,785. The edifice was designed to meet the requirements of the inmates, due regard being paid to ventilation and cleanliness. The Union comprises the parishes of Abinger, Capel, Dorking, Effingham, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley, and Wotton.

The situation of Dorking, both in respect to its own vale and to the bold heights and eminences that surround it, is very peculiar, and but few places can compete with it in regard to the variety, beauty, and extent of the prospects which its neighbourhood

commands. There are many good houses and shops in the High Street, in which, nearly opposite to the Red Lion Inn, formerly stood the market-house and *quasi* Town-hall. This was an old building of Queen Elizabeth's time, wherein the assizes were frequently held in the seventeenth century. In 1813 it was taken down, its situation in the High Street being very inconvenient, under a promise from the old Duke of Norfolk (who had political influence here) that a new market-house should be erected at his own cost. The designs were prepared, but, on the decease of the Duke, his executors declined proceeding with the work unless authorised by a court of law. Subsequently the inhabitants in vestry assembled agreed to accept £100 (derived from the sale of the old materials) in settlement of their claim, and the money was applied towards improving the pavements. The weekly markets are on Thursdays, and on the second Thursday in every month an additional market is held for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The true Dorking fowls, a peculiar breed, distinguished by their five claws and fine flavour, are now scarce, and are reported to degenerate when removed from this locality. They are both white and partridge-coloured, and Manning thought they were brought into this country by the Romans, Columella, in his "Husbandry," describing "fowls answering to these." * The Public Hall, in West Street, is used for the transaction of public business, and also for concerts, &c. The petty sessions and county court are likewise held in this building.

This town is efficiently supplied with good water from a spring and water works. In 1739 it was first ordered by the vestry that £30 should be expended on a water-engine for the use of the parish. Here are works, also, for the supply of gas, which was first introduced at Dorking in 1835.

The town was paved, or rather pitched (that is, laid with large pebbles, the ends uppermost), prior to 1649. In the present century many improvements have been effected, the cost being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions; thus in 1812 about £320 was expended, and in 1813-14 about £600 was laid out in altering the south entrance. Large cellars, colloquially termed caves, dug out of the sand rock upon which the town is built, are attached to many of the houses. The most remarkable of these is on the left side of Butter Hill, and at the bottom, a depth probably of from 50 to 60 feet, is a spring of pure water. The cave is said to extend under the house inhabited by the Rev. John Mason whilst writing his celebrated treatise on "Self-Knowledge." Hoole, the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, was also a resident in this neighbourhood during his latter years, and he lies buried in the churchyard.

The Rose Hill estate, with its spacious mansion, which occupied the lower part of the

* "Surrey," vol. i. p. 561.

ascent of Butter Hill, became divided property, Richard Lowndes, Esq., its former owner, having sold it to Wm. Newland, Esq., of Guildford, in 1831. Several pleasant villas, with large gardens annexed, have been built upon the grounds.

Cotmandene is an open and pleasant common of about 12 acres in extent, at the back of the town, and skirted on the south by Deepdene. Salmon supposes that it was anciently occupied as a camp, the ground being high and commanding, and suitable for the protection of a military way. This spot is appropriated to the recreation of the inhabitants.

Near Dorking, at Evershed's Rough, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1873. A memorial cross, in the form of a monolith of granite, 10 feet high, has been erected on the spot.

About half a mile from the town, on the north, are extensive chalk-pits, with several large kilns for reducing the chalk into lime. The Dorking lime, which is much valued by builders for its property of hardening under water, is said to have been first extensively used in the metropolis in building Somerset House and the Bank. Many curious fossils have been found in these excavations.

Borough of Milton, or Midleton.—There was a distinct manor in Dorking parish named Mildetone, thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Baldwin holds of William [Fitz-Ansculf] *Mildetone*, which Uluric held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides: now at 4½ hides. The arable land consists of 5 carucates. There is in the demesne 1 carucate; and there are ten villains, and nine bordars, with 4 carucates. There are four bondmen; and one mill at 2s.; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields nine hogs for pannage, and ten hogs for herbage. In the reign of King Edward, it was valued at 70s.; subsequently, at 60s.; and the same at present.—In the hundred of Copthorne are 2 hides pertaining to this manor, valued at 20s."

In the reign of John this manorial estate was transferred from the family of Paganel (apparently connected with that of Fitz-Ansculf), by the marriage of an heiress, to John de Somery. In 9 Edward II. Milton belonged to the prioress and nuns of Kilburn, and after the suppression of that convent Henry VIII. annexed this manor to the honour of Hampton Court. Queen Mary settled it and other estates on the restored monastery of Shene, which was again suppressed in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. After some temporary grants that queen conveyed it, by letters-patent dated 1599, O.S., to George Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton. It descended, with other estates, to Sir Frederick Evelyn, who died seized of this manor in 1803, and his representative, Wm. John Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, transferred it to L. M. Rate, Esq., in 1873.

The old mansion called Milton Court, built in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's

reign, is a strong fabric of red brick, of two stories high. The rooms are large, and the staircase is remarkable for the peculiar form and solidity of its rails and balusters. It was in this house that the learned Jeremiah Markland resided.

On Milton Heath, upon an elevated spot by the roadside, northwards, is an ancient tumulus, now distinguished by a clump of firs, and near it is Warfield.

Bury Hill, on the south side of the Guildford road, about three-quarters of a mile from Dorking, is a considerable eminence, which gives name to the pleasant seat of Robert Barclay, Esq., a lineal descendant of Robert Barclay, the celebrated apologist for the Quakers. It was formerly considered as part of the waste of the manor of Milton, but was enclosed and planted (chiefly with Scotch firs), nearly a century ago, by Edward Walter, Esq., M.P. His first purchase here was a small farm called Chardhurst; but he afterwards greatly enlarged the estate, improved the grounds, and erected the present mansion. Whilst residing at the farm he married Harriet, the youngest daughter and coheiress of George, Lord Forester, by whom he had several sons, who all died in infancy, and one daughter, who in 1774 married James Bucknall, third Viscount Grimston (created Lord Verulam in 1790), and, on the decease of her father in 1780, inherited his property. Bury Hill was afterwards tenanted by different gentlemen, and was at length sold by Lord Verulam, about 1805, to Robert Barclay, Esq., an affluent brewer of Southwark.

Borough of Westcot.—The hamlet of Westcot is situated about two miles from Dorking, on the Guildford road. There was anciently a manor here of considerable extent, of which the following account is given in the Doomsday Book:—"Ralph [de Felgeres] holds *Wescote*. Abbot Alsi held it of King Edward, when it was assessed at 10 hides; now, at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are fourteen villains, and five bordars, with 7 carucates. There are three bondmen; and a mill at 30d.; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow. The wood yields thirty swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £9; and afterwards at £8, as at present."

In the sixth of John, Gilbert de Aquila died seized of the manor of Westcot, and his son Gilbert afterwards held it until 19 Henry III., when he forfeited all his estates in England by quitting the kingdom and going to Normandy without the King's license. The manor was then granted to Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and it was held in succession by the families of Valence and of Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, until the death of John, Earl Hastings, which took place in 1390, in consequence of a wound which he received in tilting at a tournament held before Richard II. at Woodstock a few days previously. This nobleman was only seventeen years of age, and though married, he had

no child, in consequence of which the manor of Westcot, with other estates, passed to William Beauchamp, a younger son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, in pursuance of a settlement made by the father of Earl John; but the widow of the latter held this manor as a part of her dower. On her decease in 2 Henry IV., Beauchamp obtained possession of the property, which from his family was transferred to the Nevils. The manor at length descended to Henry Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, who, jointly with the Earl of Dorset and others, by deed of bargain and sale dated 4 Charles I., conveyed Westcot, with other estates, to Sir Francis Stidolph and George Duncombe, Esq., as trustees, for sale. This manor was then purchased by Richard Evelyn, of Wotton. In Westcot Street are several good houses and a small chapel.

Sir John Evelyn, Bart., in 1726, obtained a grant of two fairs to be holden annually on Westcot Heath, on the 15th of April and the 28th of October.

About three miles and a half from Dorking, southwards, immediately above the little village of Coldharbour, is Anstie-bury, or Hanstie-bury, an ancient entrenchment, in all probability of British origin. It occupies the brow and summit of a commanding height. The form of this camp, though approaching to a circle, is actually polygonal, the chief entrance being towards the north-east. The area is bounded by a double ditch, except on the south and south-east sides, where the precipitous nature of the acclivity is itself a security against attack. At present nearly the whole is covered with underwood and forest trees, which were planted by Edward Salter, Esq., when in possession of the Bury Hill estate, about ninety years ago, some pleasant rides and a beautiful glade being left open. In the tithe-apportionment deed of Dorking parish its superficial extent is stated at somewhat more than 25 acres, which is upwards of twice the dimensions assigned to this stronghold by Manning. From the same writer we learn that arrow-heads, made of flint in the form of a heart, and about an inch and a half in length, have been ploughed up in the adjoining fields.

In 1817, in a field at Winterfield Farm, was discovered a wooden box, containing about seven hundred Saxon coins. Many of the specimens were presented to the British Museum.

Opposite to the Redland Hills eastward is the extensive district or common called the Holmwood, which is principally in Dorking parish. The old and proper way of spelling the name is Homewood, as appears from the signatures "de la Homewood" and "atte Homewood" affixed to many deeds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In more ancient records this is described as the wood of the Earls of Warren, but in a survey made in 1649 the Holmwood is stated to be one of the wastes of the manor of Dorking, and as then containing 796 acres. In 1838 a small chapel was built in the Holmwood.

Its district comprehends a part of the adjacent parish of Capel. In 1875 the parish was divided into Holmwood and North Holmwood, and a new church was built at the latter.

The Manor of Bradley.—This manor is situated partly in the tithing of Holmwood, but extends into the parish of Mickleham. It belonged in the time of Edward III. to a family named Bradele, by one of whom, probably, it was sold to Richard Sondes, of Alfriston, in Sussex, from whom it descended to Sir George Sondes, K.B., who held it in the reign of Charles II. Sir George was raised to the peerage in 1676 as Baron of Throwley, Viscount Sondes, and Earl of Feversham, and dying in 1677, he was succeeded in his titles by Louis de Duras, Marquis of Blanquefort in France, who had married Mary, his eldest daughter by a second wife. That nobleman was Captain of the Guard to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., who, when the Duke of Monmouth invaded the country in 1685, sent the Earl of Feversham with a body of troops to oppose him, and Monmouth's defeat at Sedgemoor, July 6th, 1685, completely frustrated his rash attempt to obtain the crown. On the landing of the Prince of Orange in England in 1688, King James appointed Lord Feversham General of the Royal Army, which he shortly after disbanded, in compliance with the orders of his ill-advised sovereign, whose deposition speedily took place. This nobleman died in 1711. Having no issue, his titles became extinct, and the estates which he had held in right of his wife devolved on her nephew Edward, Viscount Sondes, the son and heir apparent of Lewis Watson, first Earl of Rockingham, from whose family this estate appears to have passed to Lewis Monson, Lord Sondes, by the bequest of his cousin Thomas, Earl of Rockingham, who died without issue in 1746. It was afterwards purchased by Henry Talbot, Esq., who sold it to Edward Walter, Esq., of Bury Hill, after whose death in 1780 it came into the possession of Viscount Grimston: it has since been conveyed to other persons.

The principal landowners are the Duke of Norfolk, Mrs. Hope, the Right Hon. George Cubitt, and Robert Barclay, Esq.

THE HUNDRED OF BLACKHEATH.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION:—

ALFOLD.—BRAMLEY.—DUNSFOLD.—HASCOMB.—ST. MARTHA, OR MARTYR'S HILL (ERRONEOUSLY CALLED CHILWORTH), INCLUDING TITING.—SHALFORD.—WONERSH.

PARISHES IN THE SECOND DIVISION:—

ALBURY.—CRANLEY.—EWHURST, INCLUDING A PART OF GUMSHALL, OR GUMSELE.—SHERE, OR SHIRE, INCLUDING THE REMAINING PART OF GUMSHALL.

CRANLEY CHURCH.

THE hundred of Blackheath, variously called *Blachedfeld*, *Blachetfelle*, *Blachefelde*, and *Blac-heat-feld* in the Doomsday Book, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Woking, on the east by that of Wotton, on the west by Godalming, and on the south by the rape of Arundel, in Sussex. The northern part of this hundred gradually declines from the ridge of the chalk hills by which the county is intersected. A sandy tract in this district is named Blackheath, and as there are similar dark sandy spots, as Hyden's Heath, Munstead Heath, Hurtwood Common, and the heath surrounding Holmbury Hill, in other parts of the hundred, the appellation Blackheath has been extended to the whole of this district. The soil is comparatively unproductive, the superficial stratum of mould but 2 or 3 feet in thickness, lying on a mass of flints and pebbles, immediately beneath which is a bed of loose sand from 30 to 40 feet deep, largely used by masons, glass-grinders, and other artificers, as well as for household purposes. This sand occurs in other parts of Surrey as well as at Blackheath, and its neighbourhood in Kent.

In the reign of James I. this hundred, together with that of Woking, was granted to Sir Edward Zouch, his buffoon court favourite, and both hundreds have ever since been held by the same proprietors, and now belong to the Earl of Onslow.

ALFOLD, OR AWFOLD.

This parish is situated on the southern border of the county, a small part of its woodlands extending into Sussex. On the north it is bounded by the parishes of Dunsfold, Bramley, Cranley, and Hascomb; on the east by Cranley and Rudgwick (the latter in Sussex); on the south by Wisborough Green, Rudgwick, and Kirdford (all in Sussex); and on the west by Dunsfold and Kirdford. The soil is chiefly clay.

Alfold is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, but the land must have been reclaimed and enclosed previously to the reign of Henry III., when there was a church here.

The manor of Shalford (before it was divided into the modern manors of Shalford-Bradston and Shalford-Clifford) included land in this parish, viz. the estate called Alfold Park. In 1413 Walter de la Pole, who held the manor of Shalford-Bradestan in right of his wife, granted to William Sedeneye and Agnes his wife land called Rykhurst, in this and other parishes, since occasionally styled the manor of Sidney; and a wood here of more than 300 acres in extent still bears the name of Sidney Wood. In it were some houses for making glass established by French refugees, but long since destroyed; the site is still known by the appellation of Glass-house Field.

The manors of Markwick and Monken Hook are partly in this parish, and partly in those of Bramley and Dunsfold: the courts for the former are held at Rickhurst, and those of the latter at Hook Street, both in this parish. These manors were among the possessions of the monks at Waverley, which escheated to the Crown on the suppression of the monastery. Henry VIII. in 1537 gave these and other conventual estates to William Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southampton, who died without issue in 1542, and they descended to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, whose grandmother was the widow of Lord Southampton. Anthony, the second Viscount Montagu, alienated this property at Alfold to Simon Caryl, Esq., of Tangley, whose son and heir, John Caryl, died in 1656, leaving three daughters his coheiresses, between whom, after the death of his widow, his estates were divided in 1677. These manors fell to the share of Margaret, who married Henry Ludlow, Esq., whose daughter and sole heiress Elizabeth was insane: on her decease in 1749, a partition of her estates being made, these manors came into possession of Giles Strangways, Esq., one of her coheirs, and they were sold by his son, Thomas Strangways, to Edmund Boehm, Esq., of Ottershaw, the proprietor in 1808. After his failure this property passed into other hands.

Alfold Park.—There was formerly a capital mansion, or manor-house, at this place, the foundations of which, encompassed by a moat, may still be discovered near the present

farmhouse. The land which formed the park, consisting of about 300 acres, has long since been appropriated to the purposes of agriculture, though the farm retains its ancient designation. About the middle of the thirteenth century William Longespee, whose father was a natural son of Henry II., granted the manor of Shalford, with Alfold Park (called Aldefaude in the deed) and the advowson of the church, to John Fitz-Geoffrey, whose grandsons, John and Richard, held this estate in succession. On the death of the latter without issue in 1297, his widow came into possession of the property, but the inheritance devolved on the descendants of his sister Isabella, the wife of Robert, Lord Vipont, who left two daughters, Isabella and Idonea. The former married Roger de Clifford, whose grandson, of the same name, was beheaded and attainted for having joined in the insurrection against Edward II. in 1321, under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The share of Idonea, the younger daughter, was sold to Hugh le Despenser, the favourite of King Edward, who lost his life and estates on the downfall of his master. Emma, the widow of Fitz-Geoffrey, who had remarried Robert de Montalt, survived till 1333, 6 Edward III., when, through the attainders of De Clifford and Le Despenser, this estate with others escheated to the Crown; but in 1344 Robert, Lord Clifford, the brother of Roger, obtained the restoration of his estates. Alfold Park remained in the possession of the Cliffords until 1461, when John, Lord Clifford, having been killed in the battle of Towton, fighting for Henry VI., was attainted in the same year; and this estate thus falling into the hands of Edward IV., he granted it to Nicholas Gaynsford, and then to Sir John Nevill. On the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, Henry de Clifford (son and heir of the last lord), who had passed his youth in obscurity, was restored to his estates and honours. He died in 1523 and was succeeded by his son Henry, who was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. Shortly after his decease in 1542, his son, the second Earl, sold Alfold Park, with Shalford-Clifford and other lands in Surrey, to Sir Anthony Browne. In the following century it belonged to the Duncombs of Weston, in Albury; and on the decease of George Duncomb in 1719, it became the property of Mrs. Woodroffe, one of his daughters and coheiresses. Her son and heir, George Woodroffe, Esq., of Poyle, died in 1775, leaving his estates entailed to his nephew, the Rev. William Billinghurst, whose son William, the next heir in remainder, succeeded on his death in 1790, when he assumed the surname of Woodroffe, according to the injunction of his great-uncle's will. He sold this farm in 1802 to Mr. William Johnson, of Petworth, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament relative to the redemption of the land-tax.

This living is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the King's books at £6 11s. 3d. per annum, and paying for procurations and synodals 5s. 1d. The present rent-

charge, exclusive of £5 on the glebe, is £355. The Registers are nearly perfect from 1658; the burials commence in that year, the marriages in 1657, and the baptisms in 1661. They contain entries of several certificates given to parishioners, "to be touched for the [King's] Evil" in 1687, and of one for a similar purpose issued in 1710.

Rectors of Alfold in and since 1800:—

1.—*Jonathan Hilkiah Bricknell.* Instituted about 1790.
2.—*Laurence William Eliot.* Instituted in 1801.
3.—*Joshua Peachey*, B.A. Instituted in 1817.
4.—*Richard John Sparkes.* Instituted in 1839.
5.—*William Norton*, M.A. Instituted in 1877.

The church, which is an irregular structure of stone and rubble, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, consists of a nave and south aisle, a chancel, and a western tower (with three bells) rising through a gable roof, and terminating in a small octagonal spire. The nave and aisle are separated from each other by three circular and two semicircular columns, supporting three arches, which are nearly semicircular. Here are a few sepulchral inscriptions, but of little importance. The principal memorial is a marble tablet in memory of Francis Dorrington, Esq., and Anne his wife, who held the Sydney estate in the reign of William and Mary: he died in 1693.

BRAMLEY.

This parish is bounded by Shalford and Wonersh on the north and east, by Dunsfold and Hascomb on the south, and by the latter parish and Godalming on the west. In the population returns the number of acres is stated at 4,420.

Bramley is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"In *Blachetfelle* Hundred.—The Bishop of Baieux [Odo] holds, in demesne, *Brunlei*, which Alnod Cilt [Child Alnoth] held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 34 hides; and four of these were held by free men, who could withdraw from the jurisdiction of Alnoth. Besides, there is land amounting to 2 carucates, in this manor, which was never taxed. Now all these lands belong to the firm of Brunlei. The arable land amounts to 35 carucates. There are 6 carucates in demesne; and eighty-four villains, and forty cottars, with 32 carucates. There are three churches; and eighteen bondmen; and five mills, at 26s.; and 20 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £40; afterwards, at £30; and now, at £60; and yet it is worth £80, deducting 40d. Since the Bishop obtained seizin of the manor, no tax has been paid."

Odo, Earl of Kent and Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror, who bestowed on him this very extensive manor, with many other valuable estates, forfeited all his lands in England, in consequence of his having engaged in a conspiracy against the government of his nephew, William Rufus, in the early part of his reign. Having been obliged to surrender himself a prisoner to the King on the capture of the castle of Pevensey in 1088, he abjured the realm, and was permitted to go to Normandy, whence he subsequently removed to Italy, and his death took place at Palermo in 1096. The manor of Bramley, having thus reverted to the Crown, was granted by Henry I. to Eustace de Bretteville, as appears from the Testa de Nevill; but it having again escheated to the Crown, Henry II. gave it to Ralph de Fay, one of whose descendants died seized of this estate in 1241, leaving two sisters (Maud and Philippa) his coheiresses, between whom it was divided. The moiety or share of Philippa, the younger sister, constituted the manor of Bramley South Court. Philippa de Fay, by her husband, William de Nevil, had an only daughter, Beatrice, who conveyed this manor, by her marriage with William de Wintershull, to his family, and in 1421 Thomas de Wintershull dying without issue, the estate came into the possession of his sister Joan, the wife of Wm. de Weston, of Hinedale in Sussex. Through the marriage of an heiress Bramley South Court Manor passed to the family of Welles, and in 1541 it was sold to William Harding, Esq., of Knoll, in Cranley, who died in 1549, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, one of whom, Catherine, became the wife of Richard Onslow, Esq., who, having purchased the share of the other daughter, Helen (then a widow), in 1560-61, was thus possessed of the entire manor. A fine of the whole was levied in Hilary term in that year, and under the settlement then made this estate descended to George, first Earl of Onslow, who in 1805 sold it to William Norton, second Lord Grantley, to whose representatives it still belongs.

The Manor of East Bramley, or Tangley.—Maud, the elder sister of Philippa de Fay, who inherited one moiety of the manor of Bramley, was twice married, and her share of the paternal estate after a time came into the possession of William de Braose, her grandson by her second husband. In the early part of the fifteenth century this moiety of the manor of Bramley was held by George Braose, from whom it descended, with other estates, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who died seized of it in 1524. The estate was sold by one of the Duke's successors to Richard Caryll, Esq., of Tangley in Wonersh, who died in 1576, and the property descended to John Caryll, Esq., on whose death in 1656 his three daughters became his coheiresses; but his widow held Bramley in dower till 1675, when the inheritance was probably divided, and Letitia Caryll, who married John Ramsden, Esq., had for

her share the mansion of Tangley, and a part of the manor which had belonged to Maud de Fay, since styled the manor of East Bramley, otherwise Tangley. This manorial estate was sold, about 1677, to John Child, of Guildford, whose grandson, Charles Child, resold it to Fletcher Norton, the first Lord Grantley, from whom it has descended to the present Lord Grantley. Elizabeth Caryll, a sister of Letitia, married Peter Fermor, Esq., and they had a share of the manor of Bramley, which came by purchase into the possession of Richard Gwynne, citizen and clothworker, of London, and his wife Grace, the owners of Wonersh, and their heiress or devisee was maternal ancestor of Lord Grantley.

The Manor of West Bramley.—Margaret, the third of the coheiresses of John Caryll, became the wife of Henry Ludlow, Esq., who obtained a portion of the manor of Bramley, since denominated Bramley West. This, with other estates, Mr. Ludlow bequeathed to his only surviving child, Elizabeth, a lunatic, and who died without issue in 1749. After several changes of ownership the manor, in 1808, passed to Lord Grantley, whose great-nephew, the present Lord Grantley, is now owner.

The Manor of Wintershull, in Bramley.—This manor belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Wintershull, connected by marriage with that of De Fay; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth it had descended to John Wintershull, whose second wife was the daughter of Sir Christopher More, of Loseley. He died in 1571-2, seized of this and other estates, leaving William, his son, a minor, who was lord of the manor of Wintershull in 1602. Nothing further is known of this gentleman or his family, which seems to have become extinct, for Mr. Manning says, "Of the family, once possessed of many estates in this county, we hear no more, nor does the name remain." From the year 1639 to 1648 manorial courts were held in the names of John Shudd and Richard Chandler, as farmers of the manor. It afterwards became the property of the Childs and Barretts.

Nore, or Nower.—This is a capital farm, united with the reputed manor of Ham. It belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Thomas Mellersh, whose daughter and heiress married George Austen, Esq., of Shalford. Nore and the other estates now belong to Robert A. C. Godwin Austen, Esq., of Shalford House.

In this parish is Farley Hill, or Unsted Wood, the beautifully situated and well-wooded estate of Charles Phillips, Esq., now called Unsted Park.

The village of Bramley, situated about three miles south-eastward of Guildford, is the boundary of the parish of Shalford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though not mentioned in the Valor of 21 Edward I., must have been previously built, a part

of the interior being evidently of the Norman age. In the thirty-third of the same reign the rectory and chapel of Bramley, together with the advowson of Shalford, were given by the Crown to the Hospital of St. Mary de Bethlehem, without Bishopsgate. This place continued a chapelry to Shalford, but with distinct register and ratings, down to 1847, when it was separated by an order in Council. The Registers commence in 1566, and are nearly perfect.

The Rev. Henry Bolton Power, M.A., was instituted as Vicar of Bramley in 1847.

This church was enlarged and improved in 1851, and again in 1876. The nave and chancel are separated by an obtusely pointed arch: in the chancel are a piscina and three lance-headed windows.

Schools were built, and also a mortuary chapel, in the year 1851, by the late Mrs. Sutherland, widow of Alexander H. Sutherland, Esq. She also purchased the site of schools and additional burying-ground, as well as of the vicarage, and contributed towards the repairs of the church, building the north aisle at her sole charge.

In the chancel and other parts of the church are various tablets and memorials for the families of Ludlow, Bridger, Hammond, Shurlock, Sparkes, Barratt, and Rudge.

The churchyard, consecrated in 1676, is now closed by order of Council. A district has been formed of the outlying parts of this parish and the parish of Dunsfold, called St. Andrew Grafton, where there are a church, parsonage, and school. These, however, stand in the parish of Dunsfold.

DUNSFOLD.

This parish, situated near the border of Sussex, adjoins Godalming and Hascomb on the north; Bramley, Alfold, and Cranley on the east; Alfold on the south; and Chiddingfold on the west. The soil is a deep clay, highly congenial to the growth of oak timber. According to the statements in the Population Acts, there are 4,240 acres in this parish.

Dunsfold is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, nor does it appear that there ever was any principal manor here; but those of Markwick, Monckton-Hook, Smithbrook, and Bramley West are partly within this parish, and there are the estates of High Loxley, Burningfold, Field, and Dackhurst, formerly reputed as manors.

The manor of Smithbrook, chiefly in the parish of Dunsfold, formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers. After the suppression of the order in England this estate

remained among the Crown lands until 30 Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted to Edward Wymarke, gent., who conveyed it to George Austen, Esq., of Shalford.

There is an estate in this parish belonging to Lord Grantley, which in the beginning of the last century was the property of Richard Gwynn, citizen of London. He died seized in 1701, having left it by will to Richard Clifton, on whose decease in 1726 it came into the possession of Sir William Chapple, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, whose daughter married Fletcher Norton, Esq., afterwards Lord Grantley.

An estate called Graffham, adjoining the road from Guildford to Alfold, situated in this parish, belongs to the manor of Bramley. Walter Giffard, Abbot of Waverley, about 1238, granted the land of Grapham to Walter de Grapham, who had previously held it of Roger de Clere, reserving a rent of 16s., in lieu of all services, excepting a suit of court to the manor of Bramley. This estate seems to have belonged to the same family till 23 Henry VI., when Thomas Grofham granted to John Povys, jun., and Thomas George, all his lands, rents, and services in the parishes of Duntesfold, Hascombe, &c., to hold to them and their assigns for ever. Graffham afterwards belonged to the Eliots of Busbridge, and subsequently to the family of Mellersh, of whom it was purchased in 1803 by Mr. Richard Eager, who resold it in 1832 to James Stedman, Esq., of Guildford. It now belongs to Mr. H. Woodyer.

The manor, or farm, named High Loxley in 1562 belonged to William Woods, and in the following century to the family of Hull. After repeated transfers it passed into the hands of John Martyr, Esq., barrister-at-law, who held it in 1808.

The manor of Fylde (Field) is mentioned as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in a deed dated 1555, relating to land held of the manor by Giles Covert, Esq. It consists at present of a single farm. Thomas Onslow, Esq., in 14 James I., died seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Dakers, or Dackhurst, in Dunsfold, Alfold, &c.

The manor (or estate) of Burningfold, or Brunningwold, gave name to a family to whom it belonged in the reign of Henry III. In 1638 Anthony Middleton died seized of the manor of Burningfield, Alfold, &c., and of lands there. Sir Henry Goreing, Bart., who came into possession on the death of Sir Chas. Goreing in 1720, sold Burningfold to John Tanner, of Haslemere. About 1756 it was purchased by Viscount Montague, whose son in 1768 disposed of it to Mr. Edmund Woods, who died in 1792, leaving a son and heir, who was owner in 1808.

This living is a rectory in the rural deanery of Godalming. The advowson was given by Edward I. to the Hospital of St. Mary at Spittle, without Bishopsgate, and his grant

was confirmed by Edward III. Since the dissolution the patronage has remained vested in the Crown. The Registers are nearly complete from 1628.

Rectors of Dunsfold in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Thomas Roger Filewood.* Instituted in 1786.
2.—*Richard Bartholomew*, B.A. Instituted in 1800.
3.—*Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen.* Instituted in 1827.
4.—*Henry Lullerbey*, M.A. Instituted in 1833.
5.—*Erskine William Holland.* Instituted in 1838.

The church, which stands on a small eminence, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, would seem, from its style, to have been erected very early in the reign of Edward I., if not before. It is in the form of a cross, and rising above the roof at the west end is a low wooden tower containing three bells, crowned by a small spire; there is also a south porch, forming the principal entrance. In the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a high-pointed arch, in the south wall, is a piscina, together with three seats, under pointed arches, of different heights, separated from each other by small columns of Sussex marble. The font is a circular basin of Sussex marble.

On Dunsfold Green a commodious school-house, constructed of brick, was erected at the expense of Mrs. Charlotte Woods, who liberally endowed it.

HASCOMB.

This is a small parish, bordering on the north on that of Bramley, on the east on Bramley and Dunsfold, on the south on Dunsfold, and on the west on Godalming. In the higher part of the parish the soil consists of sand, and in the lower of deep clay. On the south of the church and manor-house, which stand in a comb, or valley, is a long high ridge of ground, on part of which, called Castle Hill, are the remains of an ancient encampment, consisting of a ditch and vallum, enclosing a small area of a square form.

This place is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, nor in the valuation of ecclesiastical revenues made in the reign of Edward I., and it is uncertain at what period it became a distinct parish, or when the church was originally founded. In 1305 Henry Husee died seized (for life) of the manor of Hascomb and the advowson of the church, with remainder to his wife, and afterwards to his son Henry, and the heirs of his body. The manor was held by the family of Husee from Thomas de Braose and Thomas de Wyntershull. Nicholas Husee, to whom Hascomb belonged in 1463, left at his death two daughters, his coheiresses: Catherine, the wife of Reginald Bray; and Alice Lovel, widow. The estate

afterwards became the property of the Coverts, and subsequently of the Fredericks, Austens, and Godmans.

On the southern side of Hascomb Hill is Park Hatch, the residence and property of F. Dugane Godman, Esq.

The living of Hascomb is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the King's books at £6 3s. 9d., after paying for procurations and synodals 5s. 1d. The patronage, in 1841, vested in Mrs. T. C. Storie, whose son, the Rev. Thomas Chalmers Storie, was instituted rector in 1835. He had been preceded by the Rev. William Mackenzie, M.A., (and afterwards D.D.), instituted in 1824. The Registers, which are imperfect, commence in 1646 for baptisms, marriages in 1658, and for burials in 1659.

Hascomb Church, rebuilt in 1863-4, has an apse and a private aisle attached to the Park Hatch estate. The font, of Sussex marble, bears the date of 1690. A school was built in this parish in 1868. A mansion, now in the possession of E. L. Rowcliffe, Esq., has been recently erected.

ST. MARTHA'S, OR ST. MARTHA'S-ON-THE-HILL.

This is a small parish, comprising about 1,000 acres, situated south-east of Guildford, between Albury on the east, and Shalford on the west. In some old deeds it is also called the parish of Martyr's Hill, from a tradition that in early times some Christians suffered there. The actual name, as in the case of St. Catherine's Hill, in the tithing of Artington, is derived from the chapel which occupies the summit of the hill, both chapels, according to popular belief, having been founded by maiden sisters of the names of Catherine and Martha, and dedicated to their respective patron saints. Its claims to parochial distinction are comparatively of a recent period. Aubrey says, "This place belongs only to the manor of Chilworth, a single House below, to which it is a Burial-place;" and until 1779 this parish had no independent register of its own, the entries of baptisms, &c., being made in the Register books of the adjoining parishes of Wonersh and Albury.

St. Martha's has often, but improperly, been called Chilworth, from the manor to which it is attached, and which gives name to a small hamlet on the south side of the hill. In Doomsday Book Chilworth is thus noticed:—"The Bishop [of Bayeux] holds *Celeonde* in Baolege [Bramley]. Alwin held it, who could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 3 hides; now at nothing. The arable land is . . . . One carucate is in the demesne; and six villains, and two cottars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, at 7s. The whole is valued at 70s."

This manor, with other estates, on the disgrace of Bishop Odo, escheated to the Crown, and no subsequent notice respecting it occurs until 6 Edward III., when, as appears from the Patent Rolls, a license was granted to "Robert Cooke, a *tenant in villainage of the King's manor of Chilworth*, to enter into Holy orders." Previously to the above period the Priors of Newark, in this county, were patrons of St. Martha's Chapel, and the estate itself is supposed to have been granted subsequently to their convent. If such was the fact, this property must have reverted to the Crown on the dissolution of the monastic houses in the reign of Henry VIII.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Chilworth was granted to William Morgan, Esq., who in 1583 settled the manor, or part of it, on his son John, on the marriage of the latter with Ann Lumsford, widow, the daughter of John Love. It afterwards passed to the Randyll and Houlditch families, and subsequently to the Duchess of Marlborough, who by will devised it to trustees for the benefit of the Hon. John Spencer, a younger son of her son-in-law, the Earl of Sunderland. John Spencer, son of the legatee, was created Viscount Althorp, and Earl Spencer in 1765. Dying in 1783, his titles and estates passed to his son George John, grandfather of the present Earl Spencer, by the former of whom Chilworth was sold in 1796 to Edmund Hill, Esq., a gunpowder manufacturer. By him this property was transferred to Mr. William Tinkler, whose son, of the same name, afterwards owned it: in consequence of his possession of the manor of Chilworth he was likewise the impropriator and patron of St. Martha's Chapel.

Aubrey, speaking of Chilworth, says, "In this Romancy Vale are sixteen Powder Mills erected; 'tis a little Commonwealth of Powder-makers, who are as black as Negroes." These mills were worked by the picturesque little stream called the Tillingbourne, which flows at the foot of the hill; but when Mr. Manning wrote they had been reduced to four powder and two paper mills. In one part there is a large embanked head of water surrounded by trees.

St. Martha's Chapel is said to have been dedicated to St. Martha and All Martyrs, but there are no documents known to be extant relative to the period of its foundation. It was built in the form of a Latin cross, of which the nave, or longer limb, has been long in ruins; the whole indeed is much dilapidated. There are, however, sufficient traces in the architectural character and semicircular arches of the oldest parts of the building to warrant our referring its origin to the Norman times, and as being one of the three churches mentioned in Doomsday Book as within Bishop Odo's manor of Bramley.

It is probable that this chapel became disused and was suffered to fall into decay during the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, for in the Register

of Bishop Waynflete, under the date May 20th, 1463, is a memorandum that "forty days' indulgence were granted to such as should resort to this chapel on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage, or offering, and should there say Paternoster, the Angel's Salutation, and Apostles' Creed; or should contribute, bequeath, or otherwise assign anything toward the maintenance, repair, or rebuilding of the same."

In the chancel is a much-dilapidated altar tomb of freestone, on which is the statue of a knight in armour of the time of Queen Elizabeth. This is inscribed to the memory of "William Morgan, of Chilworth, Esq., who deceased the 10th of Dec. 1602, at the age of 77, leaving one son, Sir John Morgan, knighted at Cadiz, in Spain, 1596."

But little service was performed in the chapel for many years, on account of its dilapidated condition; but it was repaired and restored for worship about the year 1850. The adjoining churchyard is the burial-place for Chilworth.

On the southern side of St. Martha's Hill are two distinct but small circles, each formed by a single bank and ditch; one of them is about 30 yards in diameter, the other 28 yards. Whether these circles were ever connected with Druidical rites or not must remain questionable. There is also a large barrow, enveloped in foliage and obscured by trees situated about three-quarters of a mile from the hill in the approach from Guildford.

Titing, Tyting, or Tyteing, in St. Martha's.—This was a distinct manor at the time of the Doomsday survey, and is thus described in the hundred of Blackheath:—"The same Bishop [Osteon, Bishop of Exeter] holds *Tetinges* in person. Elmer [or Oliver] the Huntsman, held it in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed for 1 hide; and now in like manner. The arable land is 2 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and one villain, and six bordars, with 1 carucate. In the time of King Edward, and subsequently, it was valued at £3; now at 40s. The Jurors of the Hundred affirm that this manor was taken by the Sheriff out of the ferm of King Edward; and that Osbern the bishop had not this manor in the time of King Edward."

Titing continued to belong to the see of Exeter until 1549 (2 Edward VI.), when John Vesey, alias Harman, the then bishop, granted it on lease for ninety-nine years to Sir Edward Walsingham; shortly afterwards he sold the freehold to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher. After repeated transfers the estate became the property of Mr. Robert A. Godwin-Austen, the present lord of the manor.

Titing is situated on the northern side of St. Martha's Hill, and occupied as a farm. A part of the farmhouse is of considerable antiquity, but the remains, which consist of a strong wall of ironstone, containing a triple-pointed window, seem to refer it to ecclesiastical rather than civil purposes.

The *Helix pomatia* (exotic snail), the largest of British land shells, is said to be more abundant in the chalk lands of Titing Farm than on any other spot. This species, which is almost peculiar to the locality, is said to have been introduced from Italy, and turned out to breed in the adjoining parish of Albury, by Thomas, Earl of Arundel (Earl Marshal), the collector of the Arundelian marbles; "his lady" (the countess), says Salmon, "delighting in such food." Evelyn remarks that "this huge and fleshy snail was had *in deliciis* by the Earl himself."

SHALFORD.

This parish is bounded on the north by those of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, Guildford; on the east by Chilworth (or St. Martha's) and Wonersh; on the south by the latter and Bramley; and on the west by St. Nicholas, Guildford. The manor of Shalford is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Robert holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Scaldefor*. Two Brothers held it in the time of King Edward, each of whom had a house of his own, though they lived under one jurisdiction (*manserunt in una curia*); and could remove whither they pleased. It was then assessed at 4 hides, as at present. The arable land amounts to 6 carucates. Two are in the demesne; and there are twenty-nine villains, and eleven bordars, with 9 carucates. There is a church; and ten bondmen; and three mills, at 16s.; and 4 acres of meadow. The wood yields twenty swine. Of these hides, a Knight holds 1 virgate, where he hath half a carucate; and one bondman, and five bordars. The whole, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £16; afterwards, at £9; and now, at £20. To this manor pertains a house in Guildford, valued at 3s."

The tenant of Richard de Clare, or de Tonbridge, here mentioned, probably was Robert de Wateville, whose descendant of the same name, in the reign of Henry II., appears to have sold the estate to Robert de Dunstanville. In the time of Henry III. it had descended to William de Longespee, who granted the manor of Scaudeford, with the park of Audefaud, and the advowson of the church there, to John, the son of Geoffrey de Magnavilla, Earl of Essex, to be held by him and his heirs, of the honour of Clare, by the service of one knight's fee, and suit of court at Blechingley, the seat of the Earl of Gloucester, then lord of the fee. Richard Fitz-John, the grandson of John Fitz-Geoffrey, having died without issue in 1297, the inheritance devolved on females, but this manor was held in dower by the widow of Richard until her decease in 6 Edward III. The representatives of the coheiresses of Fitz-John having been attainted of treason, the manor escheated to the Crown. At this period the lands of Shalford became divided into two portions, respectively named Shalford-Clifford and Shalford-Bradestan.

Shalford-Clifford was so called from the family of Clifford, Isabella de Vipont, one of the nieces and coheiresses of Richard Fitz-John, having married Roger de Clifford, whose grandson of the same name lost his right of inheritance in consequence of having joined in the insurrection under the Earl of Lancaster against Edward II. and his favourites in 1321. Robert, Lord Clifford, the younger brother of Roger, in 17 Edward III., obtained a restitution of the estate, which descended to Thomas, Lord Clifford, who was killed fighting for Henry VI. at St. Albans in 1455. His son and successor, John, Lord Clifford, fell in the skirmish at Ferry Bridge on the day before the sanguinary battle of Towton, so disastrous to the house of Lancaster. Clifford was slain March 28th, 1461, and in the Parliament held on the 4th of November following he was attainted of treason, and his estates confiscated. When Henry VII. became king the attainder was reversed, and Henry, Lord Clifford, the son of John, recovered possession of this and other estates. Henry, Earl of Cumberland, son and heir of the restored peer, sold Shalford-Clifford to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., in 1544, and about the same time the purchaser obtained by inheritance the estate of Shalford-Bradestan also. He settled the entire property in dower on his second consort, the celebrated Geraldine, immortalised by the Earl of Surrey. The Viscounts Montagu, descended from Sir Anthony Browne by his first consort, held the manorial estate of Shalford until the reign of Charles II. Francis Browne, Lord Montagu, who obtained possession of it in 1655, having suffered a recovery in Michaelmas term, 1677, sold it to Sir John Nicholas, K.B., of West Horsley, whose son and heir, Edward Nicholas, Esq., died in 1726, having bequeathed it to trustees for sale, and in 1733 they conveyed it to Thomas, Lord Onslow, from whom it has descended to the present Earl of Onslow.

The estate eventually styled Shalford-Bradston consisted of a portion of the manor of Shalford assigned to Idonea de Vipont, the sister of Isabella above mentioned, as one of the nieces of Richard Fitz-John. This property was sold to Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Edward II., and, in consequence of his attainder after the deposition of his royal patron, it escheated to the Crown. Edward III. made some temporary grants of this estate, and at length, in the thirteenth year of his reign, he gave it by charter to Sir Thomas de Bradestan, in tail general, and from this proprietor it obtained the appellation of Shalford-Bradestan. Elizabeth de Bradestan, a descendant of Sir Thomas, conveyed it by marriage to Sir William de la Pole; and after several transfers through the succession of females it fell into the hands of Sir Anthony Browne, who having purchased the other moiety of Shalford, the parts so long separated have since been united. Both the above manors extend into the parish of Wonersh.

The demesne of the entire manor, called East Shalford Farm, was sold in 1779, by the Earl of Onslow, to Robert Austen, Esq., who died in 1797, and it is now the property of Mr. Robert A. C. Godwin-Austen. SHALFORD HOUSE, the seat of this gentleman, occupies a pleasant site at a short distance from the church. It was originally built by John and George Austen, Esqs., about 1600, and nearly rebuilt in the last century, since which it was much altered by a late owner, but has little architectural pretensions. In the dining-room is a handsome carved-oak chimney-piece of James I.'s time, which, with another in the library, is the only remnant of the original building.

The rectory of Shalford, in 1279 (7 Edward I.), was valued at £60, and a few years later, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, at 55 marks. King Edward, by charter in the

SHALFORD OLD CHURCH (1780).

thirty-third year of his reign, granted this benefice to the prior and convent of St. Mary's Hospital, without Bishopsgate, London.

The endowment of the vicarage was augmented in 1434 under the direction of the Bishop of Winchester, the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort. The impropriation having reverted to the Crown on the suppression of the Hospital, Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Wolley, Knt., of Pirford, who transferred it by sale to his brother-in-law, Sir George More, of Loseley, who resold it to John and George Austen, of Guildford, in 1599. The former gave (by will) his moiety of the rectory to his nephew, John Austen, of Shalford, charged with the payment of £10 4s. a year to the poor of Guildford. This gentleman, who became owner of the entire rectory excepting the rent-charge, died in

1660, and it has descended, with other estates, to the present proprietor, Mr. R. A. Godwin-Austen.

Vicars of Shalford, with Bramley, in and since 1800:—

1.—*Charles Bartholomew*, M.A. Instituted in 1762.

2.—*George Walton Onslow*, M.A. Instituted in 1800.

3.—*John Mount Barlow*. Instituted in 1844.

4.—*Hon. John Gifford*, M.A. Instituted in 1847.

5.—*Richard Browne Matthews*, M.A. Instituted in 1856.

There was a church at Shalford at the time of the Doomsday survey, which in a subsequent age was replaced by another in the pointed style, the plan of the latter being an irregular cross, having a tower and spire rising from the intersection. That also becoming ruinous, it was pulled down in 1789, when a new church dedicated to St. Mary was erected, chiefly at the expense of Robert Austen, Esq., of Shalford House, who was interred here in 1797. This church was rebuilt in 1846, from the designs of the late Mr. B. Ferrey, at a cost of £2,400, and it has since undergone considerable repairs and alteration. There are six bells, and several of the windows are filled with stained glass.

Among the sepulchral memorials is a tablet of white marble, recording the burial of Maria, the wife of Sir Henry Pollexfen, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: there are also memorials to the Austen and Duncomb families. The Registers commence in 1562, and are nearly perfect. Schools were built in this parish in 1856, at a cost of £1,100.

Bradston Brook House was erected in 1791 by Thomas Gibson, Esq., a merchant of London, who, in 1780 and subsequently, purchased certain freehold lands in the manor of Shalford-Bradston. On his decease in 1810 the property passed to his only son, George John Gibson, Esq., and it has since been sold to John Thomson Renton, Esq.

In the neighbourhood of Stonebridge, which crosses the river Wey, in this parish, are two farms called Unsted, a corruption from "Tunham-stede," or "Town-hampstead," both which names occur in old documents relating to these estates. One of them, styled a manor farm, which belonged to the first Earl of Onslow, was transferred by him to Mr. John Sparkes, in exchange for a farm at Wanborough. The name has since become changed to Unsted Wood.

The other farm, in the time of Henry VII., was the property of Henry Stoughton; and in 1 Edward VI. Laurence Stoughton conveyed this estate to John Parvish, in exchange for lands in the parish of Stoke. In 1608 it was bought by Sir George More, of Loseley, who sold it to George Austen, Esq., of Shalford, whose son and heir John, about 1650, conveyed it to the trustees of Henry Smith, Esq., for the use of the poor of Godalming.

WONERSH.

The name of this place is variously written in ancient records, as *Ognersh*, *Ignersh*, *Wonherch*, *Wonhursche*, and *Woronish*, possibly a corruption of Warren Hurst. The village is pleasantly situated about three miles south-east of Guildford. The parish is bounded on the north by Shalford, on the east by Chilworth (or St. Martha's) and Albury, on the south by Cranley, and on the west by Bramley. Part of the extensive tract called Blackheath (which gives name to the hundred) lies within this parish, which also includes part of Shalford Common, Shamley (or Shamble Lea) Green, and part of Smithwood Common. The soil on the north side of the parish consists of sand and loam, and on the south of clay, with some peat on Shalford Common. The Wey and Arun Canal passes through this parish.

Wonersh and the neighbouring places were at one period noted for the manufacture of woollen cloth, especially blue cloth for exportation to the Canary Islands, but the trade declined and has died out. No notice of Wonersh occurs in Doomsday Book, it being probably included, at the Norman survey, in the manor of Bramley, belonging to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.

Except Tangley, there is no considerable manor within this parish, though those of Shalford-Clifford, Shalford-Bradston, and Braybœuf extend into it, but they are chiefly in the parish of Shalford. The estate called Tangley, and the reputed manors or farms of Aveldersh (or Haldersh), and part of Chinthurst, are in this parish, and the small manor of Rowley is partly in Wonersh, and partly in Dunsfold and Cranley.

Great Tangley probably belonged, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, to a family of that name; for in an escheat of 7 Edward I., Ernold, son of Richard de Tangley, is mentioned as the heir of John de Brunnyngfeld, who held lands in Surrey. In the thirty-third of the same king's reign Walter de Geddyng, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, obtained a grant of free-warren for his estate of Tangley. It passed from the family of Geddyng to Stephen de Frolesbury, who in 1338 granted it to Thomas de Weston, of Albury. After other transfers Tangley came, in 1759, into the possession of Sir Fletcher Norton, created Baron Grantley in 1782, from whom it has descended to the present Lord Grantley.

The manor-house at Tangley, the seat of the Carylls, and afterwards of Sir Francis Duncumb, who married the widow of the last male heir of that family, was in part taken down by the first Lord Grantley, and the remainder converted into a farmhouse. It is a strong timber-built dwelling of the date 1582, with overhanging stories, large windows, and gable-ends. There is likewise a farm called Little Tangley in this parish.

The Manor of Rowley.—In 1508 Humphrey Sydney, of Kingsham, in Sussex, conveyed to Robert Harding, goldsmith, meadows, lands, and tenements in Wonersh called Rowleys, or Roughly. These and other lands, becoming vested in Robert Harding, afterwards belonged to his son, William Harding, who died in 1549, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, one of whom, Catherine, married Richard Onslow, Esq., from whom this, with other estates in Cranley and Bramley which he held in right of his wife, descended to George, Earl of Onslow, who in 1806 sold Rowley to Mr. Richard Sparkes, of Wonersh.

The Manor of Aveldersh.—In the beginning of the last century this estate belonged to George Duncumb, Esq., and, in virtue of a settlement made by him, it came into the possession of his daughter Ann and her husband, Nathaniel Sturt, whose son George became heir to the property. This gentleman, a barrister, dying unmarried in 1769, devised his estates, including Aveldersh, or Haldersh, to his sister Dorothy for her life, with remainder to his nephew, the Rev. George Chatfield, to whom they belonged in 1808. It was afterwards purchased by Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury, and now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland.

Chinthurst.—This estate, called "Chinthurst, alias Chyltehurst, in Shalford and Wonersh," was sold in 1532, by Humphrey Sidney, to Sir Christopher More, together with that of Loseley; and his son and heir, William More, Esq., in 1557, transferred it, in exchange for Polsted in Compton, to John Wight, of Wimbledon. It was long held by his family, but was subsequently sold to Mr. John Sparkes, of Gosden.

This living, a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke, is valued in the Valor of Pope Nicholas at £13 6s. 8d., and in the King's books at £15 1s. 3d., after deducting 7s. 1d. for procurations and synodals. Edward I. gave this church to the prior and convent of St. Mary of Bethlehem, without Bishopsgate; and afterwards, in 1305, he granted them license to appropriate it after the death or cession of Richard de Rollyng, the then rector. The endowment was settled by the Bishop in 1309, and thenceforth this was regarded as a vicarage. The patronage is vested in Lord Grantley, who is likewise the lay impropriator. The Registers commence in 1539, but are slightly imperfect. The number of acres in this parish is 4,388, of which 2,495 are arable, 585 meadow, 800 common, and 507 woodland. The rent-charge is £176 13s. 4d.

Vicars of Wonersh in and since 1800:—

1.—*James Fielding.* Inducted in 1804.

2.—*William Hodgson Cole*, M.A. Instituted in 1806.

3.—*Elihu Edmund Body*, M.A. Instituted in 1852.

The church is a somewhat irregular edifice of red brick, dedicated to St. John the

Baptist. It was mostly rebuilt, but in a bad style (after having suffered from fire), in 1793, at a cost of £600. On the north side is a small square tower, embattled (with an entrance porch), the lower part of which, and the wall immediately adjoining, are of the sandstone of the country, and formed portions of the old church; the upper part is of brick: it contains six bells and a clock. The nave is separated from the chancel by a high-pointed arch; the altar part is semicircular. In the nave are some memorials of the Sparkes family. In the appropriate burial-place of the Grantley family, which, it is probable, was originally a chapel, are inscriptions on small brass plates to several of its members.

Near the church and high-road is WONERSH PARK, the seat of Lord Grantley. This estate belonged to Richard Gwynn, Esq., who, dying in 1701, bequeathed to Susan, his niece and heiress, or devisee, wife of Richard Clifton, Esq., filacer for London and Middlesex. Her daughter and heiress, Trehane, married Sir William Chapple, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1745, leaving four sons and one daughter, Grace, who eventually became his sole heiress. She married Fletcher Norton, Esq., a descendant of the ancient family of Grantley, in Yorkshire, who was an eminent lawyer, and Speaker of the House of Commons from 1770 to 1780, during which time, and until his elevation to the peerage in 1782 as Lord Grantley, he continued to represent Guildford in Parliament. He died in 1789, and the property has since continued with his descendants. The mansion, which stands in a fine park, is a spacious structure of red brick.

ALBURY.

This parish occupies a part of the summit and side of the central range of chalk hills, and of the valley lying at their base. It adjoins Merrow and West Clandon on the north, Shere on the east, Cranley on the south, and Chilworth and Wonersh on the west. Several parcels of land belonging to the parish of Shere are intermixed with the lands of Albury; and the manor of Wildwood, and other lands pertaining to this parish, are within the parish of Alfold.

Albury is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Roger [de Montgomery] holds of Richard [de Tonbridge] *Eldeberie*, which was held by Azor of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides; now, at 2½ hides. There are 6 carucates of arable land. One is in the demesne; and eleven villains and five bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a Church; and four bondmen, and a mill at 5s. The woodland yields thirty swine. One of these hides is held by a knight, who hath there in demesne 1½ carucates; and one villain, and

one bondman; and one acre of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at £10; afterwards, at 100s.; and now, at £9."

The name *Al-bury*, *Ald-bury*, or *Elde-berie*, as in the Doomsday Book, has reference to the "Old Camp" on Farley Heath, in this parish, which would seem to have been occupied by the Romans. Aubrey says, "In this parish is part of Blackheath, whereon is the Toft, as the Lawyers term it, of a Roman Temple; it is on a plain, a stone's throw distant from the road to Cranley, eastward. Mr. Elias Ashmole [Windsor Herald], who lived at Weston in his first wife's time, told me he doth remember very well, not only the ground-pinning of the Square, but also the ground-pinning of the Circle of it;" and "Mr. Benj. Oughtred says, that 40 years since (1639) one might have seen the ground-pinning plainly, which was as high as the top of the banks now are. Within these two years (1670) the ground-pinning was digged up for the stone and brick, and 'tis so mangled that I can't tell what to make of it; but it seems to me to be square." He also mentions that some of the Roman tiles found on the heath, "where has been a great deal of Building in old Times," were "of a pretty kind of moulding, with 8 angles;" and that several Roman coins had been "digg'd up," and others "heaved up by Moles." "The tradition by the old People hereabouts is, that heretofore a river ran in the bottom below the Roman Temple." *

In 1803 this spot was visited by Mr. Bray, who describes the site of Aubrey's temple as "marked by a square bank, 22 yards on each side, covered with short grass instead of the surrounding heath. This is in [near] the middle of a square piece of ground 220 yards on each side, just ten times the size of the site of the building, containing 10 acres, on the west side of which is a double bank and ditch perfect; from this, on the north and south sides of the 10 acres, a single bank runs east. The banks were full of fragments of Roman tiles, some with a raised ledge on one side, and mortar; amongst them I dug up part of a stag's horn, and a small piece of a little urn."

The *Numismatic Chronicle* for October, 1840, contains an account of some Roman coins and other remains found at this station, in that and the preceding year, by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., the well-known author, and resident at Albury. "Of the site itself," says that gentleman, "and its former building, I have gathered the following traditional accounts:—

"The old people about Albury remember to have heard it called the ruins of an old church, and say (which also Salmon and Bray, from similar authority, confirm) that the

* Aubrey's "Surrey," vol. iv. pp. 79—81. In Blount's "Law Dictionary" *toft* is defined as "a messuage, or place where a messuage hath stood, but is decayed."

bases of the columns in Albury Church, and part of the neighbouring church of Shere, were taken from that spot; one octogenarian reports that his grandfather took away a beam, and many represent walls and cottages as having been built of these ruins. Some call it Farley Town, and say it was destroyed by the Danes; some again call it a Roman temple, and some, a Cæsar's camp; and I think it not impossible that in substance these accounts may be all true. The Roman military quarters may have been superseded by a Pagan altar, this again for triumph by a Christian church, about which dwellers may have congregated, to be dispersed, in their turn, by hordes from Denmark.

"It is remarkable, perhaps, that although the site is on an elevated part of the Heath, it is commanded and overlooked by many neighbouring eminences; and this might be considered destructive of its claim to be a military post, but for the fact that Camp Hill, near Farnham, and Holmbury Hill, near Leith Tower (both Roman entrenchments), are within sight and beacon distances of the Farley camp; whilst from Holmbury the Cæsar's camp near Worthing (not to mention intermediate stations) is easily distinguishable; and so, by night, telegraphic fires would connect the whole line."

From the effects of time and other causes, "it is now very difficult to distinguish any mounds or fosses which can confidently be pronounced regular embankments;" yet the site of the building noticed by Aubrey can still be identified; and many fragments of Roman tiles, urns, and other ancient pottery may yet be found strewn upon the heath. The coins found by Mr. Tupper, on occasional diggings, include specimens of the reigns of Domitian, Aurelius, Gallienus, Constantinus, Constans, and Magnentius.

Some fragments of glass, a glass bead, and two pieces of a Samian-ware patera, with an elegant border and the inscription, DIVIX. F., were also found by Mr. Tupper, whose house at Albury is of a picturesque character, in which, among many small paintings by different masters, are three very curious pieces by Tempesta on marble.

A large number of ancient British gold coins were discovered at Albury in 1848.

The first well-authenticated instance of the resuscitation of "mummy wheat" occurred in Mr. Tupper's garden at Albury in 1840. The seed, brown and shrunken, could scarcely have been less than three thousand years old, sealed vases of it having been found within a tomb in the Thebaid by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, and brought by him into England.

In 1222 David de Jarpenvill held one knight's fee in Aldeburye, of the honour of Clare. John D'Abernon had a charter of free-warren for this manor in 1253;* and his

* See the account of Stoke D'Abernon in vol. ii. p. 183. On an inquisition after his death the following returns were made:—"The Jurors say that D. John Abernon held of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, on the day of his death, the manors of Stoke, Fecham, and Aldebury, by the service of four knights' fees, and that those manors were worth £80 a year."—E. Bundel Escaet. 8 Edw. II. No. 68.

son and heir, of the same name, died in 1327, seized of the manor of Aldbury, which passed, with the estate of Stoke D'Abernon, to the family of Bray. John, second Lord Bray, having died without issue in 1557, the family estates were divided, after the death of his mother in 1559, between her six daughters and coheiresses. Albury, after several transfers, was mortgaged to George Duncumb, Esq., of Weston, in this parish, who in 1637 joined in a conveyance of the manor to Sir Francis Stydolph, Sir Rich. Onslow, and Richard Evelyn, Esq., in trust for Thomas, Earl of Arundel; but the purchase money not having been paid, the mortgagee, in 1641, took possession and held courts. In 1646 Mr. Duncumb died, having by will devised this and other estates to George, his grandson, by whom, jointly with Roger, his brother, this property was conveyed, about 1653, to the Hon. Henry Howard (grandson to the above Earl Thomas), who succeeded his brother as Duke of Norfolk in 1677. By him the old timber-built manor-house was enlarged, and the park and grounds laid out in a style and character which they yet retain.

This gentleman died in 1683-4, and his son and successor, of the same name, sold the manor of Albury to Heneage Finch, a younger son of the Earl of Nottingham, who acquired celebrity as a lawyer on the trial of the seven bishops in 1688. For his services as an advocate for the accused prelates Mr. Finch was presented with a handsome piece of plate, which was lost when Albury House was burnt down, in the reign of Queen Anne. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Guernsey in 1702, and created Earl of Aylesford in 1714. He rebuilt the mansion here. Albury descended to Heneage, the fourth Earl of Aylesford, who sold the estate to his brother, the Hon. William Clement Finch, Capt. R.N., and afterwards Admiral, after whose death Albury was sold to Samuel Thornton, Esq., M.P., Governor of the Bank of England. In 1811 it was purchased by Charles Wall, Esq., who in 1819 resold it to Henry Drummond, Esq., banker of London, afterwards M.P. for Surrey. It now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, who married Mr. Drummond's daughter and heiress.

The Manor of Weston-Gumshalve.—This manor originally formed a portion of that of Gumsele, in the parish of Shere, from which it was separated about the reign of Edward I., when it belonged to Thomas de Weston, from whose family it derived its distinctive appellation. John Weston was lord of the manor in 19 Henry VI., and Thomas Slifield, of Bookham, having married one of his daughters and coheiresses, appears to have obtained this estate, which was sold, in 12 or 13 Henry VIII., to Richard Elyot, Esq. About 1612 this manor was purchased of the Elyot family by George Duncumb, an eminent conveyancer, who bought many estates in this neighbourhood, and was one of the six knights returned for this county to the Parliament held in 1656. Weston descended to

George Duncumb, Esq., who died in 1719. Leaving no male issue, the inheritance devolved on his two married daughters, who in 1723 joined in a sale of the manor, mansion-house, and estate of Weston to Abel Alleyne, Esq. He died in 1727, having vested the property in trustees, of whom it was purchased by Robert Godschall, Esq., afterwards an Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1741. His niece, to whom it eventually descended, became the wife of William Man, Esq., who assumed the name of Godschall in addition to his own. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, the Rev. Samuel Man-Godschall, LL.B., on whose death, about 1825, the property was sold to Henry Drummond, Esq. It now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland.

There is another estate styled WESTON, situated near the parsonage-house, but partly in the parish of Shere. The house on this estate was at one time the residence of Elias Ashmole, the antiquary. It 1804 it was sold to the Hon. Robert Clive, a younger son of the first Lord Clive, who greatly improved the grounds. The house was afterwards pulled down.

Albury Downs, on the northern side of the parish, furnish excellent pasturage for sheep. Here also are some remarkable clumps of ancient yews, possibly Druidical.

Albury is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, rated in the Bodleian Valor at 18 marks, and in the King's books at £17 12s. 8½d., and paying for procurations and synodals 7s. 5d. Under the Tithe Commutation Act the rent-charge is fixed at £500, the number of tithable acres being estimated at 3,130, viz. arable, 1,910 acres; pasture, 600 acres; woodland, 620 acres. The glebe lands amount to about 70 acres, of which about 10 acres are attached to the rectory-house, a substantial old building, nearly a mile from the church. The Duke of Northumberland is the patron. The oldest Register commences in 1559, but no entry is made from October 2nd, 1623, to May 5th, 1641: other defects occur between 1660 and 1728.

Rectors of Albury in and since 1800:—

1.—*William Polhill*, M.A. Instituted in 1780.
2.—*Hugh McNeile*, M.A. Instituted in 1822.
3.—*John Hooper*. Instituted in 1834.
4.—*George Raymond Portal*, M.A. Instituted in 1858.
5.—*Robert James Dundas*, M.A. Instituted in 1871.

Since the era of the Reformation two of the rectors of Albury have obtained great celebrity from their varied acquirements and talents, namely, Oughtred and Horsley.

The former, William Oughtred, was a celebrated mathematician of the seventeenth century; he was the inventor of the instrument styled the "circles of proportion," and the author of a work entitled "Mathematicæ Clavis." The latter, Dr. Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, who for some years held two livings in Surrey, was the son of the Rev. John Horsley, Rector of St. Mary, Newington, and was born in 1733. In 1758 he succeeded his father as Rector of Newington, and was afterwards Canon of Gloucester, and Bishop of St. David's, Rochester, and finally of St. Asaph. He died in 1806.

The old church, which stands within Albury Park, at a short distance from the mansion-house, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but the interior has been entirely dismantled. It is an irregular building, constructed of sandstone and ironstone (the produce of the neighbourhood), plastered over, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with gable roofs. At the east end of the aisle has been a small chapel; and between the nave and chancel, on three sides rising from semicircular arches, is a square tower, embattled, and crowned by a dome and vane. The nave is separated from the aisle by three obtuse arches, springing from octagonal columns which stand upon circular bases of Sussex marble. The font, of similar marble, is of a very primitive type.

The most ancient sepulchral memorial in this church is a small brass of a male figure in armour (helmet and sword lost), inscribed, "Hic jacet Joh'es Weston, de Weston in Albury, armiger, qui obit xxiij°. Novembr's anno D'ni Millimo cccxl. Cuj' a'ie ppiciet' De' ame'."

Many of the Duncumbs, of Weston, lie buried here, as shown by different tablets. Among others interred here, with memorials, were Henry Wicks, Esq., "Paymaster of their Majesty's Works," in the reigns of "Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles," who died in 1657; the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Godschall, Knt., "late of Weston House," who, having been elected M.P. for the City in 1741, and Lord Mayor in the same year, died during his mayoralty, in 1742. A tomb is raised in memory of the three sons of Mr. Drummond, in the style of the Middle Ages, enriched with niches, intermediate shields, quatrefoils, &c.

Beside the church above described, there are two others at Albury, erected at the sole expense of Mr. Drummond, namely, the new parish church, and the Irvingite Church, or Cathedral.

The new parish church, which stands in a commanding situation on the slope of a hill, was consecrated in 1841. It is built of red brick, chiefly designed in the Norman style. The ground-plan is that of a Latin cross, with the addition of a square tower at the north-west angle: in the latter is a peal of six bells. The ancient font, removed from the old church, stands in front of the communion-table. The flooring is of stone.

The Irvingite Church is a spacious and well-built edifice of stone, designed in the pointed style of architecture. The ground-plan is that of a cross, with a western tower; but the transepts are shallow. On the north side of the chancel is a beautifully carved chair, the seat of the "Angel," the title borne by the chief officiating member of this community. The altar-piece and its adjuncts are of freestone, excellently wrought. The large east window is cruciform, and filled with richly stained glass. The font is a plain octagon of freestone. On the north side of the edifice is a small chapter-house; this also is of an octagonal form, and its central table is accordant. The cost of the erection of this church is reported to have been upwards of £16,000. Albury, and the cathedral-like church in Gordon Square, have been the head-quarters of the Irvingites almost ever since the establishment of the community by the Rev. Edward Irving, the celebrated Scotch preacher, who excited such extraordinary attention in the metropolis from 1822 down to 1834. Mr. Henry Drummond was for some time "Angel" here, and on his relinquishing the office it was held by Lord Sidmouth.

Albury Park, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, is a place of considerable note, arising, possibly, from its early history being associated with the name of Sylva Evelyn, by whom the artificial improvement of the grounds was originally planned.* Since the rebuilding of the house by the Earl of Aylesford (see p. 259), it has been much enlarged and improved by different owners, but particularly so by Mr. Drummond, who caused an embattled tower, with oriels, and clustered chimneys in the "olden style," to be annexed to the mansion, together with other important alterations.

Among the old pictures in the hall are eight heads (brought from Moulsham) of the sovereigns Edward III., Henry IV., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Prince Arthur. Here also are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Burghley, and Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. In the dining-room are well-executed copies of "Paul rebuking Peter," by Guido; the "Holy Family, with St. Jerome," by Correggio; and "Cardinal Bentivoglio," by Vandyke, together with a Flemish piece representing "the Pope and certain Doctors of the Church translating the Holy Scriptures," and various family portraits, including that of the Hon. Andrew Drummond, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In another apartment is a portrait of Melancthon (one of the most eminent of the Reformers), by Holbein.†

The grounds and gardens of Albury are much diversified, and derive considerable

* In his "Diary," under the date 1667, Evelyn mentions his visiting Mr. Howard at Albury, "where I designed for him his canal and garden, with a crypt thro' the hill."

† There is a curious view extant, by Hollar, of the old manor-house at Albury, and also six small views in the park by the same artist.

interest from the woodland scenery of the neighbouring slopes and hills. The Tilling bourne rivulet intersects the grounds, but the canal designed by Evelyn, which it formerly supplied, and which was about a quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide, has been drained and planted. There is also a terrace walk of about the same length, running parallel with which, but on a lower site, is a broad walk or avenue skirted by yew-trees, and connected with the kitchen gardens. About the middle of the terrace are a semicircular basin and fountain of clear water, springing from the adjoining sand-hill, through which extends the subterranean passage, or crypt, which is about 160 yards in length. In the park are many large and finely grown oaks.

The ancient path called the Pilgrim's Way, which led from the city of Winchester to Canterbury, crosses this parish, and is said to have been much used in former times. There are some remarkable mounds and depressions on Albury Downs.

CRANLEY.

This parish adjoins Bramley, Wonersh, Albury, and Shere on the north; Ewhurst on the east; Rudgwick (in Sussex) on the south; and a detached part of Albury, Dunsfold, and Hascomb on the west. Cranley is situated in a valley, the general soil of which is a stiff clay and loam; and the roads were formerly of the very worst description, especially in winter.

The parish comprises about 7,772 acres, of the computed ratable value of £10,026. There is much diversity of ground in Cranley parish, and the parts adjacent to the Weald afford extensive prospects of a rich and forest-like character. The soil is heavy, and the chief produce consists of barley, oats, wheat, &c. Within the manor of Shere-Vachery and Cranley is a quarry of sandstone wrought for building purposes.

At the time of the Doomsday survey this place was included in the extensive manor of Essira, or Shire (now Shere), held by Editha, widow of Edward the Confessor, on whose death it reverted to the Crown. It is uncertain when Cranley became a distinct parish, but it must have been as early as 28 Henry III., when the advowson of the church was granted, together with the manor of Shere (in which Vachery and Cranley are included), by Roger de Clere to John Fitz-Geoffrey.

Vachery.—The district of Vachery, in Cranley, was so named as being the principal grange, or dairy-farm,* of the manor of Shere. The earliest notice of it upon record appears to be in 1244, in the grant of Roger de Clere to Fitz-Geoffrey, above mentioned,

* *Vaccaria*, a dairy-house. See Spelman, "Glossarium Archæologicum."

in which Vaccarie and Cranlegh are specified as members of the manor of Shere. After the death of Richard Fitz-Geoffrey, the grandson of John, and last male heir of his family, a survey of that manor was made in 1297, in which Vaccaria is stated to have comprised a capital messuage, garden, a fish-pond, and a park with 120 acres of arable land, besides meadow land, pasture, woodland, rents, &c. The estates of Fitz-Geoffrey having been divided between his sisters and their representatives, Vachery fell to the share of Joan Fitz-Geoffrey, wife of Theobald le Boteler (Butler), whose descendants became Earls of Ormond. This place seems to have been the usual residence of the lords of the manor. James, Earl of Ormond, who died in 1382, dates his will at La Vachery, in 1379; and directs that, if he died in England, his body should be buried in the church of Shiere, in Surrey. However, his death occurred at his castle of Knoctopher, in Ireland, and he was interred in the church of St. Kenny, at Kilkenny.*

This estate passed, with the manor of Shere, to the family of Bray.† Sir Edward Bray died seized of Vachery in 1558, and his son and successor, of the same name, sold the mansion, with a part of the park, to John Reade, Esq., of whom, or of his heir, it was purchased in 1605 by Sir Edward Onslow, of Knoll, in this parish. After a few changes of ownership it passed by sale to the late Hon. and Rev. James Norton, uncle of the late Lord Grantley.

There was at Vachery an oratory or chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 25 Edward I. the stipend of the chaplain was £4 1s. 6d. per annum. Eleanor, Countess of Ormond, in 1362 had a license for the marriage of Walter Fitz-Walter to her daughter, Eleanor Dagworth, "in the chapel of her manor of Vachery."

Knoll, or Knowle.—In the reigns of Edward I. and II. Robert at Knoll held a tenement in Cranley called Le Knoll, with other lands in Cranley and Bramley; and Walter Knoll, who probably had this estate in the latter part of the fourteenth century, was interred in the parish church, where his gravestone still remains, with the following inscription:—

WALTER KNOLL GIST ICY DIEU DE S'AYME EIT MERCI.

Knoll seems to have belonged to Thomas Slyfield, of Great Bookham, in the reign of Edward IV., and in 1467 he conveyed it to Sir Thomas Cook and others, in trust for Robert Harding, goldsmith, Alderman of London. His grandson having left two daughters coheiresses, of whom Catherine the younger transferred this estate (the first

* Sir Harris Nicholas, "Testamenta Vetusta," p. 107: from Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond."

† See account of Shere.

Onslows had in the south) to the Onslow family by her marriage in 1559 with Richard Onslow, Esq., eventually Speaker of the House of Commons. His great-grandson, Sir Richard Onslow, sat in three Parliaments as M.P. for this county, and whilst a resident here, during the parliamentary supremacy, occasionally officiated in the solemnisation of marriage, as appears by the Registers.* In 1801 George, fourth Baron Onslow, was created Viscount Cranley of Cranley, and Earl of Onslow; but his successor disposed of this property about 1823 to Wm. Hanham, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart. It was afterwards purchased by John Bradshaw, Esq., by whom a new mansion has been erected. The keeper's lodge is of a picturesque design.

Utworth.—Walter de Otteworth held this manorial estate in the reign of Edward IV., and his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married John Gunter, Esq., to whom Utworth belonged in 1485.

Ridinghurst is a tenement in Cranley, formerly belonging to the manor of Utworth, and which was held in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by a family styled De Reddinghurst. In the reign of Henry VI. the estate was vested in John de Reddinghurst, and the inheritance devolved on his two daughters, one of whom married John Byshe, of Burstow. After passing through the hands of the Cheynells, the Aylings, and Streater Gills, this estate was bought by Mr. Evershed, on whose decease it devolved on his daughters, one of whom married Jacob Ellery, Esq., of Cranley.

Holhurst.—This is a small manor, held in the time of Edward III. by Thomas Holhurst, in whose family it appears to have been vested in the reign of Henry VIII. Richard Welles, of Woodmansterne, who had acquired this estate by marriage with an heiress, conveyed it to Richard Onslow, Esq., in exchange for a messuage in Banstead, by indenture dated 1568. It now belongs to John Bradshaw, Esq.

Advowson, &c.—This advowson, as before mentioned, became the property of the Fitz-Geoffreys in the reign of Henry III., and in right of their female descendants it afterwards devolved on the Beauchamps (Earls of Warwick) and the De Cliffords, from both of whose families it eventually escheated to the Crown. Henry VIII. granted the advowson to the Brays, of whom Sir Edw. Bray, Knt., presented in 1572; and his descendants, about the time of James I., sold the patronage to William Holt, gent., of London. Different persons of little note were afterwards successively its owners, and it is now in the possession of Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart.

This benefice is a rectory in the rural deanery of Guildford. In the Valor of Pope

* Among the old portraits formerly at Knoll were those of Sir Edward Onslow, Knt., who died in 1615; Sir Edward Onslow, Knt. (mentioned above), who died in 1664; and Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart., several times knight of the shire for Surrey, and burgess for Guildford, who died in 1688.

Nicholas it is rated at £21 6s. 8d., and in the King's books of Henry VIII.'s time at £20 18s. 1½d., paying 9s. 8½d. for procurations and synodals. The present value of the living is £1,450. The parsonage-house has a large garden surrounded by a moat. The Registers commence in 1566, yet very few entries were made until 1608, since which they have been continued regularly.

Rectors of Cranley in and since 1800:—

1.—*James Fielding.* Instituted in 1765.
2.—*William Spencer*, B.A. Inducted in 1806.
3.—*William Carlisle.* Inducted in 1810.
4.—*Samuel Stanwix.* Inducted in 1811.
5.—*Robert Barbor Wolfe*, M.A. Instituted in 1812.
6.—*Lowry Guthrie.* Instituted in 1843.
7.—*John Henry Sapte*, M.A. Instituted in 1847.

Among the rectors here who have attained literary eminence was Thomas de Cranley (alias Wikehurst), D.D., and Archbishop of Dublin, who with great probability is supposed to have been a native of this parish. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow, and was presented to this living by James, Earl of Ormond, in 1380. He was also Warden of New College, Oxford.

Cranley Church, a large and handsome edifice dedicated to St. Nicholas, would seem to have been founded in the reign of Henry III., in whose twenty-eighth year (1244) the disposal of its advowson first occurs in any known record.* It consists of a capacious nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower containing a clock and a peal of six bells. At the east end of each aisle is also an attached chapel, that on the north side belonging to the Vachery estate, the ancient residence of the lords of Shere, and that on the south to the possessors of Knoll.

Independently of the tower, which is about 20 feet square, the length of this edifice is nearly 100 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 45 feet. The interior underwent extensive alterations in 1845, and again in 1867. The windows of the eastern and western ends are filled with stained glass.

An opinion has been entertained that this church was formerly collegiate. There are stone sedilia in the south wall of the chancel for a bishop, priest, and deacon; these have been recently restored, and the old shafts that divided them replaced by new columns of Sussex marble. Nearly adjoining are a piscina, and a small locker of square form.

* Cart. Roger de Clere, dat. London, in die Jovis post fest. S. Valentini, 28 Hen. III.

The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch, over which extensive traces of fresco painting have been discovered. Similar remains are discernible over the arches dividing the nave from the aisles; these arches, also pointed, are supported by circular columns having octagonal capitals variously sculptured. The font is a plain octagonal basin of stone, supported by a central column and four smaller shafts of a similar form. Several of the windows were once curiously ornamented with stained glass, and in particular that at the east end of the Knoll chapel, which displayed the genealogical tree, with figures called the Root of Jesse, but scarcely a vestige of which now remains.

There were formerly various sepulchral brasses in this church, of which particulars have been given by Aubrey and Manning. Several of the Onslows, including Sir Richard Onslow, who died in 1664; his wife, Dame Elizabeth, ob. 1679; and Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart., who deceased 1668, lie buried in the chancel.

The village skirts the high-road leading from Guildford to Billinghurst, &c., in Sussex. The Wey and Arun Canal intersects the parish on its western side, and there is a reservoir for the supply of the canal, which covers nearly 100 acres. There is also a station here on the Guildford and Horsham Railway. In 1869 the first of the village hospitals was also established here. Schools were built in this parish in 1873.

EWHURST.

This parish is bounded by Abinger on the north, Ockley and Wotton on the east, Rudgwick (Sussex) on the south, and Cranley on the west. It seems to have been anciently a tract of woodland, and its name was probably given in consequence of its abounding with yew-trees, and being within the *hurst*, or woody country.* The oak now flourishes here, the soil being a deep and stiff clay. The land southward is either level or undulating; on the north are lofty hills. Ewhurst is not mentioned in the Doomsday Book, it having been included in the ancient royal manor of Gomselle, of which it formed the southern portion. The number of acres in this parish is computed at 5,462, and the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, and turnips.

The Manor of Somerbury.—Henry II., in the early part of his reign, granted the manor of Gomselle to Robert de Wendenale and William de Clere, reserving the messuage of Somerbury, then a member of that manor.† In the reign of Henry III., or soon after, this estate was conveyed to Henry de Somerbury, who in 7 Edward I. is stated to have

* *Iw* signifies a yew-tree in the Saxon language.
† *Vide* Testa de Nevill.

held of the King in ancient socage half a carucate of land in Somerburie, at an annual rent of 14s. Richard de Somerbury, his descendant, appears to have alienated this estate to Eleanor, Countess of Ormond, who also held the manor of Shere and lands in Cranley. This lady, widow of James le Boteler, first Earl of Ormond, remarried Sir Thomas Dagworth, by whom this manor was sold; and it came at length into the possession of John de Busbrugge, who died seized of it in 6 Henry IV., and his family held Somerbury in the reign of Edward IV. The estate subsequently belonged to the family of Bray, and in 5 James I. John Dendy was lord of the manor. How long it remained in his family has not been ascertained, but it afterwards became the property of the Onslows.

Pollingfold, or West Pollingfold.—This, a manor in Ewhurst parish, is held of the manor of Gumsele Tower Hill, in Shere. In the reign of Edward I. William de Pollingfold held land here, and in the time of Edward III. the estate belonged to James Brocas, who obtained a grant of free-warren in Polyngfield, or Pollingfold. It was vested in his family in the reign of Henry IV. In 1532 Edmund, Lord Bray, was its owner, but sold it to his brother, Sir Edw. Bray, by whom it was transferred to John Reade; it was then divided into two portions, West and East Pollingfold. After repeated transfers West Pollingfold became the property of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, the late owner of the Baynards estate.

Coneyhurst is a small manor in Ewhurst, the reversion of which, after the death of his widow, Sir Edward Bray gave by will in 1558 to his son, Edward Bray, Esq. Thomas Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, died seized of this estate in 1799, and left it to his son, the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Wood, to whom it now belongs.

Breache, a small manor in this parish, appears to have given name to a family by whom it was held in or before the reign of Elizabeth; for in the court rolls of the manor of Gumshall-Netley it is stated that in 1581 John Amersham, Esq., held this manor, for a whole yard-land, late of the estate of John de Breche. Some parts of the estate were sold long ago, and in 1803 the remainder was advertised for sale by the description of North Breach Farm, with the manor of North Breach.

The advowson of Ewhurst belonged to the convent of Merton until its suppression in 1538, when it devolved on the Crown. This is a rectory in the rural deanery of Guildford, rated in the Valor of Pope Nicholas at £16 13s. 4d., and in the King's books at £12 7s. 3½d., exclusive of an annual stipend of 20s. to the Prior of Merton, and paying 9s. 8½d. for procurations and synodals. The living is now of the annual value of £739, with residence. The Registers for baptisms and burials commence in 1614, and for marriages in 1720.

Rectors of Ewhurst in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Edward Bickerton.* Instituted in 1755.
2.—*Charles Augustus Steuart*, M.A. Instituted in 1811.
3.—*Henry John Cooper*, M.A. Instituted in 1844.
4.—*John Mount Barlow*, M.A. Instituted in 1845.

Ewhurst Church, a cruciform structure dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1839, from the designs of Robert Ebbels, Esq., at an outlay of about £900. The stone for the building, given by Edward Bray, Esq., of Shere, was dug from the hill above the village. The architecture of the edifice is in the later Norman and early pointed styles. It consists of nave and chancel, without aisles, and a transept ranging north and south. At the central intersection rises a square tower containing six bells, crowned by an octagonal spire, covered with oak shingles, cut and pointed like the scales of fish. At the west end is the chief entrance, with a window over it. On the north side is a semicircular-arched doorway with round mouldings. There are three lancet windows at each end of the transept; at the sides are other windows, each having two trefoil-headed lights below, and smaller ones above. In the east window are several shields of arms of recent execution. The roof is supported by large timbers; the pavement is of light red-coloured tiles. The font is ancient, but stands on a modern column; it is a stone basin of square form, and has a saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, sculptured on each face.

The rectory, at a short distance from the church south-eastward, is a handsome modern structure.

Baynards, the property and seat of Thomas Lyon Thurlow, Esq., is situated partly in Ewhurst, and partly in Cranley. In the reign of Henry VI. it was held by William Sydney, Esq., who in 1447 obtained a license to impark 800 acres in "Ewhurst, Cranele, and Ruggewick" (in Sussex), within his manor of Baynards: he died here in 1449, and was interred in Cranley Church.* Sir Reginald Bray, to whom this property belonged in the time of Henry VII., gave it to his nephew Edmund, afterwards Lord Bray, who in 1534-5 conveyed it to his brother, Sir Edward Bray, who died in 1558. His son, Sir Edward the younger, "resided here during the lifetime of his father, and even as late as 1577," about which time he sold this estate to Sir George More, of Loseley. According to Evelyn ("Sylva") that gentleman erected a dwelling-house at Baynards, which he sold to Richard Evelyn, Esq. Its next possessor was another Richard Evelyn, of Woodcote, in

* He was buried in the chancel, and on his gravestone was the following inscription (as given by Aubrey) on a brass plate long since lost :—"Hic jacet Willielmus Sydeney, armiger : qui obiit viij die Octobris, anno Dni MCCCCXLIX."

Epsom (the younger brother of John), who died in 1669-70, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Ann, who married William Montague, Esq., son of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Of his heirs it was purchased by Richard, first Baron Onslow, from whom it descended to George, Earl Onslow; but after several intermediate ownerships, Baynards was sold in 1832 to the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, a nephew of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The mansion, situated on a healthy knoll, commands a beautiful view over the Hog's Back Hills, and is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. It was carefully restored by the late owner. The northern front is of irregular design, but very characteristic of the period of its erection, the arrangement and older parts of the mansion being apparently much anterior to the date specified by Evelyn. On the basement floor is a spacious hall, which communicates with the library, dining-room, music-room, drawing-room, and great staircase, all of which are appropriately fitted up, and furnished with taste and elegance. The collection of paintings (mostly portraits) at Baynards is very fine, and comprises works by Raffaelle, Holbein, Zucchero, Mytens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, and other masters. Here likewise, together with some fine old armour, carvings, and tapestry, several objects of great curiosity are preserved—among them a large and very strong charter chest, formerly the property of Sir Thomas More, which is beautifully painted, cased with iron, and secured by four locks and a secret keyhole; and a pair of steel-yards, presented by the City of London to Sir Thomas Gresham: they are finely wrought, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with figures of Gog and Magog, Romulus and Remus, and other curious devices.

Baynards is said to be haunted, and many years ago no neighbour would approach it after nightfall. The impression of ghosts having been seen fluttering about had its origin in the decapitated head of Sir Thomas More having been long kept in this house by his favourite daughter, Margaret Roper. Her residence here was doubtless in consequence of her daughter Elizabeth (by Wm. Roper, Esq.) having become the wife of Sir Edward Bray the younger. The skull of Sir Thomas was finally deposited in the vault of the Ropers, in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. Margaret Roper was herself buried there, and near her coffin is a niche in the wall, secured by an iron grating, within which the skull is placed.

SHERE.

This parish is bounded by West Horsley and East Clandon on the north, by Abinger on the east, by Cranley and Ewhurst on the south, and by Wonersh and Albury on the west.

Though the entire parish, together with those of Ewhurst and Cranley adjoining, was included among the Crown lands at the time of the Doomsday survey, yet those parishes then constituted two distinct lordships, or manors; the western portion of Shere, with Cranley, forming the ancient manor of Essira, having apparently been granted by Edward the Confessor to his consort, afterwards his widow, Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and the northern and eastern parts of Shere, with Ewhurst, or the ancient manor of Gomselle, having possibly been given by that prince to his brother-in-law, Earl Harold, afterwards king, who had certainly held it before the Norman conquest. Both the original manors of Shere and Gumselle have been long since divided into subordinate manorial estates, as will appear from the ensuing details. Essira (Shire, or Shere) is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"The King holds in demesne *Essira*, which had been held by Eddid [Editha] the Queen. It was then assessed at 9 hides; and yet at that time there were in the manor 16 hides. Now it pays no tax [geld]. The arable land amounts to 14 carucates. In the demesne are 2 carucates; and there are nineteen villains, and six bordars, with 12 carucates. There is a Church; and there are six bondmen; and two mills, at 10s.; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields fifty swine. Ever since the time of King Edward, it has been valued at £15. In Wodetone Hundred the King hath in demesne 3 virgates, which lie in Essira, with which they are valued."

This manor was given by William Rufus to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. It appears from the Testa de Nevill that Roger de Clere held this manor of the honour of Warren, by the service of one knight's fee and a half, and by a deed dated 27 Henry III. he granted to the abbot and convent of the "Place of St. Edward," afterwards called Edwardstow, and Letley, or Netley, in Hampshire, in consideration of the sum of 300 marks, a culture of land, with its appurtenances, in the manor of Shere, and the advowson of the living.* This grant was confirmed by the King's letters-patent in the thirty-fifth of his reign, and also by John, Earl of Warren, as lord of the fee, to whom the grantees paid 20 marks in 1253.

Roger de Clere, in 28 Henry III., conveyed his estate here, consisting of the manor of Shire, with Vaccarie and Cranlegh, and the advowson of the church of Cranlegh, to John Fitz-Geoffrey, a younger son of Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, Earl of Essex. Fitz-Geoffrey was sent as a delegate from the English Government to the Council of Lyons, to complain of the exactions of the Papal agents in this country, in 29 Henry III., and the next year he was nominated Justice of Ireland, where his services were rewarded with a grant of

* A culture of land was an indeterminate quantity, but in the present instance it extended to 100 acres, as appears from the King's charter of confirmation.

lands in Thomond. He died in 1256, and his son and heir died in 1258, leaving a son, then a minor. This last John Fitz-Geoffrey became a member of the armed confederacy against King Henry III. under Montfort, Earl of Leicester: taken captive at the battle of Evesham, his estates were confiscated. His brother and heir, Richard, however, recovered possession of the manor of Shere and other lands, and on his death without issue in 1297 the family inheritance was divided among his four sisters. In 1299 a distribution of the property taking place, the manor of Shere, with the hamlet and park of La Vacharie, was assigned to Joan Fitz-Geoffrey, widow of Theobald le Boteler, the youngest sister of Richard Fitz-Geoffrey; but these lands were charged with the payment of £14 12s. to the heiress of Aveline, the third sister. This manor was subsequently divided between the representatives of these two coheiresses, the portion of Joan forming the manor of Shere-Vachery, and that of Aveline the manor of Shere-Eboracum.

Shere-Vachery.—Theobald, the husband of Joan Fitz-Geoffrey, was the great-grandson of Theobold, appointed Chief Butler of Ireland by Henry II.; hence the family name, Boteler, or Butler, borne by his descendants, the Earls and Dukes of Ormond. On the death of the Lady Joan in 1303 the estate passed to her son Edmund, who for his services in Ireland was created Earl of Carrick. He died in 1321, and his son and successor, James, was made Earl of Ormond in 1328. The manorial estate remained with his descendants until the time of James, fifth earl, who supported the cause of Henry VI. in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, and having been taken prisoner, was beheaded at Newcastle in 1461, and his estates escheated to the Crown.

Edward IV., in the seventh of his reign, gave the manor of Shire-cum-Vacherie to John Touchet, Lord Audley, who seems to have resided at Vachery, and dying in 1491, was interred in the chancel of the church of Shere. James, Lord Audley, son and heir of the preceding, having been engaged in the insurrection against the government of Henry VII. in 1497, was taken captive at the battle of Blackheath and executed on Tower Hill, when his estates became forfeited. But some years previously to that event, Sir Reginald Bray appears to have obtained possession of the manor of Shere, with the mansion and park of Vachery, under a grant from Thomas, brother of James, Earl of Ormond, dated the 1st of Henry VII. In this deed Earl Thomas reserved to himself the right of hunting at pleasure in the park of Vachery, and of lodging in the manor-house of Shere, with his attendants and horses, whenever he pleased.

The manor of Shere was bequeathed by Sir Reginald to his nephew, Edmund Bray, who was summoned as a baron in 1529, and he held this estate till 1535, when he sold it to his brother, Sir Edward Bray, who purchased other lands in this parish, and in Ewhurst

and Cranley. He died in 1558, and by will that year he gave to his third consort, Jane, daughter of Sir Matthew Brown, of Betchworth, a life interest in all his estates, ordaining further that if his son and heir, Edward, should disturb his mother-in-law in the possession of the property, it should become vested in her in fee. Disputes between the parties thus circumstanced occurred, as might have been expected, of which the widow took advantage, and sold the lands of Shere and the advowson of Cranley. Sir Edw. Bray the younger further diminished the family estates by sales to various individuals, but the manor of Shere was retained, and has descended in regular succession to the present owner, Reginald More Bray, Esq.

Shere-Eboracum.—This manor, which extends into the parishes of Cranley and Rudgewick, was separated from Shere-Vachery, as before mentioned, in the reign of Edward I., on the distribution of the estates of Richard Fitz-Geoffrey among his sisters and their representatives. The rent-charge of £14 12s., assigned in the first instance as the share of the third sister, was replaced by certain lands belonging to the ancient manor of Shere, which were given to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, son and heir of Aveline Fitz-Geoffrey. John de Burgh, son of this nobleman, married Elizabeth, a sister and coheiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and, dying before his father, left a son named William, who succeeded to the titles and estates of his grandfather. He was assassinated in consequence of a family quarrel in 1332, and his daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, transferred the inheritance of her family to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the second surviving son of Edward III., to whom she was married, probably in 1352. That prince, appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1361, went to Dublin with his consort, who died about two years afterwards, having borne him one daughter, the heiress of his titles, estates, and expectancies. This lady, Philippa of Clarence, became the wife of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, whose son Roger was recognised by Parliament, in 9 Richard II., as presumptive heir to the throne, and his son and heir, Edmund, having died without issue in 1425, the inheritance devolved on his nephew, Richard, Duke of York, among whose estates was this manor of Shere, called Shere-Eboracum, from the Latinised title of this nobleman, Dux Eboracensis, or Dux Eboraci. He maintained a contest for the crown in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI., and being slain in the battle of Wakefield in 1460, left the claim to be prosecuted by his eldest son Edward, afterwards Edward IV. This manor descended to his daughter, Elizabeth of York, who married Henry VII., who, on the death of his queen, took possession of the estate, and in 1503 a court was held in the King's name, as lord of the manor of Shere-Eboracum.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this manor was assigned to the Queen-Consort until after

the death of Queen Catherine Howard in 1541, and in the same year Sir William Fitz-Williams had a grant of it for twenty-one years, but was afterwards seized of it in fee. In 1 Edward VI. he sold the manor to Sir Edward Bray, in whose family it continued until 1609, when it changed owners, and after one or two intermediate sales it was resold to William Bray, Esq., ancestor of the present possessor.

Gomselle, in Shere, is thus described as a manor in the Doomsday Book:—"The King holds *Gomselle* in demesne. Earl Harold held it; and it was then assessed at 20 hides; now at nothing. The arable land amounts to 20 carucates. In the demesne are 2 carucates; and there are thirty villains, and eight bordars, with 18 carucates. There are six bondmen; and a mill, at 40d.; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields thirty swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £15; afterwards, at £10; and now, at £20; and yet it yields £30. The villains of this vill are quit of all claims on the part of the Sheriff. The Bishop [of Bayeux] unjustly annexed half a hide of the land of this manor to his manor of Bronlei; and he continues to hold it, although in the time of King Edward, and even in that of King William, the land was in Gomselle. In Wodetone hundred the King hath in demesne 1 hide, which lieth in Gomselle."

The manor of Gomselle appears to have been given by Stephen to his son, William de Blois, but the grant was annulled by Henry II. According to the Testa de Nevill that prince afterwards divided the estate, and gave one portion of it to Robert de Wendenale, and another to William de Clere: from these grants originated the modern manors of East Gumsele, or East Court, and West Gumsele, or West Court.

The Manor of East Gumsele, or Gumsele Tower Hill.—The estate granted to Robert de Wendenale, through the death or forfeiture of the grantee or from some other cause having reverted to the Crown, was bestowed on William Malvoisin, who held it in 14 Henry II. It was again at the King's disposal in the reign of Richard I., who gave it to Alan Trenchmere, who also held the manor of Padinden, in Abinger: on his death King John granted the manor to William de Braose, who had large possessions in England, Wales, and Ireland. This once powerful baron died an exile in France in 1212. His wife, one of his sons, and his son's wife are said to have been famished to death in prison at Windsor, by order of the King.* Two sons of William de Braose, however, survived him, and his grandson, John, inherited some of his estates, among which was the manor of East Gumsele, sold by William, son and heir of John de Braose, to Roger le Savage de Pecco, to be held of the said William by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and an annual rent of £8. John le Savage, the son of Roger, died in 5 Edward II. seized of this

* Matt. Paris, "Hist. Angliæ," p. 211.

manor, then valued at £13 10s. 10d. One of his descendants, in the reign of Edward III., forfeited this estate, which was settled by Richard II. on the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace, Tower Hill, London. The monastery was suppressed in 1539, when Sir Edmund Walsingham obtained a grant of this manor, and in 3 Edward VI. the grantee sold it to Sir Edward Bray, from whom it has descended to the present owner, Reginald More Bray, Esq.

The Manor of West Gumsele, or Gumsele Netley.—This manor appears, from the Testa de Nevill, to have been held in the beginning of the reign of John by Eustace de Eys, after whose death the King gave it to Peter de Mauley, who died in 1224, and Henry III., in his twenty-third year, gave it to the convent of Netley, in Hants. After the surrender of the monastery Henry VIII. granted the manor, with its appurtenances in Gomeshalve and Ledered, to Sir Edward Bray, Knt. The grantee, who purchased the other manor of Gumsele, as above stated, transmitted both to his descendants.

Sutton, in Shere, is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"In the hundred of Wodeton, and in the manor of *Sudtone*, the Bishop of Baieux hath 2½ hides. Herulf held the land in the time of King Edward; and he could remove where he pleased. It was then assessed at 2½ hides; now at nothing. These hides are valued in the Bishop's manor of Brunlei."

Sutton is now a hamlet in the parish of Shere, extending into that of Abinger. Here were a mansion and three farms, which in 25 Elizabeth belonged to Edmund Hill, and subsequently became the property of Richard Holman, descended from Sir John Holman, standard-bearer to Sir William Russell, an officer in the army of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., at the battle of Bosworth. The estate was at length sold to Thomas Hussey, citizen of London, who died seized of it in 1665. After other transfers it came into the hands of the family of Lomax, one of whom, having built a new residence at Netley, pulled down the ancient mansion, called Sutton Place, on this estate.

Advowson, &c.—The living is a rectory in the rural deanery of Dorking, rated in the Valor of Pope Nicholas at £23 6s. 8d., and in the King's books at £26 1s. 3½d., paying 9s. 8½d. for procurations and synodals. In 5 Edward III. the lord of Shere-Vacherie paid to the rector 1s. 6d. towards Peter pence. Near the western extremity of the village is the rectory-house. The present value of the living is £750, with residence. The patronage of this living, after its transfer from the Bray family, was for some generations in the Duncumb family, but was afterwards purchased of the Rev. Mr. Duncumb, of Shere, by the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, the then rector. It is now in the gift of the rector. The Registers commence in 1545, and are nearly perfect.

Rectors of Shere in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Thomas Duncumb.* Instituted in 1764.
2.—*Thomas Duncumb*, B.A. Instituted in 1805.
3.—*Daniel Charles Delafosse.* Instituted in 1843.
4.—*Richard Leonard Adams*, M.A. Instituted in 1859.
5.—*Richard Leonard Adams*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

Shere Church, restored in 1864 at a cost of £500, is a substantial fabric dedicated to St. James, consisting of nave and chancel, having a tower and spire supported on high-pointed arches, rising from the roof between them. There is also a south aisle, the east end of which appears to have been a chantry chapel; and another small chapel projects from the church on the north side, and forms with its buttresses a strong abutment to the tower. The entrance from the south porch is by a Norman doorway. The tracery of several of the windows displays much elegance. Among the remains of painted glass is the bray, or hemp-breaker, the device of Sir Reginald Bray, and in the window of the chancel are four escutcheons with the arms of England, Warren, Ormond, and Clare.

There are many memorials in this church commemorative of the families of Hussey, Duncumb, Bray, Lomax, Woods, &c. The oldest inscription recorded by Manning is on a gravestone in the chancel for a former rector, viz. :—

> Hic jacet D'n's Rob'tus Scarclyf, quonda' Rector' isti' Eccl'ie, qui obiit xxv die Octobris, anno D'ni Mill'o cccc. xii. Cujus, &c.

In the chancel, on the south side, was formerly an altar-tomb, the covering stone of which was inlaid with a brass of a knight in complete armour, with his head resting on a helmet, and a greyhound sitting between his feet. This was laid even with the floor on a repair of the chancel about 1747. The upper part of the figure, commemorative of John Touchet, Lord Audley, who died in 1491, still remains; but the lower part, together with the inscription and several shields of arms, has long been removed, or otherwise lost.

In the south aisle is a mural tablet of white marble inscribed to the memory of William Bray, Esq., "the Historian of this his native County, who died on the 21st of December, 1832, in the 97th year of his age." This gentleman, distinguished as an antiquary and topographer, was born at Shere in 1736. He was the youngest son of Edward Bray, Esq., lord of the manor of Shere. On the completion of his studies at Rugby School he was articled to Mr. Martyr, an attorney at Guildford, after which, about the year 1761, he obtained, through the patronage of Sir John Evelyn of Wotton, the office of a Clerk of the Board of Green-cloth. He did not, however, relinquish

his original profession, but practised as a solicitor in London with assiduity and success, still, however, finding leisure to indulge his tastes in literary pursuits. In 1771 he was chosen a F.S.A., and he became a frequent contributor to the *Archæologia*. Having visited some parts of the midland counties of England, he published anonymously, in 1778, his "Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire, &c.;" but a second edition in 1783 bore the name of the author. In 1803 Mr. Bray was appointed Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, an office which he retained until about three years before his death. The most important literary undertaking in which Mr. Bray was concerned was the completion and publication of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," begun by the Rev. Owen Manning, of Godalming: the execution of this work was almost entirely carried out by Mr. Bray. In 1818 appeared his "Memoirs, illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., comprising his Diary, &c.," in two volumes 4to. On the death of his brother, the Rev. George Bray, in 1803, he became owner of the estate of Shere; and from that time he resided there until his death in 1832, when the manor and property in Shere and Cranley devolved on his grandson, Edward Bray, Esq., M.A., grandfather of the present owner.

The font, of Sussex marble, is very ancient. The upper stone is square, and has a circular basin for immersion; it is supported by a thick central column, and also by four smaller shafts at the angles, having capitals of sculptured foliage; at the bottom is a triplicated series of round mouldings, surrounding the base of all the columns.

There are several benefactions to the poor of this parish, including a portion of the munificent charities of Mr. Alderman Smith.

In the parish chest is preserved a book of "Churchwardens' Accounts," beginning in the time of Henry VII. and continued until nearly the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. From the entries it would seem that this parish was somewhat celebrated for its wakes and "drinkings" upon Church festivals. The "King-game" was played with much profit both in 18 and 26 Henry VIII. We learn also that besides the rood there were in the church images of five saints, viz. St. Mary of Pity, St. John Baptist, St. Anthony, St. Nicholas and St. Roch.

THE HUNDRED OF GODALMING.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION:—

GODALMING.—COMPTON.—HAMBLEDON.—PEPERHAROW.—PUTTENHAM,—AND PART OF ST. NICHOLAS, VIZ. ARTINGTON TITHING.*

PARISHES IN THE SECOND DIVISION:—

CHIDINGFOLD, OR CHIDDINGFOLD.—HASLEMERE.—THURSLEY.—WITLEY.

WITLEY CHURCH.

GODALMING, styled Godelminge Hundred in the Doomsday Book, received its name from the principal town. Until the reign of Henry II. it was vested in the Crown, but that monarch, in his second year, granted the hundred and manor of Godalming to Josceline de Baliol, Bishop of Sarum, in exchange for the castle of Devizes and Earl's Stoke, in Wilts. In 8 Henry III. Thomas de Banelingham and Mabil his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Stephen de Turnham, owners of Ertindon (a member of the hundred and lordship of Godalming), levied a fine to Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, and his successors, in whom the hundred remained vested till 33 Henry VIII., when it was conveyed to the King. In 1601 this hundred, with all its appurtenances, was granted to Sir George More, of Loseley, from whom it descended to James More Molyneux, Esq. It is now owned by James Stewart Hodgson, Esq.

There is a great variety of soil in this hundred, from the bold chalk ridge called the Hog's Back, on the north, to the Shanklin sands and deep clays on the south. In the former direction Godalming is bounded by the hundred of Woking, on the east by that of Blackheath, on the west by the hundred of Farnham, and on the south by Sussex.

* The parish of St. Nicholas, with Artington, has been described under Guildford, in the first volume of this work.

GODALMING.

This parish is bounded on the north by Guildford, on the north-east by Guildford and Shalford, on the east by Bramley, on the south-east by Hascomb, on the south by Hambledon, on the south-west by Witley, and on the north-west by Elsted, Puttenham, Wanborough, and Compton. The appellation of this place—properly spelt Godelming—is with much probability, as remarked by Manning, derived from Godelm, the name of a Saxon proprietor, and *ing*, a meadow.

Alfred the Great possessed the manor, or vill, and lordship of Godalming, as a part of his private estate, and bequeathed it to his nephew Ethelwald. But that prince having set up a claim to the throne, in opposition to Edward the Elder, was slain in battle, and his estates were forfeited. At that time Godalming appears to have formed one manorial demesne, but it was dismembered before the Norman conquest, and its several portions are the subjects of the following entries in the Doomsday Book, viz.:—

"The King holds *Godelminge* in demesne, King Edward having held it. There were then 24 hides, for which the geld was never paid. The arable land amounts to 30 carucates. There are in the demesne 3 carucates; and fifty villains, and twenty-nine bordars, with 19 carucates. There are two bondmen; and three mills, at 41s. 8d.; and 25 acres of meadow. The wood yields one hundred swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £25; afterwards, at £20; and now at £30 by tale; yet it yields £30 after deductions for defect of weight and purity in the metal." *

"Ranulf Flambard holds a church in this manor, to which pertains 3 hides of land. Ulmer held it of King Edward. It never paid the geld. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. There is 1 carucate in the demesne; and there are five villains, and twelve cottars, with 2 carucates. There are 15 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding three swine. —There the same Ranulf holds another church, which yields 12s. The 3 hides, in the time of King Edward, were valued at £4, as at present: but when received, at £3."

Tewesley.—"The same Ranulf holds of the King *Tiwesle*, which pertains to Godalminge. Levinus [Leofwin] held it of King Edward; when it was assessed at 1 hide, as it is at present. It paid no geld. The arable land is 1 carucate; and there are one villain, six cottars, and one bondman. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 60s.; afterwards, at 40s., and the same at present.—In Amelebrige a certain woman named Aldi holds of the King 1 virgate. This land is valued at 3s."

Ferncomb.—"The Bishop [of Bayeux] holds in demesne *Furncome*. Ansgot held it in

* "Ad pensam"—"Ad arsuram." See Manning, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 603, note.

the time of King Edward; and he could remove, with it, whither he pleased. It was then assessed at 3½ hides; now at nothing. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. There are eight villains, and three cottars, with 2 carucates; and there are 15 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. It was, and is, valued at 24s.—Loftus, one of the King's Bailiffs, claims this manor; and the men, or jury, of the Hundred testify for him, that he held it of the Crown when the King was in Wales, and that he continued to hold it till the Bishop of Baieux presided over Kent."

Hertmere.—"Tezelin holds *Hormera* of Walter Fitz-Other. It was held by Alwin of King Edward, when it was assessed at 15 hides; but now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne; and three villains, and two cottars, with 2½ carucates. There is a mill at 11s.; and 6 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 50s.; afterwards at 30s.; and now at 100s."

According to the latest population returns there are ten tithings in the parish of Godalming, namely, Binscomb, Cattshall, Deanshold, High Eashing, Low Eashing, Ferncomb, Hurtmore, Labourne, Shackleford, and Tuesley.* Ferncomb and Hurtmore had been detached from the royal demesne before the Norman survey took place; and Tuesley, or Tiwesley, seems to have formed a distinct manor, though more immediately connected with Godalming. Ertindon, or Artington, was another member of the royal manor, though separated from it in the reign of Henry I., and the modern parishes of Chidingfold and Haslemere were also comprehended in this ancient manor.

The manor of Godalming appears to have been given by Stephen to his son, William de Blois, Earl of Warren and Surrey; but Henry II. revoked the grant, and Godalming thus reverted to the Crown. The same king, in the second year of his reign, gave it to the Bishop of Sarum in exchange for the castle of Devizes and other territorial property. The royal grant comprehended Deanshold, as it was afterwards styled, or the Town tithing, with those of Eashing, Shackleford, Binscomb, Labourne (or Leybourne), Tuesley, and Ferncomb; but of most of these estates the Bishop appears to have retained only the superiority.

In 1224 Thomas de Banelingham and his wife Maud (who then held Ertindon and Catteshill) levied a fine of the manor of Godalming, and released to Richard, Bishop of Salisbury, all their interest in that manor and its appurtenances, with the exception of their tenements of Ertindon and Catteshill. Nicholas Longespee, Bishop of Salisbury, in 22 Edward I., obtained a grant of the privilege of free-warren for this manor; and his successor, Simon de Gaunt, had a charter for holding a market and a fair in the town of

* Mr. Manning states the number of tithings to be but nine, reckoning Upper and Lower Eashing as one tithing.

Godalming. Other rights and immunities were granted to the bishops, as lords of the manor, by Edward III. and Richard II. The manor belonged to the see of Salisbury until 33 Henry VIII., when the royal tyrant gained possession of it, in exchange for other estates conveyed to the above see.

Godalming remained among the Crown lands until 1601, when Queen Elizabeth, for the sum of £1,341, granted to Sir George More, of Loseley, this manor, with the assized rents of free tenants in Godalming, Eashing, Shackleford, Fanne, Enton, Haslemere, Chiddingfold, &c., with other parcels of land and rent; also the lordship of the hundred of Godalming. The estate thus acquired remained with the owners of Loseley till recently, when it passed to Mr. James Stewart Hodgson.

The area of this parish is 9,098 acres, of the ratable value of £34,941. Much of the land is under cultivation. The timber consists chiefly of oak, beech, fir, and elm. This district presents an excellent field for botanical pursuits: the *Carex depurpurata* and *Impatiens fulva* are said to be peculiar to it. The wells are not deep, but the water is pure. There are likewise some fine open springs.

The chief landholders in this parish are Viscount Midleton, General Marshall, the Hon. Mrs. Kerr, and Mr. John C. F. Ramsden.

Godalming is a market town. The market was first granted in 1300 (28 Edward I.), and confirmed in 1574-5 by a charter of Elizabeth, under which the town was incorporated. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The town-hall and market-house, near the west end of High Street, were erected in 1814. The markets are kept on Wednesdays, and two fairs are held annually, on February 13th and July 10th.

The town of Godalming is situated on the south of the river Wey, the navigation of which was extended hither from Guildford in 1760. Several mills on the river Wey are in connection with this town, viz. a large flour-mill at Unsted, a mill for the manufacture of oiled leather, &c., at Westbrook, and extensive paper-mills at Eashing. At Catshall is a considerable manufacture of paper, and there are also several corn-mills in the neighbourhood.

THE TOWN SEAL.

The old bridge across the Wey at Godalming was kept in repair by the owner of the manor, who closed it against every kind of carriage except during floods. This great inconvenience was remedied under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in 1782, by which the private bridges at Cobham, Godalming, and Leatherhead were to be rebuilt, and made free and open, and thenceforth maintained at the expense of the county. At

that time Mrs. Jane More Molyneux, the lady of this manor, in consideration of being exonerated from future expense, assented to the digging of brick earth on the waste lands, and also to taking materials for burning the same into bricks for the construction of the new bridge, which was opened to the public in 1783. It consists of five semicircular arches of brick, but there is nothing remarkable in its architecture. Anciently the bridge was called the Bishop's Bridge, doubtless from the repairs required being made at the cost of the Bishops of Salisbury whilst the manor was the property of that see.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester, and in 20 Edward I. was rated at 20 marks yearly. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was valued at £23 17s. 11d. per annum, paying 2s. 1d. for procurations and synodals. The advowson as a rectory was in the possession of the Crown until Henry I. conferred it on the cathedral of Salisbury, and it was subsequently annexed to the deanery of that see. Some cottages on the north side of the churchyard, surmised to have been a portion of the rectorial manse, were formerly called the Deanery. The rectorial tithes were commuted for the sum of £1,100 per annum. Those of the vicar have also been commuted for £600 yearly. The Registers commence from 1582, but the first two of them are very defective.

Vicars of Godalming in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Owen Manning*, B.D. Instituted in 1763.*
2.—*John Croft.* Instituted in 1801.
3.—*Charles Ekins.* Instituted in 1803.
4.—*Robert Ekins.* Instituted in 1810.
5.—*Charles Boileau Elliott*, M.A., F.R.S. Instituted in 1833.
6.—*John Garwood Bull*, B.A. Instituted in 1838.
7.—*Edward Jacob Boyce*, M.A. Instituted in 1847.
8.—*William Duncan Long*, M.A. Instituted in 1865.
9.—*Hon. Alan Brodrick*, M.A. Instituted in 1875.

The church is a large structure dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and comprises nave, chancel, transept, and side aisles. At the intersection of the transept, rising from massive piers and arches, is a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In the tower is a peal of eight bells, the tenor weighing 2,500 lbs. Most of them have been recast since

* The Rev. Owen Manning, a native of Northamptonshire, was born in 1721, and graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1740. Mr. Manning afterwards held the living of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, and subsequently the vicarage of Godalming and the rectory of Peperharow. These benefices he retained until his death in 1801. Mr. Manning was chosen F.R.S. in 1767, and F.S.A. in 1770. As a public writer he was distinguished by his attention to Saxon literature, antiquities, and topography; but the works by which his name is best known are his addition to Lye's "Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," and the "History of Surrey," which we have so often quoted.

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(1840)

1740. This edifice was considerably enlarged and repaired in 1840, and again in 1878-9 the church was further restored by Mr. R. Nevill, in conjunction with the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

The nave is separated from the aisles by three low-pointed arches on each side, rising from circular and octagonal columns. It has a lofty ceiling, which, both on the flat and on the side splays, is divided into numerous small square compartments, or panels, of wainscot, having at each angle either an armorial device or a shield of arms. These insignia evidently refer to the time of Henry VII., and are regarded as memorials of those persons who contributed to extensive reparations of the church made in that reign. The King himself is supposed to have contributed to the work, the sentence Orate pro anima Henrici Septimi R. being formerly in the east window of the chancel, and the arms of France and England within a garter, as borne by Prince Arthur, his eldest son, are on one of the shields. The bearings of different branches of the noble houses of Howard and Roos frequently occur, together with those of the Westbrooks and other families holding lands around Godalming.

In the Westbrook Chapel is a very ancient octagonal font, made of chalk. The transept part of the south aisle, in which is a piscina, belongs to the Gore estate, now owned by the Earl of Winterton, of Shillinglee Park, Sussex.

Numerous sepulchral memorials were formerly in this church, but there are few of any importance among those which remain. The principal families commemorated are those of Westbrook; Eliot, of Busbridge; Wyat, of Hall Place; Stubb; and Bridger. In the Westbrook Chapel is an old tomb, partly of chalk, on the ledge of which was a plate of brass recording the deaths of John Westbrooke, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1508. The next memorial in point of date is on brass, and records the names of Thomas and Joan Purvoche, with the figures of a man and woman. The former died in 1509. Another small brass figure in the chancel exhibits a man in plate armour, with a sword and dagger, and his hands clasped as in prayer, but without either spurs or helmet. It represents John Barker, Esq., of Sunning, Berks, who died in 1595.

In the south wall of the chancel a monument exhibits the kneeling figure of a lady before an altar, and is commemorative of "Judith Elyott, late wife of William Elyott, of Busbridge, Esq., and eldest daughter of Sir Peter Garton, Knt.," who died in 1615. Nearly adjoining is a memorial for Jane Barker, who died unmarried in 1617. She was a sister of the John Barker named above. On a tablet of white marble is a Latin inscription recording the death, in 1715, of the Rev. Anthony Warton, LL.B., Vicar of Godalming. He was the father of Thomas Warton, B.D., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Professor of

Poetry in that university from 1718 to 1728, and grandfather of Thos. Warton (the historian of English poetry), who held the same professorship from 1757 to 1767.

Against the north side of the nave is affixed a large marble tablet surmounted by an urn, in memory of the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D., F.R.S., Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Peperharow, and for thirty-seven years vicar of this parish.

In 1865 a new ecclesiastical district was formed from the southern portion of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected at Busbridge, about a mile south of the town. It is in the early English style of architecture, and was built from the designs of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. In 1866 another ecclesiastical district was formed out of the northern side of the parish. The church, which is of similar architecture, and also built from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, is situated in the hamlet of Norney, and is dedicated to St. Mary.

About a mile to the north-west of the town, on high ground overlooking the surrounding country, stands the new school of the Charterhouse, which was transferred hither in 1873 from its original site in London. The story of the foundation of this school may be briefly told as follows:—After the dissolution of religious houses by order of Henry VIII., the old monastery of the Carthusians, near St. John's Priory in Clerkenwell, was granted to John Brydges, yeoman, and Thomas Hale, Groom of the King's Tents, as a reward for the safe-keeping of his royal pavilions, which were deposited there as "convenient" to Smithfield. On their surrendering this grant, the King presented the place to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons, from whom it passed to Sir Edward North, afterwards Lord North, whose son and successor, in 1565, sold it to the unfortunate Duke of Norfolk, on whose execution in 1572 it escheated to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth, however, regranted it to the Duke's second son, Lord Thomas Howard, who was raised by King James to the Earldom of Suffolk. From this nobleman the Charterhouse, or "Howard House," as the place had come to be called, was purchased by the worthy citizen and successful merchant of London, Thomas Sutton, whose name will ever live in connection with the school and hospital of the Charterhouse; for, having conceived the idea of devoting his wealth "to the honour and glory of God, and to the benefit of his fellow-countrymen," he became the founder of the institution as it has remained almost to this day. Thomas Sutton died in the following month, and was buried on the 12th of December (which has ever since been regarded as "Founder's Day") in the chapel of the Charterhouse.

The first meeting of the governors of the hospital was held on the 16th of July, 1616, when the various appointments of Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, &c., were respec-

tively filled up. The hospital, using the word in the broader and more comprehensive sense, was to consist of two parts—the one being eighty poor brethren, decayed gentlemen, &c., and the other being the forty scholars, collegers, or "gown boys," as they are popularly called, who from that day to this have formed the nucleus of the Charterhouse School. In 1870 the buildings used as the school were purchased by the Merchant Taylors' Company as a new site for their school; and, on the completion of the new buildings at Godalming, the Charterhouse boys were transferred hither. The scholars now number 500, instead of 150.

The new school, built from the designs of Mr. Philip Hardwick, combines the severity of the early English with the elegance of the decorated style in the character of its architecture. It consists of a group of courts, all connected with corridors and cloistral passages under cover, and comprising three separate boarding-houses, each complete in all its internal arrangements, and each designed for the accommodation of a little over fifty boys. The large schoolroom, a handsome, lofty, and well-lighted apartment, is so placed as to be accessible from each and all of the houses. Attached to it, and opening into it, are six class-rooms, or lecture-rooms. The chapel is an elegant building, of decorated architecture, with a lofty spire, and with its windows enriched with painted glass. Stones, on which the names of Carthusians have been cut during the last two centuries, have been carefully transferred from the old building to the new, and been placed in corridors and passages, so as to assert, if that were necessary, the identity of the school in its old and its new quarters. The names thus preserved include those of Lovelace and Crashaw, Addison and Steele, John Wesley, Isaac Barrow and Judge Blackstone, Bishop Monk, Dr. Jortin, George Grote and Connop Thirlwall, Archbishop Sutton of Canterbury, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Baron Alderson, Judge Creswell, General Havelock, Thackeray, Leech, and many others.

In this parish are meeting-houses for Quakers, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Congregationalists, and there are also some good public schools. This parish derives an annual income of £140 from Mr. Alderman Smith's charity.

In Mead Row, about half a mile northward of the bridge, are Wyat's Almshouses, erected and endowed under the will of Mr. Richard Wyat, dated in 1618, "upon part of the Peis-marsh." They afford an asylum for ten poor men. Each inmate has two rooms and a small weekly stipend: the charity is under the Carpenters' Company, of London. Behind the building is a large garden for the use of the almsmen.

The ancient boundary of Godalming extended from the river Wey, on the east, to a stream that crosses the high-road at the Oakford (now called Ockford Water) on the west, and on the south-west to another stream crossing the lane leading to Catshall. When

the Act of Parliament for paving Godalming was obtained in 1825, its operation was confined to a limit within the old boundary, for the purpose of avoiding the expense of keeping the turnpike road in repair beyond the original paved road. The town is lit with gas under the same Act, the general management being vested in commissioners. The houses are chiefly of red brick, many being large and substantially built. Here are an extensive hotel and several inns.

In 1647 a rate amounting to £42 10s. 6d. was levied upon Godalming "for 6 monthes pay to Sir Thomas Fairfax, his army;" and the original warrant for its collection was signed by Sir William Elyot, Richard Stoughton, and Hen. Weston, then magistrates, under the Commonwealth, of this town.

During the Scotch rebellion in 1745 a company of Volunteers was raised here, and armed and equipped at their own expense. In 1803, when an invasion was threatened by the French, the inhabitants again raised a corps of volunteer infantry, consisting of three companies of sixty rank and file each.

Admiral Sir John Balchin, who was lost at sea with all his crew, was born at Godalming in 1669. He commanded the *Chester*, a fifty-gun ship, which was captured by the French in 1707. He was afterwards sent to the Mediterranean for the purpose of taking possession of Leghorn, and placing Don Carlos on the throne of Naples. In 1744 he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He was next employed in the *Victory*, in relieving Sir Charles Hardy, whose fleet was blocked up in the Tagus by the French. On returning to England, Sir John Balchin's fleet was caught by a storm in the Bay of Biscay, and his flagship, the *Victory*, went down with all hands.

In 1726 Godalming became the scene of one of the most impudent impositions ever practised on credulity. In November that year, Mr. Howard, a surgeon and accoucheur of Guildford, circulated an account of his having delivered a woman of "Godlyman," named Mary Toft, of a number of young rabbits. Ridiculous as the story was, many people were found weak enough to give credit to it. Nathaniel St. André, a surgeon of London, and anatomist to the royal household, became the dupe, or the confederate, of Howard in the propagation of this tale of wonder, and published "A short Narrative of an extraordinary delivery of Rabbits, performed by Mr. John Howard," London, 1726, 8vo; and in this tract he promised to give a description of the anatomy of these "præternatural rabbits," with their figures, taken from the life. The affair gave rise to numerous tracts and other publications, and it became a subject for caricaturists to exercise their talents upon. Hogarth designed and engraved a print, published under the title of "Cunicularii; or the Wise Men of Godliman in Consultation," in which he introduced portraits of

St. André, Howard, Sir Richard Manningham (an eminent metropolitan accoucheur, who, though at first deceived, was very soon suspicious of the fraud), and others of the faculty. Mary Toft survived her pretended accouchement many years. In 1740 she was committed to Guildford gaol for receiving stolen goods, and she died at Godalming in 1763.

The small manor of Westbrook, within the town tithing, and merely separated from it by a brook flowing into the Wey, gave name to a family long seated here. William de Westbrook died seized of this manor in 1437, and from his family it passed, by the marriage of the heir-general, into that of Hull about the time of Edward VI. From the Hulls it was conveyed by sale to John Platt, clerk, the ejected Rector of West Horsley, who died at Westbrook in 1669; and his heir, Sir John Platt, Knt. (by whom the present house was erected), sold it in 1688 to Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, who served under the Duke of Monmouth against the Scottish rebels at the battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and in 1685 commanded a body of cavalry in the royal army at Sedgemoor. He died in 1702, and this estate eventually descended to his youngest son, James Edward Oglethorpe,* who, dying without issue in 1785, left it to his widow; and she, at her death in 1787, devised the property to trustees, to be sold for the benefit of her deceased husband's grand-nephew, the Marquis de Bellegarde. In the following year it was bought by Christopher Hodges, Esq., who in 1790 again disposed of this estate to Mr. Nathaniel Godbold, proprietor of a somewhat popular quack medicine called "The Vegetable Balsam." He, dying in 1799, bequeathed Westbrook to his three children, Nathaniel, Samuel, and Louisa. After the decease of Mrs. Godbold in 1844 this estate was sold to the shareholders of the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Company.

Catshall, or Catteshill, as formerly called, is a manor and hamlet about a mile north-eastward from the town, which gives name to a tithing. It was granted by Henry I. to Dynus Porcellus, or le Broc, whose son, Ranulf le Broc, held it by the service

* James Edward Oglethorpe was the youngest son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Westbrook House, where he was born in 1698. In 1737 he was made General of the Forces in South Carolina and Georgia, where he distinguished himself by his defence of the British territories invaded by the Indians. George Whitefield, having visited Georgia as a missionary whilst General Oglethorpe held the government, was warmly patronised by him, as appears from the "Letters" of Whitefield, published after his death. In 1745, having attained the rank of Major-General, he served under the Duke of Cumberland during the rebellion in Scotland, and in 1765 he was made General of his Majesty's Forces. He was the oldest field officer for several years previous to his death, which happened in 1785. He married in 1744 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart., of Cranham Hall, Essex, but he left no issue. For his endeavours to abolish negro slavery, and other philanthropic undertakings, General Oglethorpe has been eulogized by Pope and Thomson in verse, and by the Abbé Raynal and other writers in prose. He was buried in the church at Cranham. There is a tradition at Godalming that the Pretender was once concealed at Westbrook, whilst it belonged to the Oglethorpes; and connected with that family is the still more singular tale that one of the sons of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe was the substitute for the pretended Prince at the asserted time of his birth.

of being Usher (*Ostiarius*) of the King's Chamber. He also obtained the manor of Ertindon, and Mabil, one of his descendants, marrying Thomas de Banelingham, both these manors passed by marriage (as stated in the account of Ertindon) * to Robert de Mankesey, or de Gatton, who in 1235 (19 Henry III.) held this manor of the King in chief (it being then valued at £10 per annum), "per Serjantiam Marescalli duodecim *puellarum*, quæ sequuntur curiam Domini Regis." † His son, Hamo de Gatton, held it in the reign of Edward I. by the same service as his father had done, but in his grant the females whom the tenant was to provide when the King became resident in this part of Surrey are styled *meretrices* instead of *puellæ*.‡

From the Gattons this inheritance passed in marriage to the Northwodes, and from them, in a similar manner, to the Westons of Albury. John Weston died in 1441, leaving three daughters coheiresses, among whom his estates were divided. Shortly afterwards Catshall was transferred by sale to the family of Wintershull, and in 1565 it was sold by John Wintershull, Esq., to Sir W. More, Knt., of Loseley, whose descendant, James More Molyneux, Esq., disposed of the estate and manor in 1836 to George Marshall, Esq., who subsequently became the possessor of nearly the whole tithing.

Near the hamlet of Catshall is the old manor-house, but the adjacent stone walls, barns, and outhouses have far more the aspect of remote age than the present dwelling, which is of brick and tile, but substantially constructed. The old walls are strongly built, and apparently coeval with the remains of the Lady Chapel at the back, the general arrangement having the character of an ancient grange.

Eashing is a tithing in the parish of Godalming, and the hamlet to which it gives name is situated about a mile and a half westward of the town. "This is probably the Ese-ing mentioned in King Alfred's will, which he gave, with other estates in this county and in Sussex, to his nephew Æthelm. If so, it undoubtedly derived its name from the quantity of Ash § which grew on its declivities, overlooking the adjoining meadows." ‖ Here was formerly a capital messuage called Jordan's, which subsequently belonged to the family of Tichbourn; and in 1729 it was sold by Sir Henry Joseph Tichbourn, Bart., to Ezra Gill, Esq., who erected a commodious mansion near the site of the old house, and from whose family it passed by marriage to the Franklands. Eashing House is situated on a commanding brow overlooking the hamlet and beautiful valley of Eashing, with Peperharow Park and the wild heaths adjoining, in the distance.

* See volume i. of this work, p. 193.

† *Vide* Blount's "Tenures," p. 80; and Placit. Coron. Surr. 19 Hen. III. & 47 Hen. III. rot. 32, dors.

‡ *Id.* p. 82; and Placit. Coron. 7 Edw. I.

§ "Æsc, Saxon, an Ash,—Ing, a Meadow."

‖ Manning, "Surrey," vol. i. p. 617.

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In the southern part of this tithing, about a mile from Godalming, is Busbridge, the seat of John Charles Francis Ramsden, Esq. This estate, anciently called Bushbridge, gave name to a family, one of whom, James de Bushbridge, towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII., sold it to John Eliot, of Godalming, with whose family it remained down to 1710, when it was sold to John Walter, Esq. (of the island of Barbadoes), with other estates of the Eliots at Hambledon. Mr. Walter was knight of the shire for Surrey in 1719, and again in 1722. He died in 1736, and in the following year his son Abel sold Busbridge to James Dolliffe, Esq., whose father, Sir James Dolliffe, was a merchant of London, and a director of the South Sea Company. After several changes of ownership, by sale or otherwise, Busbridge Hall eventually became the property of Ellis Gosling, Esq., who died in 1861, and whose widow (remarried to Mr. Ramsden) is the present owner.

Busbridge Hall is seated in a wooded dell at the head of an expanse of water. Originally built by Sir Wm. Eliot, justice of the peace for Surrey in the time of the Commonwealth, this mansion was enlarged by Sir Robert Barker, and great improvements, both in the house and grounds, were made early in the present century. The house is a handsome building, stuccoed in imitation of stone. In the principal rooms are ornamental marble chimney-pieces, which formerly were in one of the palaces of Louis XIV., together with many good pictures. The pleasure grounds and park include a great variety of scenery, diversified by surrounding hills and sheets of water.

In the Old Minster Field, near Busbridge, was formerly a parochial chapel with burying-ground, which, in the reign of Edward VI., was granted to Laurence Eliot, to hold during pleasure, by the description of "a chapel in Godelmyng, called Old Mynster," &c.; but no remains are extant.

On the east of Busbridge is Munsted Heath, which, with a portion of Hydon (or High Down) Heath adjoining southward, was anciently enclosed as a park, whilst the manor of Godalming belonged to our sovereigns; but how long it remained in that state after the Bishops of Sarum became owners is unknown. Among the large farms around the heath is Burg Gate, which may have formed the entrance, in that direction, to the royal park and demesne of Godalming. Hydon's Ball forms the highest point of a little range of hills overlooking the wealds of Surrey and Sussex. There is an old couplet respecting it which runs thus:—

> "On Hydon's top there is a cup, and in that cup there is a drop:
> Take up the cup and drink the drop, and place the cup on Hydon's top."

Ferncomb, or Farncomb (as generally pronounced), is a hamlet and tithing in

Godalming, which formed a separate manor at the time of the Doomsday survey, and had doubtless its name from the large growth of fern on the adjacent waste. It was then held by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whose estates being forfeited, it remained among the Crown lands until Henry II. gave it, with Godalming, to the Bishop of Sarum. It has passed by repeated purchases into several families successively.

A new district church, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, was built at Ferncomb in 1847, the first stone being laid by J. M. Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley, who gave the site for its erection. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The fabric was enlarged in 1860, and again in 1874. The district includes the outlying hamlets of Ferncomb, Binscomb, Mead Row, and Catshall.

Hertmore, or Hertmere, an extensive hamlet and tithing on the north-western border of Godalming, is mentioned in the Doomsday Book as a separate manor among the lands of Walter Fitz-Other, and the superiority was long possessed by his descendants, who assumed the surname De Windsor. In the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. William de Windsor granted this manor to Thomas de Hertmere, by whom it was transferred to the prior and convent of Newark, in this county, who held the estate under the family of De Windsor until the suppression of the priory. It is said that Henry VIII., wishing to obtain possession of Stanwell, in Middlesex, the family seat of Andrews, Lord Windsor, obliged him to exchange it for the manor of Hertmere and other estates in Surrey. That nobleman, or one of his immediate descendants, conveyed this manor to Eustace More, of Larden, Shropshire. The superiority seems to have been subsequently vested in the Crown, for James I., in the thirteenth of his reign, in consideration of £33 9s. 8d. paid by Sir Edward More, Knt., granted to him and Anthony Gooch, gent., the manor of Hertmere, to hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever, in chief, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and 9s. 7d. annual rent. About 1655 the manor was sold to the family of Bennet, of Beechampton, Bucks, and at length it came into the possession of Simon Bennet, Esq., who had three daughters, one of whom conveyed this estate by marriage to James, fourth Earl of Salisbury, whose great-grandson sold it, towards the end of the last century, to John Richardson, Esq., who was succeeded by his son, John Aldborough Richardson, Esq.

In the tithing of Labourne is an estate called Enton, or Enyton, which belonged, in the early part of the last century, to the family of Duncomb, and in 1725 was sold to John March. It descended to his grandson of the same name, whose daughter and heiress became the wife of Mr. Frederick Winkworth. On his decease in 1838 it became the property of his grandson, John Sparkes, Esq., of Gosden. The house belonging to Enyton

is the manor-house of Godalming, and all proceedings of the manorial courts are designated as emanating from the court of the manor of "Godalming Enyton."

Shackleford tithing is situated on the north-west border of the parish. In the hamlet was formerly a mansion called Hall Place, which in the reign of Henry VIII. belonged to William de Shackleford, who left the inheritance to his two daughters. It was afterwards the property and residence of Richard Wyat, Esq., the founder of an almshouse at Godalming, who died in 1619. After repeated transfers it was purchased by George, fourth Viscount Midleton, who took down the house and added the land to his demesne of Peperharow.

Several cinerary urns were found in 1843 by a labourer, in digging for rabbits on a farm at Shackleford. They were embedded in the natural soil, a very light sterile sand, about two feet below the surface, and were all more or less fractured in taking them up. They are of the common dark-coloured pottery in use among the Romanised Britons, and in shape and size they differ very slightly from each other. The height of the tallest is 8½ inches, but the general height is scarcely 7 inches: the exterior mouldings and markings are varied. The urn represented by the annexed woodcut was presented to the late Lord Londesborough by Henry L. Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge. In the Holt Forest are vestiges of an ancient pottery, where similar urns have been found, and it is probable that those described were manufactured there. A spear-head of flint was also dug up on the Pease Marsh.

BRITISH CINERARY URN.

The manor of Tuesley, held of William I. by Ranulf Flambard, doubtless reverted to the Crown on his death in 1128. It was included with Godalming in the grant of Henry II. to the Bishop of Sarum, and, together with that manor, was sold by Queen Elizabeth to Sir George More, of Loseley.

The Bargate stone, as it is called, which is of excellent quality for building purposes, is obtained from the quarries near Godalming.

HAMBLEDON.

This parish is bounded on the north by Godalming, on the east by Hascomb, on the south by Dunsfold and Chiddingfold, and on the west by Witley. The soil in the northern part consists of sand in the lower part of clay.

The manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Ranulph holds *Hameledone* of Edward [of Sarisberie].* Azor held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two carucates are in the demesne; and there are eight villains, and one cottar, with 5 carucates. There are thirteen bondmen; and one mill, at 30d.; and 3 acres of meadow. The wood yields thirty swine. It is, and always has been, valued at 100s."

In the reign of Henry III. Richard de Hameledon held one knight's fee in Hameledon of the honour of Sarum—that is, of the Earl of Salisbury—as appears from the Testa de Nevill. The estate continued to belong to the same family until Matilda de Hamildon, who died in 1410, conveyed it by marriage to Thomas Hull.

After various changes this manor was purchased about the beginning of this century by Thomas Mellersh, Esq., of Godalming, to whose family it still belongs.

Advowson, &c.—The living of Hambledon is a rectory, and the patronage was vested in the lord of the manor until retained by Laurence Eliot, when he sold the manor to Mr. Walter. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Francis Eliot, an attorney at Godalming, but was repurchased by the Earl of Radnor on his obtaining possession of the manor, and the patronage is still in his family. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the rectory, which is in the deanery of Stoke, was valued at 100s., and in the King's books at £6 7s. 11d., paying 5s. 1d. for procurations and synodals. The Registers commence in 1617, and are nearly perfect.

Rectors of Hambledon in and since 1800:—

1.—*Edward Cooper.* Instituted in 1790.
2.—*Hon. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie.* Instituted in 1810.
3.—*William Arundel Bouverie*, B.D. Instituted in 1823.
4.—*Edward Bullock*, M.A. Instituted in 1833.
5.—*William Wilkinson*, M.A. Instituted in 1850.
6.—*Henry Wright*, M.A. Instituted in 1854.
7.—*Evan Edward Rowsell*, M.A. Instituted in 1859.
8.—*Richard Phillips.* Instituted in 1876.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was almost entirely rebuilt about 1848. It is a

* Edward of Salisbury was a younger son of Walter d'Evereux, Earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, to whom the Conqueror gave the lordships of Sarisberie and Ambresberie. He was born after his father's arrival in England, and at the time of the survey he was Sheriff of Wiltshire, and the possessor of forty-eight lordships in different counties, three of which were in Surrey. At the battle of Brenneville, in Normandy, fought in 20 Henry I., he was standard-bearer to the King, and greatly contributed to the victory. He was the ancestor of the Longespées, Earls of Salisbury.

small structure, consisting of nave and chancel. The ancient font is of Sussex marble neatly sculptured.

The old manor-house, now a farmhouse, stands on the hill adjoining the church. Both a court-leet and a court-baron belong to this manor.* In this parish is a Union Workhouse, substantially built of brick, for sixteen parishes, viz. Alfold, Bramley, Chiddingfold, Cranley, Dunsfold, Elstead, Ewhurst, Hambledon, Hascomb, Haslemere, Peperharow, Shalford, St. Martha, Thursley, Witley, and Wonersh.

COMPTON.

The village of Compton is situated near the foot of the great chalk ridge between Guildford and Farnham, and the parish extends over the top of the hill, adjoining Worplesdon on the north; St. Nicholas, at Guildford, on the east; Godalming on the south; and Wanborough and Puttenham on the west. The soil consists of chalk and sand, with some clay. This place is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"In Godelminge Hundred, Walter Fitz-Other holds *Contone*, which Brixi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 14 hides: now at 11 hides. The arable land amounts to 10 carucates. There are 3 carucates in demesne; and twenty-one villains, and eight cottars, with 6 carucates. There are seven bondmen; and 7 acres of meadow. There is a church. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £8; afterwards, at £6; and at present, at £9."

Walter, the tenant *in capite* of this manor at the time of the Norman survey, was the son of Otho, a Florentine, who settled in Normandy, and thence removed to England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Being governor of Windsor Castle, he, or one of his successors, assumed the name of De Windsor. Windsor was reckoned the head of a feudal barony or honour, vested in the descendants of Fitz-Other; and Compton and other manors, being granted to sub-tenants, were held of the honour of Windsor, afterwards styled the honour of Stanwell, from the seat of the family at Stanwell, Middlesex. Compton seems to have been alienated in this manner at an early period, for in the Testa de Nevill it is recorded that Hugo de Polstede, John de Gatesden, and Gregory de la Dune, each held half a knight's fee in Compton of the barony of William de Wyndesore.

The parish contains the manors of Compton-Westbury, Compton-Eastbury, Polsted,

* In 7 Edward I., Robert, parson of the church of Hameldon, and Simon de Gambrigg, parson of the church of Wyttok, were summoned under a writ of *Quo Warranto* to appear before John de Reygate and his associates, justices-itinerant, and show by what right they claimed to have view of frank-pledge, and assize of bread and beer in their respective parishes. After being twice summoned, as testified by the Sheriff, and the parties not appearing, it was adjudged that by such default, the King should recover his seisin, and the said Simon, &c., be at the King's mercy.

Field Place, and Down. These manors, except Polsted and Down, appear to have belonged, temp. Edward I., to Henry de Guldeford, or Guildford, who, having given what was afterwards called Compton-Westbury to the abbot and convent of Dureford, Hants, died in 6 Edward II. seized of the remainder of Compton, the advowson of the church, and a tenement called La Feld (the Field), which he had held of Sir Richard de Windsor, as of his manor of Stanwell, by the service of castle-guard at Windsor.

The manor of Westbury, on the dissolution of the monastery of Dureford, falling into the hands of Henry VIII., was granted by him, in the thirty-third of his reign, to William Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southampton, Lord Privy Seal, who subsequently disposed of it to Sir Christopher More, of Loseley, and it is now owned by William More Molyneux, Esq.

The Manor of Eastbury.—In 6 Edward II. this manor belonged to Sir William Paynell, who held it of Sir Richard de Windsor. Subsequently it came into the possession of the family of Brocas, from which it passed, after the death of Benedict Brocas in 1488, to the descendants of his daughter Ann by her second husband, William Rosethorn. At length it devolved on John Lusher, lord of the manor in 1593. After several transfers the estate was purchased by General Charles Hagart, C.B., and is now the property and residence of his brother, Lieut.-Col. James McCaul Hagart, C.B. Eastbury House bears the date 1671; but an addition in plain Grecian architecture was made at the end of the last century, from a design by Sir Jefferey Wyattville. All the old part was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt, and other additions as well as alterations in the grounds and gardens have since been made.

Down Place.—The manorial estate of Down, on the north side of Guildford Down, within the manor and tithing of Eastbury, doubtless corresponds with the half of a knight's fee, before stated to have been anciently held by Gregory de la Dune. It belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southampton, who died in 1542, having settled this estate in reversion on his half-brother, Sir Anthony Brown, whose grandson, Viscount Montagu, sold it to Richard Coldham. His son and heir resold the property to Gerard Gore, Alderman of London, whose daughter Sarah conveyed it in marriage to Sir Edward Turnour, Attorney General to the Duke of York, and afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and in the early part of the present century Down Place belonged to the Earl of Winterton, maternally descended from Judge Turnour. The late earl sold this estate to James Mangles, Esq., M.P., together with the ancient chapel of Wanborough, in 1830. The estate now belongs to William Frederick Faviell, Esq.

Polsted.—Hugh de Polstede, before mentioned, held this estate in the reign of Henry III., and in 1260 he granted to the monks of Waverley, in frank-almoigne, his

wood in Compton, called Inwood, with liberty to enclose it. It subsequently belonged to the family of Wintershull, and after having been repeatedly transferred, was purchased, in 1558, by Sir William More, since which it has descended with the Loseley estate to the present owner.

Field Place.—This estate, anciently held by Henry de Guldeford, lord of Compton under the Windsors, appears to have belonged, in the time of Edward IV., to Sir Thomas St. Leger, who married the Duchess of Exeter, a sister of that prince. Anne, Lady Ros, his only daughter by the Duchess, held Field Place, which came into the possession of her son, Sir Richard Manners. After various transfers it was sold to John King, Esq., the present owner.

Advowson, &c.—In 20 Edward I. this benefice, a rectory in the rural deanery of Godalming, was valued at 25 marks per annum, subject to a pension of 8s. In the King's books its yearly revenue is stated at £15 4s. 9½d., paying 9s. 8½d. for procurations and synodals. The advowson, which was annexed to the manor of Westbury, belonged to Henry de Guldeford at his decease in 6 Edward II. In the next reign it was conveyed by John de Brudeford (one of Guldeford's executors) to the abbot and convent of Dureford, near Petersfield, and they continued in possession until 37 Henry VIII., when the abbot transferred it to certain trustees, of whom Stephen Pyte devised it to Sir Christopher More, of Loseley, previous to 1547. Robert More, the last heir male of this family, sold the advowson, in 1686, to Edward Fulham, D.D. (the then rector); and his grandson conveyed it to Sir More Molyneux, by whose daughter Jane it was demised, in 1812, with the Loseley estate, which is now in the possession of William More Molyneux, Esq. The Registers, commenced in 1639, are nearly perfect from that date.

Rectors of Compton in and since 1800:—

1.—*George Isaac Lefroy*, M.A. Inducted in 1777.
2.—*John Henry George Lefroy*, M.A. Inducted in 1806.
3.—*George More Molyneux.* Instituted in 1823.
4.—*John Old Zillwood*, M.A. Instituted in 1831.
5.—*Charles Wickham.* Instituted in 1871.
6.—*Hugh Hodgson Gillett*, M.A. Instituted in 1877.

Compton Church is mentioned in the Doomsday Book, and no doubt much of the present structure was standing when that survey was made. This edifice consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, and a small tower, with a shingled spire at the west end, containing three bells. In 1843 the interior of this church underwent a complete repair and a partial

restoration, and in 1869 the church was again restored. The nave is divided from the aisles by three arches plainly labelled, springing from two massive Norman columns and two half-columns on each side, each having a square abacus, and capitals variously sculptured with fluted and other ornaments. The chancel is separated from the nave by a slightly pointed arch ornamented with the zigzag moulding. About midway the chancel is again crossed by a low semicircular arch, enriched by various mouldings, the outermost displaying a range of the dog's-tooth ornament, and the next a facing of small semicircular arches. Above this is a singular wooden balustrade, ascribed to the twelfth century, which fronts the lower part of an ancient chantry chapel and rood-loft, the floor of which forms the roof, or ceiling of the chancel itself.* This chapel was formerly approached by a separate external staircase, but the present entrance is from the interior. The east window contains a very curious representation of St. John baptizing Christ.

In the south wall are a plain piscina and adjoining shelf; and there is another piscina, more ornamentally wrought, at the east end of the south aisle.

The sepulchral memorials are but few, the most ancient probably being a tomb without inscription under the north window of the inner chancel, in front of which are blank shields within quatrefoils. In the wall of the north aisle are two shallow recesses, formed by wide segmental arches, underwrought in ornamental divisions, with pendants, &c.; but whether originally the canopies of tombs, or employed in the ancient ceremonies relating to the sepulchre of Christ at Easter, is questionable.

On a gravestone in the chancel are brasses of a male and female (the former of whom died in 1508), with a supplicatory inscription—

Pray for the sowlls of Thomas Ge'ngn and Margaret his wyfe.

The font is old, and of unusual form, the upper part being square (with a basin for immersion), but having its sides and angles chamfered down to connect it with a low round basement, or pedestal.

A training school for domestic servants has been established in the village of Compton by Mrs. Chilton, of Littleton, and other ladies.

PEPERHAROW, OR PEPER-HARA.

This parish is bounded by Godalming on the north and east, by Witley and Thursley on the south, and by Elstead on the west.† In a southerly direction the parish extends

* In former times, 16d. a year was charged on land to support a rood-light at Compton. (Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 799.)

† According to Manning, the parish of Peperharow was so called from Pipard, or Pepard, the name of some ancient proprietor, and the Saxon word are, signifying a possession, or estate, *q.d.* "Pipard's Estate." The family is supposed to

Church of St. Nicholas, at Cairo, Egypt.

in a long narrow slip as far as Cricklestone, and thus embraces almost the entire of Pudmoor, on the extensive heaths between Peperharow and Thursley. The soil consists principally of sand, but there is a fair proportion of meadow and pasture land.

The manor is thus described in the Doomsday Book among the lands of Walter, castellan of Windsor:—"Walter Fitz-Other holds *Piperherge;* and Girard holds it of him. Alward held it of King Edward; when it was assessed at 5 hides: now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. Two carucates are in the demesne; and one mill at 15s., and 7 acres of meadow. There are four villains, and three cottars, with 1 carucate. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 30s.; now at 100s."

The superiority of this manor remained vested in the descendants of Fitz-Other until the time of Richard II., though the usufructuary property had long been transferred to others. Walter, called Fitz-Other, or Fitz-Otho, from the name of his father, being governor of the castle of Windsor, his descendants adopted the surname of De Windsor. The manor of Peperharow was subsequently held by Walter de Windsor, the great-grandson of Fitz-Otho, who dying without male issue, his daughters, Christian, married to Duncan de Lascells, and Gunnora, the wife of Ralph de Hesdeng, divided the paternal inheritance in the reign of King John, when probably this manor was alienated, for we learn from the Testa de Nevill that William Branche held it of the honour of Windsor, in the time of Henry III., by the service of one knight's fee, and he was subjected also to the payment of 6s. 8d. in lieu of the service of castle-guard at Windsor for twenty-four weeks. The superiority of the manor, thus reserved, was vested in the posterity of William de Windsor, brother and heir male of Walter, from whom it appears to have descended to Sir Miles Windsor, who died in 1388, leaving his interest in the estate to Brian, his son and heir.

William Branche and his wife Joan obtained from Henry III. a grant of free-warren throughout this manor, which Joan held as lady of the manor after his death, and subsequently to her remarriage with Peter de Boxted in 7 Edward I. The estate appears to have been afterwards mortgaged, for in 1298 Henry de Guldeford recovered the manor form Sir Nicholas Branche, the son and heir of William, by a writ of Novel Disseizin: in

be of Norman extraction, and the name occurs in some copies of the list of Norman warriors called the Roll of Battle Abbey. Two of this family were Sheriffs of Gloucestershire in the reign of Henry II., and in that of Edward I. Ralph Pipard was repeatedly summoned to Parliament as a peer of the realm. Oxfordshire was the seat of one branch of this family; for Leland says, "Great Haseley was of auncient tyme a Lordship, longging by many descentes to the Pyperdes;" but the manor of Haseley and the patronage of the living were given to Windsor College in the time of Edward III., and the family probably became extinct in the male line about the middle of the reign of Henry V. If Peperharow was ever in the possession of the Pipards, it must have been before the Norman conquest; for it does not appear that the family held that or any other estate in Surrey at the time of the Doomsday survey.

1303 he obtained a charter of free-warren, and he died seized of this property in 1313. It was next held by the family of Stockton, or Stoughton, but at length reverted to that of Branche. In 1354 Andrew Blanche died seized of the manor of Peperharow, which he, as well as his predecessors, held of the honour of Windsor, paying for castle-guard the sum of 14s. 5d. every twenty-four weeks. Thomas Branche died unmarried in 1361, when the inheritance devolved on females, and passed into other families.

In 43 Edward III. Sir Bernard Brocas was lord of the manor of Peperharow. He died in 1396, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Bernard Brocas, who, having engaged in a conspiracy with the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, the Earls of Salisbury and Gloucester, and others against Henry IV., was arrested and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1400, his estates escheating to the Crown. His son and heir, William Brocas, obtained the restitution of the forfeited possessions, which descended to his great-grandson of the same name, who died in 1506, leaving two daughters coheiresses, between whom and a younger brother a partition of the family estates appears to have taken place. One of the daughters dying without issue, her share of the property came into the possession of the heirs of her sister, who married Ralph Peckshall, Master of the Buckhounds to Edward VI. in right of his wife. His son and successor, Sir Richard Peckshall, died in 1571, leaving four daughters, among whom a new division of the inheritance was made. All the shares were at length purchased by Henry Smith, Esq., who in 1609 conveyed the whole to Sir Walter Covert, of Slaugham, in Sussex. The heirs and devisees of that gentleman in 1655 joined in a sale of Peperharow to Denzil, afterwards Lord Holles, who had married the widow of Sir Walter Covert. He died in 1680, and on the decease of his grandson Denzil, Lord Holles, in 1694, this with other estates descended to John, Earl of Clare, whose grandfather was the elder brother of the first Lord Holles. An Act of Parliament authorising a sale of this property was passed in 1697; and in February, 1700, Lord Clare conveyed the manor and estate to Philip Frowde, Esq., Postmaster General under Queen Anne, and of him it was purchased in 1713 by Alan Brodrick, afterwards created Viscount Midleton, of the kingdom of Ireland. The estate descended to George, the third viscount, who commenced building the mansion in Peperharow Park, but he dying in 1765, it was completed by his son and heir George, fourth viscount, with whose descendants the estate has since continued.

Peperharow Park is an extensive demesne, intersected by the meandering stream of the Wey; but the southern part of the park, which originally formed a portion of Oxenford Grange, is not in the parish of Peperharow, being separated from it by the river. The stone bridge was erected in 1813.

R. Stanley

H. Adlard

Peper Harow Park

The mansion, a substantial structure in the Italian style, commenced in 1765, and completed in 1777, from designs by Sir William Chambers, stands on rising ground, and is sheltered on the north and north-east by plantations. A handsome portico, after a design by Mr. Cockerell, has been added on the north-east side, and other alterations made, which have much improved the exterior appearance of this edifice. The chief apartments are on the ground-floor, and contain some fine paintings by eminent masters, and various original portraits.

The park is diversified by flourishing plantations, as well as by stately groups and single trees of fine growth, of different species, including several large oriental planes and a fine specimen of the deciduous cypress. Its entire area comprises about 285 acres, and it is well stocked with deer. Westward of the house are the conservatory and extensive pleasure grounds. Adjoining, an enriched doorway, of Norman character, forms a private entrance to the churchyard.

Oxenford Grange.—The estate called Oxenford (now connected with this demesne) was a grange, or farm, belonging to the abbot and convent of Waverley, who held it under a grant from Richer de Aquila, lord of the manor of Witley, confirmed by a bull of Pope Eugenius III. in 1147, and subsequently by a charter of Richard I.

Henry VIII., in 1536, granted this, with other estates of the monks of Waverley, to Sir William Fitz-Williams, afterwards Earl of Southampton, who dying without male issue, this property, under a settlement made in 1542, came into the possession of his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, whose son and heir was created Viscount Montagu. Anthony, the second viscount, sold the Waverley estates, including Oxenford.

In 1624 John Chesterton, Esq., late owner of Oxenford, was buried at Witley, and some years after, on the failure of male heirs, this estate appears to have been divided among three females. Sir John Platt, of Westbrook in Godalming, purchased two shares, which in 1676 he resold to Denzil, Lord Holles. The remaining third of the Oxenford estate belonged to Chesterton Fox, of Godalming, who in 1681 made an agreement by indenture with Francis, son and heir of Lord Holles, for the distribution and setting out their respective portions of the land. After the death of Lord Holles an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising the sale of his estates to pay his debts; and in 1699 his Oxenford property was conveyed to Philip Froud, or Frowde, Esq., of whom it was purchased in 1713 by Alan Brodrick, afterwards Viscount Midleton, from whom it descended to the present viscount.* The portion of the land possessed by Mr. Chesterton Fox was sold to Mr. Stillwell, of Mousehill; and in 1811 it belonged to John

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 46, 47.

Stillwell, Esq., from whom it was purchased, with the Mousehill estate, in 1822, by Lord Midleton.

In this part of the Oxenford estate is the Bonfield Spring, over which a picturesque cell, designed by Pugin in the ecclesiastical style, was erected in 1843 by Lord Midleton. The water is medicinal, and, according to Aubrey, "cured sore eyes and ulcers." He further says that "gold and silver money, not Roman but old English, and also rings," have been found near this place in digging two spits deep, "which makes the inhabitants give 2s. per acre more than elsewhere, in hopes of finding more." *

The old building at the Grange was enlarged by Albinia, widow of the third Viscount Midleton, who resided here. It afterwards became the residence of the fourth viscount whilst the new mansion at Peperharow was in progress, but the chief portion was pulled down in 1775: only a small part, enwreathed with ivy, now remains, except what has been converted into a cottage. The late Lord Midleton, in 1844, erected here a group of farm buildings, from designs by Pugin, in the decorated style of Gothic.

BONFIELD SPRING AND CELL.

Benefice, &c.—The living of Peperharow, which is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, is first mentioned in the Valor of 20 Edward I., where it is rated at 100s. per annum. The patronage has always gone with the manor, and is now possessed by Viscount Midleton. The annual rent-charge, as fixed under the Tithe Commutation Act, is £170, inclusive of £51 on the glebe. The Registers are imperfect, the old Register having been burnt with the parsonage-house in the time of Charles II., while Dr. Mead was rector: the entries for baptism commence in 1647; for burials, in 1698; and for marriages, in 1699. The entire acreage of the parish amounts to 1,922 acres.

Rectors of Peperharow in and since 1800:—

1.—*Owen Manning*, B.D. Instituted in 1769.
2.—*Laurence William Eliot*, M.A. Instituted in 1801.

* "Surrey," vol. iv. p. 40. Others are of opinion that the well-known sagacity of the monks, in always selecting the best land, will better account for the increased rent than the expectation of finding concealed riches.

3.—*Thomas Woodrooffe*, M.A. Instituted in 1862.
4.—*Hilton Bothamley*, M.A. Instituted in 1873.

The church, a substantial building of stone, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was repaired and enlarged by Lord Midleton in 1826; and in 1847 a north aisle and sepulchral chapel were added by Viscount Midleton, under the superintendence of Mr. A. W. Pugin, architect. In 1877 the nave was re-roofed, and other improvements effected from the designs of Mr. T. C. Jackson, architect.

The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches, ornamented in the transition style, with the dog's-tooth and zigzag mouldings executed in grey chalk, and supported by clustered shafts of Irish marble: the capitals are of Caen stone, sculptured with varied foliage. The entrance arch to the chancel is semicircular, and springs from slender columns spirally ornamented: this arch, with its mouldings, is also richly decorated in the Norman style. The chancel ceiling is panelled, and embellished with paintings of the holy lamb and other sacred emblems. The east window, which is acutely pointed, is separated by mullions into three lights, and has the triangular symbol of the Trinity in the heading, the whole being filled with stained glass. In the central division the Salvator Mundi is represented standing under a rich canopy, and in the side compartments are corresponding decorations. The reredos is of Caen stone, and consists of five canopied compartments, of which the centre contains a cross supported by two angels, and the other four have cherubim on flaming wheels, as described by Ezekiel. Below the south window the three stone seats, or sedilia, and between them and the east wall a small piscina, have been restored.

The chantry, or sepulchral chapel, which adjoins the chancel on the north side, and opens into it through a pointed arch, has a waggon-headed oaken roof, divided into panels by intersecting ribs, ornamented with quatrefoil bosses, painted and gilt: the panels are painted azure, with stars. On the cornice below is a running ornament, formed by the initial letter M, and a viscount's coronet between seven shields of arms. In the east window are the figures of St. George and St. Helen under canopies, and the side windows are filled with stained glass. In this chapel, as well as in the chancel, the pavement is laid with encaustic tiles.

In front of the communion-rails is a grey slab (inlaid with a cross in brass), that formerly covered the burial-place of Joan Adderley, first married to Sir John Adderley (Sheriff of London in 1431, and Lord Mayor in 1442), and secondly to William Brocas, Esq., lord of the manor of Peperharow in the time of Henry VI. An ancient brass of the same

lady, kneeling before a desk or altar, with the words "Jehu Mercy—Lady helpe," is inlaid on a tablet of Sussex marble, and fixed against the north wall of the chancel, close to which she was buried. Near the entrance to the chancel on the north side, under a pointed arch, is the monument of George, fourth Viscount Midleton, executed by Weekes.

Robert Wood, a mathematician of eminence in the seventeenth century, was a native of the parish of Peperharow. He was constituted a Commissioner of the Revenue, and Accomptant-General to the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates in Ireland. These offices he held till his death, which took place at Dublin in 1685, aged sixty-three. Wood was the friend of the celebrated Oughtred, whose work entitled "Clavis Mathematicæ" he translated into English, and he published a treatise with the title of "The Times mended; or a rectified Account of Time by a new Luni-Solar Year," London, 1681, folio; and "A New Almanac for ever," &c.; of both which there is an account in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, of which the author was a fellow. Other tracts on mathematical science which he wrote remain in manuscript.

PUTTENHAM.

This is a small parish adjoining Wanborough on the north and east, Godalming and Elstead on the south, and Seale on the west. Except the upper part, which forms a portion of the chalk ridge called the Hog's Back, the land in general is a sandy loam. This place is not mentioned by name in the Doomsday Book, but within the parish is a manor described in that record among the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, under the appellation of *Redessolham*, thus:—"The Bishop himself holds in demesne *Redessolham*. Tovi held it in the time of King Edward; and he could remove and transfer his land at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides: now at nothing. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. There are three villains, and four cottars, with 1 carucate; and 2 acres of meadow. The wood yields four swine. In the time of King Edward, afterwards, and at present, it has been valued at 40s. The Bishop annexed this manor, and that of Ferncombe, to the firm of Bronlei."

Rodsell, or Rodesole, formed a part of the manor of Puttenham Priory in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for we find, from the court rolls of that manor, that on view of frankpledge in 35 Elizabeth the jury represented that Thomas Martyn, one of the tenants, had made an encroachment on the demesne lands lying in Rodsell called Plashdon; and that he had removed a certain mark called a merestone, placed between the demesne lands lying in Rodsell Fields and his own lands. In 1634 Francis Wyat died seized of the manor or

farm of Rodsell, in Puttenham, Godalming, &c., held of the King in chief by the service of one hundredth part of a knight's fee. In 1819 Richard Wyat, Esq., sold the Rodsell manor to the Longs of Hampton Lodge, from whom it passed by marriage to Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke, Cumberland, and is now the property of his widow.

The rest of this parish belonged at a remote period to the Fays, and on the death of John de Fay in the time of Henry III., it devolved on his two sisters and coheiresses. Philippa, one of those ladies, gave her share of this manor to her daughter Beatrice, who married Wm. de Wyntershull, whose family retained the estate until the reign of Henry V. In 1421 Thomas Wyntershull died seized of a moiety of Puttenham, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, who made a division of the inheritance, when Joan, late wife of Wm. Weston, obtained possession of this property. The other moiety of the estate of the Fays at Puttenham was given to the priory of Newark, in this county, but at what period is uncertain. After the suppression of that establishment Henry VIII. granted it, in 1544, to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf, in exchange for Denny Abbey and other estates in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.

These moieties, the first called PUTTENHAM BURY, and the other PUTTENHAM PRIORY, formed distinct manors; but in 33 Elizabeth they were both held by Sir Nicholas Lusher. In 1627 (2 Charles I.) William Mynterne, Esq., of Thorpe, was the owner of both manors, and Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, became the wife of Sir Francis Leigh. On her death Sir Francis married Christian, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, Wilts, by whom he had two sons, William and Thomas, the latter of whom held this estate. From him it descended to Francis Leigh, whose widow, Lydia, held it in dower, and was lady of the manor in 1691. From a copy of an assessment of this parish for a land tax in the reign of William III. it appears that Mrs. Lydia Leigh was assessed for her own land and royalty at the rent of £180; and for Shoelands Farm, which she held under Sir Nicholas Lowder, or Lowther, and Sir Thomas Leigh, at £52.

The manorial estate appears to have been mortgaged by Francis Leigh, and in 1717 the mortgagee was in possession; but it reverted to the daughter and heiress of Francis, who carried it in marriage to Jasper Jones, Esq., by whom a manorial court was held in 1729. They sold their estate in 1744 to General Oglethorpe, by whom, in 1761, it was resold to Thomas Parker, Esq.

The old mansion, situated near the church, and called PUTTENHAM PRIORY, was enlarged and converted into a modern residence by the latter gentleman. He also bought and planted additional lands here. Afterwards, in 1775, he sold the property to Admiral Cornish, who resided at the Priory until his decease in 1816, when it was sold to his

wife's nephew, Richard Sumner, Esq., who made many valuable additions to this property.

The manors of Puttenham Bury and Puttenham Priory, described as extending over 1,000 acres of enclosed and 670 acres of common land, were subsequently sold by Mr. Parker to Nathaniel Snell, Esq., of whom, in 1799, they were purchased by Edward B. Long, Esq., together with Hampton Lodge, in the parish of Seale, and are now owned by Mrs. Howard, above mentioned.

Shoelands, or Shuland, an extensive farm at the southern base of the Hog's Back, appears at a remote period to have belonged to the priory of Selborne, in Hampshire. For several generations it was held by the Lusher family, probably as tenants of the convent before the Reformation, and subsequently in their own right. Sir Nicholas Lusher, the then owner of the two Puttenham manors, built Shoelands House in 1618. Not long after this estate is thought to have belonged to Thomas Packington, characterized in a herald's "visitation" for Surrey in 1623 as "Packington of *Shuland*." In 1656 John Caryl, Esq., of Tangley, died seized of this property, leaving three daughters his coheiresses; and after the decease of his widow, on a partition of his estates in 1677, this was allotted to Henry Ludlow, who had married Margaret Caryl, one of the heiresses. It descended with other estates to Giles Strangeways, Esq., who sold Shoelands Farm to his tenant, Mr. Simmons; and his grandson, in 1823, transferred the property to Edward B. Long, Esq.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the rural deanery of Godalming, and in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas was valued at 18 marks per annum; in the King's books (25 Henry VIII.) at £11 17s. 11d., paying for procurations and synodals £1 8s. 9d. In 1305 Edward I. granted the advowson to the Hospital of St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate, and a pension of 20s. was reserved to that foundation: at the dissolution the patronage became vested in the Crown.

The present rent-charge, as fixed by an award under the Tithe Commutation Act, is £365 16s. 2d. A parsonage-house and 6 acres of land attached to this incumbency, which were originally given by the Lushers of Shoeland to purchase masses for the repose of the souls of their family. After the Reformation that property became forfeited to the Crown (under an Act passed at the accession of Edward VI.), being a donation for superstitious uses, and was granted to the Rev. Henry Polsted, the then rector. Being afterwards sold to the Rev. Henry Bedell, M.A., of Guildford, rector here from 1598 to 1636, his son, the succeeding rector, annexed both the parsonage and glebe to the living, on condition of the payment of £20 to his executors. An exchange of

glebe and a removal of the parsonage took place in 1824 by agreement between Richard Sumner, Esq., of Puttenham Priory, and the Rev. T. W. Richards, the then rector. The Registers commence in 1562, and are nearly perfect from that date.

Rectors of Puttenham in and since 1800:—

1.—*James Hill*, LL.D. Inducted in 1776.
2.—*John Hemus*, D.D. Instituted in 1803.
3.—*Thomas Watkin Richards*, M.A. Instituted in 1823.
4.—*William Arthur Duckworth*, M.A. Inducted in 1859.
5.—*William Lancelot Holland*, B.A. Instituted in 1874.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on an elevated site, previously occupied by a Romano-British population, as is testified by the fragments of pottery and coins of that period which have been dug up in the churchyard from 1868 to 1876.

The fabric is constructed of stone, and consists of a nave, with western tower, containing a clock and six bells; a north aisle, between which and the nave are five Norman arches (erected 1140), supported by massive circular shafts on elevated square bases graduated from the west; and a chancel with a fine early English arch, erected 1220.

To the north side of the chancel is attached a chapel, apparently constructed at the same period, being connected with the chancel by two early English arches. This portion of the church was probably of Norman foundation, for there is a blocked doorway of that period at its west end, formerly opening into the north aisle. The unsightly door at the east end has been put there of late years in place of an early Gothic window, precisely of the same character as the east window of the chancel. A beautiful double piscina in this chapel was destroyed as late as 1861, when the others were removed from the chancel and south transepts.

This church was restored in 1862, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. It has recently been adorned by five new painted windows, the gift of the Rev. Arthur Pope, Vicar of Tring.

The old peal of five bells, made by Thomas Lester, was recast in 1867 by Mears and Stainbank. The expense was borne by the late rector, the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, who also added a bell to the peal.

At the east end of the church, under the raised space, lie four of the Lushers of Shoelands, formerly lords of the manor, and obviously before the chantry altar endowed by one of the family; whilst at the west end, within a walled cavity, are interred the Wyat family, the former owners of the manor of Rodsell.

In the south-east corner, close to the chancel wall, is a large Purbeck marble slab, with a brass plate bearing an inscription in Roman capitals.

In 1870 the ends of the four coffins of the Lushers were opened, when it appeared that the two bodies lying to the south had been placed in a solution of lime. The introduction of lime into the coffin is explained by the following extract from the Register:—"Anne, 1603. In this yeare the pestilence was very rife in this parish."

The body within the second coffin had been laid on a bed of bay-leaves and flowers, which were in a remarkable state of preservation.

Close by a memorial under the north wall is another slab, bearing the matrices of a male and female figure *circa* 1480, with the following inscription on the brass beneath their feet:—"Hic jacent Ricardus Lussher et Etheldreda uxor eius, quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

Aubrey rescues another memorial of the Lushers from oblivion; it stood at the north side of this chapel. He describes it as an "altar monument of freestone," with this inscription on a brass plate:—"Here lyeth buried the body of Nicholas Lussher, of Luland, Esq., son and heir of Robert Lussher, who died 26 May, Anno Domini 1566, leavying behynde him Mary, his wife, eldest daughter to William Saunders, of Owell, Esq., of whom he had issue one sonne and iii daughters, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret. On whose soule God be merciful.—Amen."

At the east end of the chancel are six mural tablets, one of which records the memory of the Rev. James Hill, LL.D., of Guildford, Rector of this church and Vicar of Wonersh, who died Sept. 6th, 1803, in his sixty-eighth year. The others commemorate several members of the Sumner family, including Samuel Cornish, Esq., Admiral of the Red, late proprietor of Puttenham Priory, &c. He died in 1816.

There are other curious old brasses and monuments which space does not admit of our mentioning. Several benefactions have been made to the poor of this parish.

A large collection of prehistoric flint implements, made in this parish in 1868—75 by the Rev. Charles Kerry, curate, is now in the Charterhouse Museum.

CHIDDINGFOLD, WITH HASLEMERE.

Chiddingfold, having been included in the manor of Godalming, is not noticed in Doomsday. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Witley and Hambledon; on the east by Hascomb and Dunsfold; on the south by North Chapel and Rudford, in Sussex;

and on the west by Haslemere. It is situated in the vale extending from the chalk hills of Surrey southward to the downs of Sussex. The soil is an ochreous clay.

Chiddingfold was comprehended in the grant of Godalming by Henry II. to the Bishop of Sarum. In 1300 (28 Edward I.), Simon de Gaunt, Bishop of Salisbury, procured from the King a charter, appointing that a fair should be held annually at Chiddingfold on the eve, the feast, and the morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and a market weekly on Tuesdays; but both fair and market have long since fallen into desuetude.

Gostrode.—In 32 Edward I., Roger, son of Nicholas le Gras, of Littleton, near Guildford, died seized of 1 virgate of arable land in Chiddingfold, which he held of Robert de Dol, of Loseley, by the service of one-twelfth of a knight's fee; and Nicholas, his brother, was his heir, whose son, of the same name, also held this estate. Wm. de Gostrode died in 1328, seized of lands and tenements in Gostrode in Chiddingfold, held of the King in chief by the service of 6d. a year, paid to the Sheriff: his son and grandson also held Gostrode.

Imbham, or Imbholm, is a small manor, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Haslemere. It was anciently divided into two portions; one was connected with the manor of Loseley, held at the time of the Doomsday survey by Robert de Montgomery, and passed with his daughter in marriage to Robert Fitz-Hamon, lord of the honour of Gloucester. In the reign of Henry III. Hugh de Dol held it of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Robert de Dol, to whom it had descended in the reign of Edward III., had also the other moiety of Imbham, which pertained to the manor of Godalming. He died in 1357, leaving two daughters, between whom the estate was again divided. In 1503 John Covert, Esq., died seized of the manor of Imbham, and after the death of Giles Covert in 1556 it descended to his brother Richard. Subsequently the manorial estate was vested in the Quennells, Yaldwyns, Olivers, &c.

Combe, or Combe-Brabes.—In 22 Henry III. this manor, valued at £4 14s. 3d. a year, belonged to Thomas Purvoche, who was buried at Godalming in 1509, and whose ancestor, Robert Purvoche, had lands and tenements here in the early part of the previous century. It was held from 1547 to 1551 by William Hammond, and after some subsequent transfers was conveyed in 1711 to Henry Welland, yeoman, of Witley, from whose family it passed by sale to John Leech, Esq., of Lea, in Witley, in 1764. The estate is now owned by George Henry Pinckard, Esq.

In this parish is a small manor called Prestwicke and Okelands, or High Prestwicke, which in 1803 was held by Thomas Smyth, of Burgate, and William Sadler.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the

Taxation of Pope Nicholas (together with the chapel of Haslemere) at 30 marks, and in the King's books at £26 4s. 7d., paying 8s. 9d. for procurations and synodals. The advowson originally belonged to the Crown, as pertaining to the manor of Godalming, but Henry I. bestowed it on the church of Sarum. The Register commences in 1563.

Rectors of Chiddingfold in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Barton*, M.A. Inducted in 1797.
2.—*Charles Ekins*, B.L. Inducted in 1803.
3.—*Hugh Nicholas Pearson*, D.D. Inducted in 1826.
4.—*Charles Buchanan Pearson.* Inducted in 1831.
5.—*James Legrew Hesse*, M.A. Instituted in 1838.
6.—*Lewis Macnaughtan Humbert*, M.A. Instituted in 1868.
7.—*Charles Sloggett*, M.A. Instituted in 1878.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a substantial edifice of stone, consisting of a nave and aisles, a chancel, a south porch, and a large square western tower containing six bells. The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches rising from octagonal columns, and from the chancel by a plain broad pointed arch. In the chancel are two piscinas in the south wall, one of which is surmounted by a trefoil-headed arch. The east window of the chancel consists of three divisions, with smaller lights in the heading, and on the south side are five lofty windows of the lancet form. The tower is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, before which is a small gallery for the singers. The font is of Sussex marble, standing on a circular column and base of the same material. This church was restored and enlarged in 1870, at a cost of £3,813.

The sepulchral memorials are but little remarkable. On a gravestone is the following inscription for the mother of Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts:"—"Here lyeth the body of Judeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Younge, late Dean of Sarum, who dyed Dec. ye 8th, in the 69th year of her age. Anno Dom^ni. 1714."

In the churchyard is a tomb in memory of the Earl and Countess of Winterton. Here also are numerous memorials for the families of Enticknap, Woods, Chalcraft, Childs, Tewsley, Raswell, &c. The rectories of Chiddingfold and Haslemere are now distinct livings, and both in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

A school was built in this parish in 1868, at a cost of £842; and in 1873 a second school at Anstead Brook was erected at the cost of J. S. Hodgson, Esq., of Lythe Hill.

HASLEMERE.

This is a small parish situated in the south-western angle of the county. It adjoins Thursley and Witley on the north, Chiddingfold on the east, Frensham on the west, and parts of Sussex and Hants on the south. There is a tradition that the town once occupied the side of a hill to the south of its present situation, and that it was a place of considerable extent until destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century.

Haslemere is unnoticed in the Doomsday Book, being comprehended in the royal manor of Godalming, with which it was given by King Henry II. to the Bishop of Sarum. The greater part of the parish still pertains to that manor; but there is also a district styled the manor of Haslemere, the boundaries of which correspond with those of the borough of Haslemere. This last belonged to the Mores of Loseley, who likewise held Godalming, under a grant from Queen Elizabeth. In 1784, the Borough manor, with many freehold tenements, was sold by the trustees of Thomas More Molyneux, Esq., to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, who at the same time bought various other freeholds here, formerly the property of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., Lord Gwydir, and General Oglethorpe. Two burgesses were returned to Parliament for this borough from 27 Elizabeth to the passing of the first Reform Act.

In 17 Richard II. John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, procured a charter from the King, granting the right to hold a weekly market at Haslemere, and an annual fair. Queen Elizabeth gave to the bailiff of Haslemere and others a new charter, in which it was recited that this borough was "very ancient and populous, and that the Burgesses or inhabitants thereof had sent two Burgesses to Parliament, from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, at their own costs, and had borne other heavy burthens for the maintenance and preservation of the said Borough or Town." It was further stated that the market and fair were no longer held, in consequence of which the inhabitants were reduced to great poverty; therefore the former grant was renewed, and a second fair ordered to be held, the tolls, profits, &c., of all to be applied for the support and relief of the poor burgesses. On an inquisition held at Farnham in 1662, it was found that the trust created by the Queen's charter had been neglected and abused, for which reason the old trustees were superseded, and the collection and management of the tolls were vested in Sir William More, as lord of the manor of Godalming; but complaints being again made a few years after, additional trustees were appointed and new arrangements adopted. On this footing the charity still continued when Mr. Manning wrote, but he adds, "No corn has been brought to market for many years, so that the toll produces nothing."

In 1 Edward VI., as appears from a survey of the manor of Godelming preserved in the Augmentation Office, the burgesses of the burgh of Haslemere were found "to hold divers lands and tenements in burgage, paying 12s. 1d. yearly to the lord of the manor, which was collected annually by his bailiff of the burgh."

In the early part of this century the manufacture of crape was carried on here, but it has long fallen to decay. The turning of rollers, &c., for Manchester and silk goods, employs a number of hands, and now forms the principal part of the trade of Haslemere. The making of stocks for brushes is also carried on to some extent.

Lythe Hill, the principal seat in the neighbourhood, is the residence of James Stewart Hodgson, Esq., lord of the manor.

This parish, till recently, was a chapelry to the adjoining parish of Chiddingfold, but is now a rectory, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Rector—*Sanders Etheridge*, M.A. Instituted in 1868.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands on a gently rising knoll about a quarter of a mile northward of the town. It was rebuilt in 1871, at a cost of £3,000.

Among the memorials from the old church was one of Sir Robert Austen, Bart., of Tenterden, in Kent, who died in 1772; there were also several for the families of Gresham, Shudd, and Yaldwyn, long resident in this parish.

Schools were erected in this parish in 1851—73, at a cost of £770.

WITLEY, WITH THURSLEY.

This parish adjoins Peperharow and Godalming on the north, Hambledon and Chiddingfold on the east, Haslemere on the south, and Thursley on the west. Here are some extensive heaths, where the soil is sandy, but that part of the parish next to Chiddingfold consists of clay land of good quality. The parish is divided into four tithings, viz. Milford, Ley, Stoatley, and Birtley.

The manor, or lordship, is thus described in the Doomsday Book:—"Gilbert Fitz-Richer de Aigle holds *Witley*. Earl Godwin held it. Then it was assessed at 20 hides; now at 12 hides. There are 16 carucates of [arable] land, 2 of which are in the demesne. Thirty-seven villains and three cottars have 13 carucates. There is a church, and 3 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding thirty swine for pannage. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at £15; now at £16."

The family De Aquila, or D'Aigle, was of Norman extraction. Eugenulph, a follower

of William, Duke of Normandy, was killed in the battle of Hastings. His eldest son, Richer, married Judith, daughter of Richard de Avranches, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. At the time of the Doomsday survey his eldest son, Gilbert de Aquila, held Witley, which had been bestowed on his father by the Conqueror, either on account of his own services, or those of Eugenulph, just mentioned. This Gilbert married Juliana, daughter of the Earl of Perche and Mortaign, and had four sons, of whom the eldest, Richer, appears to have been engaged in insurrection, as well against the authority of Henry I. as of his successor, and to have incurred the forfeiture of his estates. Though he yielded submission to King Stephen, he did not obtain the entire restitution of his lands until the reign of Henry II. He must, however, have had possession of Witley some years before that time, for he made a donation to the monks of Waverley of the Grange of Oxenford, in Witley, in or before 1147, when the grant was confirmed by Pope Eugenius III. The estate remained with this family till 1269, when Henry III. bestowed it on his son, Prince Edward, who becoming King, it was reckoned among the estates of the Crown. The Queen-Dowager, Eleanor of Provence, had temporary possession of Witley as a part of her dower, and it was held in the same manner by Margaret, the widow of Edward I.

In 3 Henry IV. (1402) the men of Witley obtained a charter exempting them, as tenants *in capite* of the Crown, from contributing towards the expenses of the knights of the shire.*

Sir James Fiennes, afterwards Lord Saye and Sele, had a grant of this manor in fee in 21 Henry VI., but he held it only a few years, being killed by the insurgents under Cade in 1451, when the estate reverted to the Crown. The King, in the thirty-first of his reign, bestowed Witley on his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, who must have lost it when Henry was dethroned. Edward IV., in 1465, granted Witley to his brother, the Duke of Clarence, together with the park of Ashurst, for life. In the reign of Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray was lord of this manor, but he is supposed to have had only a life interest in it. In the time of Edward VI., if not earlier, the lordship was vested in Sir Richard Sackville, escheator of the county of Surrey in 34 Henry VIII., and who, by a deed dated 1553, constituted Sir William More, of Loseley, steward of the manor of Witley for life, with a yearly salary of 40s., and the liberty of taking a buck and doe from the park every year for his own use. But the grantee resigned his patent to Queen Elizabeth in 1571-2.

* The privileges granted to the men of Witley, as tenants of the Crown, by Henry IV. were confirmed by letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated at Westminster in 1574. Hence they claim exemption from serving on juries; and their right of exemption being questioned by the justices in session, the matter was tried in the Court of Exchequer in 36 Elizabeth, and the right claim was fully established, and "has never been questioned since." (Manning, "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 44.)

Her Majesty had previously granted a lease of the manorial estate to Thomas Jones, and subsequently a reversionary lease to Wm. Stoughton. These grants were invalidated by a sale of the property, which in 1599 was conveyed to George Austen, of Shalford, and William Mynterne, of London, to hold *in capite* by the service of one-fortieth of a knight's fee. The ostensible purchasers were trustees for Elizabeth, the sister of Sir George More, widow of Sir John Wolley, and subsequently married to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. On the death of that lady the estate descended to her son, Sir Francis Wolley, who conveyed it to his uncle, Sir G. More. By indenture dated 1614 it was transferred to Henry Bell, Esq., Clerk-Comptroller to James I., who dying without issue in 1634, the estate devolved on his sister, the wife of Henry Smith, Esq., of Roke, in this parish. Anthony Smith, her son and heir, held his first court as lord of the manor in 1637: from him the property descended to Thomas Smith, Esq., who died in 1761, leaving the inheritance to his sole surviving daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., with whose descendants the property has since continued.

Witley Park.—This park, as well as the manor, appears to have been held, under grants from the Crown, by Sir Richard Sackville, and afterwards by Lady Ellesmere. In 1679 Witley Park belonged to Symon Bennett, Esq., of Calverton, Bucks. The estate was transferred by marriage to James, Earl, and afterwards Marquis, of Salisbury, who in 1791 sold it to Wm. Smythe, Esq., of Godalming. He died unmarried, having bequeathed this property to his brother, Richard Smythe, Esq., of Burgate, in Godalming, on whose decease in 1838 it was left to his niece Mary, widow of George Chandler, Esq., of Bramley, and it still belongs to that family.

The Manor of Roke.—In 1585 Thomas Clarke, jun., of Horsham, conveyed to Thomas Caryl and Thomas Marshal the manor of Roke, alias Roke-land, in Witley. In 1618 it belonged to John Westbrook, of Godalming, and it was subsequently vested in others of the same family. William Westbrook and others, in 1674, sold the manor to Thomas Smith, Esq., of Milford, with whose daughter, Mary, it was transferred by marriage to Caleb Payne, Esq., of Milford, about 1680. It is now the property of Robert William Webb, Esq.

Lea, or Ley, in Witley parish, the pleasant seat of the Misses Linzee, is situated in a small park on the road about midway between Godalming and Haslemere. In the grounds are several sheets of water and some noble forest trees, of beech especially.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke, and rated in the Valor of 20 Edward I., in conjunction with the chapel of Thoreslee, at 40 marks per annum. In the King's books it is valued at £17 15s 10d., discharged of first-fruits and

tenths. In 1327 Edward III. gave this church, with the advowson and annexed chapelry, to the prioress and nuns of Dartford, in Kent, on the suppression of whose convent it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII., in 1554, to Thomas Johns, or Jones, Sewer of the Chamber to the King, to be holden *in capite* by the yearly rent of 12s. 3d. In Charles I.'s reign the advowson, &c., belonged to the Smith family, and in 1724 was devised by Susanna Smith, spinster, to her kinsman, Wm. Myers, Esq., of London, and his heirs; and his grandson of the same name sold the great tithes and manor of the rectory, with the reversion of the advowson, to John Leech and John Chandler, Esqs. The tithes were mostly disposed of by those gentlemen to the owners of the lands, but the advowson now belongs to the Rev. John Brownlow Chandler. The Registers commence in 1653.

Vicars of Witley, with Thursley, in and since 1800:—

1.—*John Myers.* Instituted in 1784.
2.—*John Flutter Chandler.* Inducted in 1815.
3.—*John Chandler*, M.A. Inducted in 1837.
4.—*Leonard Francis Burrows*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is substantially built with stone, and consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, forming a cross, from the intersection of which rises a low square tower with shingled spire, containing five bells. Adjoining the chancel, on the north side, is an old chapel belonging to the manor of Witley, the east window of which is enriched with handsome tracery in the heading. Here are two mutilated shields of arms, viz. England and France, quarterly, and other fragments of stained glass, including the flax-breaker, the crest of the Bray family, and the hawthorn-bush and crown, with the initials H.E. beneath: the latter was the badge of Henry VII., assumed on his marriage with Elizabeth of York. The tracery which ornaments the chancel window is of elegant design, and filled with stained glass, the larger pieces exhibiting scriptural subjects.

In the north wall of the chancel, insculptured on a stone about 1 foot 9 inches long and 5 inches broad, is the subjoined inscription, which would seem to have been placed there when the Duke of Clarence was in possession of the manor:—

Anno : dni : Millmo MCiiio lxviii : Georgii
Ducis Clarencie & dns de Vytle ac fratri
Edouardi : quarti : regis Anglie & franc
. . . die . . S : dns : bernens : . . . . war . . . .*

Tablets against the north wall of the manor chapel record the memory of several

* Aubrey, who first noticed this inscription, could only trace it to the word "ac."

members of the Webb family; and in the south wall is a small piscina, with a shelf. Against the latter wall are small figures in brass of a man and woman, and this inscription:—

> Off yor Charite p'y for the soull of Thom's Jonys and Jane his wyfe, which Thom's was one of the sewers of the chamber to oure soberayne Lorde Kinge henry the viii. On whois soull and all cristen Jhu' haue mercy. Amen.
>
> *Arms*:—On a shield, three cockatrices, two and one.

This edifice was restored in 1844 at the cost of the Rev. John Chandler, the then vicar. At the same time the west entrance was walled up, and the old Norman doorway at the south side reopened. The font, octagonal in form, is supported by a large central and eight smaller columns.

Mousehill is a small manor in Witley parish, of which Robert Court was lord in the reign of Henry V. It afterwards passed to the Shudds, of whom Richard Shudd, Esq., died in 1536, leaving a son named John, and a widow, Mary, remarried to John Stillwell, Esq. In 1671 Thomas Shudd, the then lord, left an only daughter and heiress, Joan, who conveyed this property in marriage to John Stillwell, of Cosford, in Thursley. On his decease he gave Cosford and the manor of Mousehill to John, his eldest son, and the estate connected with the manor to Edmund, his second son. The former had a son and heir named James, who in 1785 conveyed the manor to John, his cousin, the son of Edmund, and then owner of the estate at Mousehill, by which means the property was reunited. The house was much improved by John Stillwell, Esq., of whom, in 1821, this property was purchased by George, fourth Viscount Midleton, to whose family it still belongs.

Milford, a pleasant village in this parish, is situated about a mile and a half from Godalming southwards. Here, in 1836, a small church was erected at a cost of £940, which was principally defrayed by the late Rev. John Chandler, Vicar of Witley. It is a small cruciform structure, built with the rough stone of the neighbourhood, but with dressings of Bath stone, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist in 1837. The cost of the building was reimbursed to Mr. Chandler by Viscount Midleton, who endowed it as a perpetual curacy.

Milford House, a well-built square mansion of brick, with stone dressings, was erected by Thomas Smith, Esq., when owner of Witley, in the reign of George II. It is now the property of Robert William Webb, Esq., who is also lord of the manor.

THURSLEY.

Thursley, or Thoresley, as it was anciently called, is still a member of the lordship of Witley, though long regarded as a distinct parish, and having separate parish officers. It is bounded on the west by Frensham and Elstead, on the north by Peperharow, on the east by Witley and Haslemere, and on the south by Haslemere. It is nearly equally intersected by the old Portsmouth road, and from its great variety of surface comprises numerous expansive, picturesque, and romantic views. The Hindhead Hill, over which the turnpike road is carried by an ascent of two miles in a southerly direction, commands from its crest a most extensive panoramic prospect. Near this point is that remarkable depression called Highcomb Bottom, or, more popularly, the Devil's Punch-bowl. Next to Leith Hill, Hindhead is the highest ridge in the county, its altitude being calculated at 923 feet, only 70 feet lower than that of Leith Hill. The old road to Portsmouth wound around the upper verge of the Punch-bowl (so called from its general form and deep declining hollow) for a considerable distance, but in 1826 a new and safer road was constructed on a lower level, and an embankment raised along the inner edge.

Cosford, the principal estate, is owned by Lord Midleton. The vale of Cosford possesses much wild beauty, and has many attractions for the lovers of natural scenery.

Near Cosford is Heath Hall, the seat of Yalden Henry Knowles, Esq.

Thursley Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is mentioned in the Valor of 20 Edward I., and rated as an appendage to the mother church of Witley. It is a small edifice, consisting only of nave, chancel, north aisle, and wooden belfry, with a shingled tapering spire, rising from the roof of the nave. In 1842 this edifice was wholly repaired, and all the stonework new faced, at the expense of the then vicar. The nave is divided from the chancel by a pointed arch, under which is an open-work screen of oak. In the south wall of the chancel is a small piscina. The font is a large and circular basin of Sussex marble. In the churchyard (from which a wide prospect is obtained of the Hog's Back and the intervening wild heaths and villages) are a number of memorials for the Stillwells of Cosford and Mousehill.

In this parish is a stone, sculptured with a bas-relief, commemorating the murder of a sailor which was committed here in 1786, and near it is a memorial cross erected by the late Mr. Justice Erle.

THE HUNDRED OF FARNHAM.

PARISHES IN THIS HUNDRED:—

ELSTEAD.—FARNHAM, WITH THE SEVERAL TITHINGS OF BADSHOT AND RUNFOLD; CULVERLANDS AND TILFORD; FARNHAM TOWN; RUNWICK; AND WRECKLESHAM WITH BOURNE.—FRENSHAM, WITH THE TITHINGS OF FRENSHAM, CHURT, AND PIRFORD.—SEALE, OR SELE, WITH THE HAMLET OF TONGHAM.—THE VILL OF WAVERLEY, WHICH IS EXTRA-PAROCHIAL, IS ALSO IN THIS HUNDRED.

FRENSHAM CHURCH.

FARNHAM hundred, so called from the name of the principal town, is described in the Doomsday Book as "Terra Episcopi Wintoniensis." It belonged probably to the see of Winton from the time of the first foundation, and was not divided into parishes like the other districts of the county, both the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction having been vested in the Bishop, as lord of the manor, ever since the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity.

This hundred is bounded on the north by the Odiham division of Hampshire, and the hundred of Woking, in Surrey; on the east and south by Godalming hundred; and on the south-west and west by the divisions of Petersfield, Alton, and Odiham, in Hampshire.

FARNHAM.

This place, originally called *Ferne-ham*, derives its name from the fern growing on the neighbouring heaths, and, as Gough remarks, it strictly answers to its Saxon appellation, "being surrounded by dreary heaths covered with sand and fern." * Camden says that Ethelbald, King of Wessex, who died in 860, gave Farnham to the Bishop of

* Gough's Camden's "Britannia," vol. i. p. 248.

Winchester; and this appears to be the earliest notice of this town. He also represents this as a scene of a victory gained by Alfred over the Danes in 893. Asser, in his "Annals," says, "This year, Alfred, King of the West Saxons, fought against the Northmen, in the place called Fearnhame, and he killed many, and wounded their King, who fled, and he took abundance of spoil: those who escaped were compelled to pass over the Thames, and proceed into Essex, but many perished in the river." This event is also mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, and Bishop Gibson, in his edition of that work, states Farnham, in Surrey, to have been the place where the battle was fought. Speed, in his Chronicle, says it was at "Farnham, near unto Arlesford;" whence, and from the flight of the Danes across the Thames, Mr. Manning concludes that Farmingham, near Aylesford, in Kent, was probably the place of the combat.* But Farnham is only about fifteen miles from Alresford, in Hampshire.

In the Doomsday Book Farnham is thus mentioned:—"The Bishop of Winchester holds *Ferneham.* It has always been held by [the Church of] St. Peter. In the time of King Edward it was rated at 60 hides; now at 40 hides. The arable land is ——. There are in the demesne 5 carucates, and thirty-six villains, and eleven bordars, with 29 carucates. There are eleven bondmen, and six mills at 46s. 4d., 35 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding one hundred and fifty hogs and a half for pannage.—Ralph holds of the Bishop 4 hides wanting 1 virgate of the land in this manor; William holds 2 hides and 1 virgate; and Wazo half a hide. In these lands there are 3 carucates in the demesne, and twenty-two villains and nine bordars, with 6 carucates; and there is a wood yielding twenty-five hogs. In the time of King Edward that part of the manor which is in Surrey was valued at £55: when it came into the hands of the Bishop at £30: now at £38; and the land of the homagers at £9. Osborn de Ow holds of the Bishop the Church here, together with 1 hide of land in Hampshire, valued at £6."

This last-mentioned land (about 100 acres in extent) is the only portion of the manor specified as not situated within the county. From a statement, however, in the Register of one of the Bishops of Winchester (quoted by Mr. Manning), it appears that the quantity of land belonging to this manor granted to free tenants had been augmented at the close of the thirteenth century, and that some lands were held by knight's service, and other lands in free socage.

The castle of Farnham was held by the Bishop of Winchester, as part of his barony by the service of five knights' fees. He had also the return of writs within his manor

* "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 132.

of Farnham, and free-warren therein from Tilford to Holt Forest; and for this he claimed prescriptive right, on a *Quo Warranto* of 7 Edward I.

The parish of Farnham is very extensive. It is bounded on the east by Aldershot (in Hampshire), Seale, and Elstead; on the south by Elstead and Frensham; on the west by Binstead, Bentley, and Crondall, in Hampshire; and on the north by Crondall and Aldershot. There are various tithings in this parish; and at the court-leet of the hundred, held by the steward of the Bishop of Winchester, the High Constable of the hundred is elected by the leet-jury, and also tithing-men for the following tithings:—1. Dogflud, on the south and south-east of the town; 2. Wrecklesham, on the south-west, including part of the Holt Forest; 3. Badshot, on the north-east; 4. Runfold, or Runvall, on the east; 5. Runwick, or Runweeke, on the north-west; 6. Tilford, on the south; 7. Seale and Tongham, on the east; 8. Elstead, on the south-east; 9. Frensham, on the south-west, including part of the Holt Forest; 10. Churt, in Frensham; 11. Badley; and 12. Itchell, in Hampshire.*

The parishes of Elstead, Seale, and Frensham, into which this hundred has been divided, are now separated from the rectory of Farnham and archdeaconry of Surrey. The manorial courts are commenced at "Lady House" (apparently a corruption of Law-day, from the Saxon Lage ðei), a small building on the common, about one mile and a half northward from Farnham Castle. The suitors in the hundred court assemble there to open the court, and thence adjourn to the Bush Inn at Farnham, where the proceedings both of that court and of the court-baron of the manor are continued.

Farnham Castle, the palatial residence of the bishops of this diocese, is situated on the brow of a hill which rises on the north of the town. The original fortress was erected by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to Stephen, when the latter was contending for the throne with the Empress Maud, and had granted leave to his partisans "to build castles." Becoming "a retreat for rebels," says Camden, "this castle was razed by Henry III., but afterwards rebuilt by the Bishops of Winchester, to whom it still belongs." † This allusion to rebels probably refers to its previous seizure by Louis, the Dauphin of France, and the associated barons in 1216, during the contest with John, Henry's tyrannical predecessor. It had, however, with Guildford and other castles, of which Prince Louis had obtained possession, been recovered in the following year by William, Earl Marshal and Earl of Pembroke, and Louis was compelled to renounce his claim to the crown of England and quit the kingdom.‡

* Tithing-men were heretofore appointed for several other places in Hampshire, which have been discontinued.

† "Britannia:" Surrey.

‡ See Historical Notices, &c., in vol. i. of the present work, p. 15.

Little more is recorded of this fortress until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was visited by that queen in several of her summer progresses. Thus during the episcopate of Bishop Horn she was twice at Farnham, namely, in 1567 and 1569. On the latter occasion the Duke of Norfolk dined here with the Queen at her own invitation, and, on rising from the table, she "pleasantly" advised him to be "careful on what pillow he laid his head." This ominous warning was spoken in reference to his projected marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots; but unfortunately Norfolk's "ill-weaved ambition" induced him secretly to persist in his scheme, until his plans became treasonable, and within two years afterwards he was decapitated on Tower Hill.

Elizabeth was again at Farnham in September, 1591, when Bishop Thos. Cooper had the honour of her company; and in 1601 she once more visited the castle, when Montagu held the see. Of the occurrences which then took place the following particulars are recorded:—

"On the 5th of September, the Queen in her Progress entered into Hampshire. She went to Basen [Basing]—where she tarried 13 dayes. At her departure from Basen, being the 14th of September, she made 10 knights, having never in all her reign made so many before.—That day she went from Basen towards Farnham, a castle belonging to the See of Winchester: and in her way to Farnham she knighted Sir Richard White, at his own house [he] having feasted her and her trayne very royally: neere unto which towne the Sheriffe of Hampshire tooke his leave, and the Sheriffe of Surrey met her: but the Sheriffe of Hampshire, and the Gentlemen of that county went to Farnham by command, and there attended the next day, where they were feasted and kindly entertained by the learned prelate, Doctor Bilson, bishoppe of Winchester; upon whose onely commendation, two ancient and worthy gentlemen of Hampshire, sir Richard Mill and sir William Uddall, received there the dignity of knighthood." *

At the commencement of the civil war this castle was garrisoned for King Charles I. by Sir John Denham, High Sheriff of the county in 1642, who was appointed governor. But he soon quitted it and retired to the King's head-quarters at Oxford. Shortly afterwards the castle was surrendered to the Parliamentary general, Sir William Waller, by whom it is stated to have been blown up in the same year. But the injury thus done did not prevent it being again held as a stronghold, and in the following year its garrison comprised several companies of soldiers, which in 1643 appear to have been joined with Waller's army and its London auxiliaries in the fruitless attack on the Basing House. After keeping the field some days Waller took up his head-quarters at Farnham, and "began to

* Nichols's "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," 4to, vol. i. pp. 7, 8, near the middle of the volume.

fortifie the Town with Breast-works and the like." This was on the 15th of November, and in the course of the next twelve days his forces were twice drawn up in Farnham Park *in battalia*, on a rumour of the King's approach to attack the castle. On the last occasion "the enemy shewed themselves on the hill above the Park, but made no assault, though they came so near that the ordnance from the Castle and Park killed about 15 men and 17 horses." * Some slight skirmishes took place during the next fortnight, and on the 13th of December Sir William Waller, who had prevailed on the Londoners to extend their services for the purpose, marched from Farnham to Alton, and, making an attack on the Royalists, took between 800 and 900 prisoners, who were brought into the town and secured in the church and castle.

George Wither, the poet, was afterwards constituted governor of Farnham Castle for the Parliament, and in a curious pamphlet which he published, with the title of "Justiciarius Justificatus," he complains that his office was rendered inefficient through the interference of Sir Richard Onslow, to whose control he was subjected, from whom and another person (not named) he was to receive orders, ammunition, &c. He says it was Sir Richard's fault that the castle was not garrisoned; and nothing was left for him "but to discipline his horse, his foot soldiers, when he could get them, and to guard indefensible walls, without works, or even strong gates." Further, that having refused to quit the castle at Sir Richard's persuasion, "he never received anything after but words and discouragements, till he and his troop were called thence to the undoing of the country, and the plundering of his estate, and leaving the Castle to the possession of the enemy." He has not, however, affixed any date to these transactions.

In 1648 the Parliament, alarmed at the insurrection of the Royalists under the Earl of Holland, gave orders that the fortress should be "put in that condition of indefensibleness that it might be no occasion for endangering the peace of the country." † After the restoration of Charles II. the remains of the edifice, with the manor of Farnham, were restored to the see of Winchester, and Bishop Morley (the successor of Bishop Duppa), who presided over it from 1662 to 1684, is said to have expended £8,000 in the renovation and improvement of the episcopal palace and castle.

Formerly two parks were attached to this castle—one called the Old, or Great Park, the other the New, or Little Park. The Old Park, which comprised about 1,000 acres, was disparked and divided into farms in the reign of Charles II. The Little Park, adjoining

* See Lieut. Archer's "Relation of the Expedition to Farnham by the Red Trained Bands of Westminster, the Green Auxilliaries of London, and the Yellow Auxilliaries of the Tower Hamlets," &c., from the 16th of October to 20th of December, 1643: small 4to.

† "Journals of the House of Commons," vol. v. p. 622.

the eastern side of the castle, contains about 300 acres, and is but little less than three miles in circumference. The bishops had here various officers, as a constable of the castle, keepers of the parks, keepers of the North and South Chase, and of Frensham ponds, with the swans in them; and these offices were frequently held, singly or collectively, by persons of distinction in the county. Sir Thomas St. Leger, brother-in-law of Edward IV., was appointed constable in 1471. Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montagu, was made keeper of the North Chase in 1558, and the same office was conferred upon Lord Charles Howard in 1593 for life. The offices of constable of the castle and keeper of the chases and parks were held by William More, Esq., of Loseley (knighted by Queen Elizabeth), and his son, Sir George More, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of James I., with annual fees of £8 as constable and £5 as keeper; and likewise from each of their chases a stag and a hind in their seasons, and from each of the two parks at Farnham a buck in summer and a doe in winter, to be delivered by the keepers to them or their assigns, or with liberty to hunt and take the same at their pleasure.*

In 1632 (7 Charles I.) Bishop Neile granted to Sir William Tichborn the offices of constable, keeper of the South and North Chases, and master of the games of hunting, hawking, fowling, and fishing throughout the hundred of Farnham, with the ancient fees. In 1640 the offices of constable and keeper of the chases and parks, &c., were bestowed on John Tichborn by Bishop Curle. Though the same offices were occasionally granted after the Restoration, they gradually fell into desuetude, and one of the last vestiges was the appointment, by patent of Bishop Thomas, in 1778, of Joseph Winter, his servant, to the office of janitor, or porter of the castle, together with the custody of the castle, for life,

* Among the Loseley Manuscripts is preserved a letter from that learned civilian, Julius Cæsar (who was knighted by King James in 1603), to Sir William More, during a vacancy of the bishopric, when the latter was keeper of Farnham Park. From that document it appears that the Templars in Elizabeth's reign drank their ale or wine out of green pots, manufactured from the clay dug in Farnham Park. As the "whole society" of the Inner Temple seems to have been interested in the request made to the park-keeper, the letter must be held as curious, and is, therefore, subjoined verbatim :—

After my hartie commendacions, &c. Wheras in tymes past the bearer hereof hath had out of the parke of Farneham, belonging to the Bishopprick of Winchester, certaine white clay for the making of grene potts usually drunk in by the gentlemen of the Temple. And nowe understandinge of some restraint thereof, and that you (amongst others), are authorized there in divers respects during the vacancye of the Busshopricke, my request therefore unto you is, and the rather for that I am a member of the said house, that you would in favo^{r} of us all p'mytt the bearer hereof to digge and carie awaye so muche of the said claye as by him shalbe thought sufficient for the furnishinge of the said House with grene potts as aforesaid, paying as he hath heretofore for the same. In accomplishement whereof myself, wth the whole societie, shall acknowledge o^{r}selves muche beholden unto you, and shalbe readie to requite you at all tymes wth the like pleasure. And so I bid you moste hartelie farewell. Inn^{r} Temple this xixth of August 1594.

Y^{r} assured friend
Jul. Cæsar.

To the right worshipful S^{r} W'm Moore,
knight, geve these.

and a fee of 60s. 10d. yearly. This patent, which had been confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, was surrendered to Bishop North in 1808.

The latter years of Bishop Richard Fox were chiefly spent at Farnham Castle: he died in 1528. Bishop Morley, who restored the building in the reign of Charles II., bequeathed a silver paten, with a basin, two cups, and a flagon, silver gilt, for the use of the chapel.

From the market-place in Farnham the gradual ascent up Castle Street leads to the Bishop's palace, the footway near the top being carried on by several flights of steps and intervening platforms. The principal entrance was much improved in 1846, and a new gateway built, surmounted by a clock turret. The ground-plot of the buildings is irregular, but approaching the quadrangle form, and enclosing a large court in connection with the ancient keep. The outer walls of the castle were strengthened by square bastions, and surrounded by a wide and deep foss, in which large oak and beech trees flourish.

The state apartments are fitted up with much elegance, and there is a handsome chapel. The library is extensive. Among the portraits are half-lengths of Bishops Morley, Mews, North, Tomline, and Sumner. The keep and the servants' hall are both parts of the original structure. The grounds within the castle are about 2 acres. Many improvements were made in the deer park by the Hon. Brownlow North, D.D., when Bishop, towards the end of the last century.

Farnham was anciently a borough as well as a market town, and sent two members to Parliament in 4 and 5 Edward II., and again in 38 Henry VI. The market was kept on Sundays until 17 King John, when Bishop Peter de Rupibus obtained a new grant for a Thursday market, on which day it is still held. The market-house, which formerly stood at the lower end of Castle Street, has been superseded by a new building at the junction of that street with the thoroughfare called the Borough. The new edifice, built at a cost of about £8,000, includes a market-hall or exchange, and assembly-rooms.

In Aubrey's time this was "the greatest market in England for wheat." Most commonly, he continues, "between All Saints day [November 1st, O.S.] and Midsummer day 250 loads of wheat are sold, one week with another: sometimes 400 loads in a day."* But its trade in corn greatly decreased during the last century. Three fairs are held annually, viz. on May 10th, June 24th, and November 10th. A cattle market is likewise held on every alternate Thursday.

The clothing trade was once carried on here to some extent, but it declined after the cultivation of hops was commenced about the end of the sixteenth century, for the growth of which this district is now so famous. According to Aubrey, whose informant was Mr.

* "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 347.

Robert Bignell (Bicknell), "Mr. Bignell's father was the first that planted Hops here, which Husbandry he brought out of Suffolk 76 years since; and ever since they have planted larger quantities, so that now [1672 ?] about this town are no less than 300 acres of Hop-yards." * The land thus occupied in Farnham parish is now about 1,400 acres.†

In 1452 William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, by letters dated at Esher, granted to the burgesses the whole burgh of Farnham and the vill adjacent, with all their appurtenances, except the cognisance of capital offences and certain forfeitures, escheats, and services, which were reserved. He also confirmed to them all the liberties and free customs they had anciently enjoyed, increasing, however, the rent they had been accustomed to pay from £9 to £12 yearly. This grant was either revoked or surrendered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, during the prelacy of Bishop Horn, who, by another charter, dated at Michaelmas, 1566, constituted a new municipal body for this borough, to consist of two bailiffs and twelve capital burgesses, to be chosen from the most worthy of the inhabitants. In the following year this charter was approved and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The official seal displayed a castle, triple-towered, surrounded by the words :—SIGILL . COE . BALL . BVRGI . ET . VILLE . DE . FARNEHAM.

The entire area of this district comprises 9,766 acres, of which 523 acres belong to the vill of Waverley, and are exempt from tithes, from having belonged to Waverley Abbey. The lands here belonging to the Bishop of Winchester are also exempt from tithes.

ADVOWSON, &c.—This benefice is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey. The living is of the annual value of £300, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Vicars of Farnham in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Henry Warren*, M.A. Instituted in 1799.
2.—*Richard Sankey*, M.A. Instituted in 1845.
3.—*John Sutton Utterton*, D.D. Instituted in 1853. (Consecrated in 1874 Suffragan Bishop of Guildford.)
4.—*James Richard Philip Hoste*, B.A. Instituted in 1875.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, with a north and south aisle of unequal dimensions, a spacious chancel, and at the west end a low and massive tower. The chancel was originally cruciform. The oldest portion, now forming the east end of the nave, appears to have been built about the commencement of the twelfth century, and,

* "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 347.

† For information relating to the natural history and cultivation of the hop plant the reader will refer to General Remarks on the Agriculture of Surrey, in the first volume of this work, p. 57.

as it belongs to the rector, may possibly have been the original chancel. But the present chancel is of much later date, and was probably annexed during the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. It is terminated by a very handsome east window in the perpendicular style, consisting of five principal divisions, cinquefoil-headed, with smaller lights above. In each side wall is likewise a large pointed window of three lights, with tracery in the heading, and in the south wall are three elegant sedilia, separated from each other by small clustered shafts: beyond are a piscina and shelf. The aisles are divided from the nave by six wide and obtuse arches on each side, supported by octangular columns; and another large arch rises from semi-columns, with fluted capitals, at the entrance of the nave. Nearly opposite to the pulpit are the pew of the Bishop of Winchester and a sculpture of the arms of the see. The font (of the date 1767) is of veined white marble. This church was restored in 1856—65, at a cost of £8,346. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, yet but few deserve notice as works of art.

The Church of St. James, in East Street, was built as a memorial of the late Bishop Sumner, at a cost of £4,000. It is in the pointed Gothic style of architecture, and contains a stained-glass window and font, gifts of the Bishop's family.

There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, &c., and also National and Infant Schools, a British School, and a Grammar School. The last-named school was founded in 1611 by Dr. Harding, then President of Magdalen College, Oxford. It was, however, closed for many years, but re-established in 1849, and enlarged in 1872. A School of Art, in connection with the Science and Art Department at Kensington, was established here in 1874.

In Castle Street are Windsor's Almshouses, founded in 1619 for "eight poor, honest, old, impotent persons," by Andrew Windsor, Esq., of Bentley, in Hants, whose original endowment of 20d. per week has been progressively increased by various gifts and bequests, until the trustees are now enabled to allow the inmates 7s. 6d. per week each, besides money at Christmas for the purchase of coals.

The principal street, which runs nearly east and west, is about a mile in length, and of late years has been nominally divided into East Street, the Borough, and West Street. Downing Street, formerly called Longbridge Street, from leading to the bridge across the Wey on the Waverley road, and Castle Street, already noticed, are the other chief thoroughfares. Here are both gas and water works, and likewise a Young Men's Institution. The Farnham Union Workhouse is a large building on the Hale road.

Farnham has produced a few celebrities in its time, of whom may be mentioned the following:—Nicholas de Farnham, Bishop of Durham, who was also a distinguished writer

[illegible] Henry Kirkpatrick

[illegible]

[illegible] VIRGIL & [illegible]

on medicine, and who died in 1257; Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, an eminent Calvinistic divine, who was born in this parish in 1740, and died in 1778; and William Cobbett, the political writer. The last named was the son of a farmer in this parish, and was born in 1762 at a public-house called the Jolly Farmer, kept by his father. He became a soldier about 1783, absconded, and in 1792 went to America, where he wrote severely against Republicanism under the name of "Peter Porcupine." In 1800 he returned to England and founded the *Porcupine* Tory paper, on the failure of which two years later he started the *Political Register*. He shortly afterwards changed his political opinions, and began to attack the Tories. He was several times tried and fined for libels, and in 1817 fled again to America, whence he returned in two years. In 1825 he published the "History of the Reformation in England." In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Oldham, and he died in 1835. A monument to his memory has been erected in the parish church at Farnham.

Waverley Abbey.

The vill of Waverley, though within Farnham parish, is an extra-parochial district, consisting of the site and precincts of the ancient Abbey of Waverley, now belonging to Mrs. Anderson, widow of Thomas Darnley Anderson, Esq.

Here was a convent of Cistercian monks, founded in 1128 (29 Henry I.) by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester. That prelate brought twelve monks from the Abbey D'Aumone [de Elemosyna], in Normandy; and having fixed on this spot, in a secluded valley in the vicinity of his castle at Farnham, he erected a church, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and other conventual buildings. This being the first abbey of the Cistercian order founded in this country, it was considered as the principal convent of that order. Its supremacy, however, was contested by the Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, which appears to have been founded somewhat earlier than that of Waverley, but it was at first a house of Benedictines, its inmates having originally issued from the Benedictine monastery of Savigny, in France. The fourth Abbot of Savigny, in a general chapter, surrendered his convent, with all those dependent on it, to Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, in order that it might become a Cistercian monastery. The monks of Furness, unwilling to change their rule, Peter, their fourth abbot, appealed to Pope Eugenius III. against the surrender, and going to Rome, he obtained from the Pope a confirmation of the Benedictine rule in his own abbey. On his return through France the refractory abbot was arrested by the monks of Savigny, forced to resign his office, and to become himself a Cistercian monk in their convent. His successor at Furness submitting to the authority of the convent, it thenceforward became a Cistercian establishment. Hence disputes arose between the abbots

of Waverley and Furness in regard to precedency; but it was eventually determined "that the Abbot of Furness should have precedence through the whole generation of the houses of Elemosyna in England, and the daughters of Savigni in England only; and that the Abbot of Waverley should have precedence as well in the chapters of the abbots throughout England, as also a superiority over the whole order."

In 1179 the lavatory and aqueduct were completed. The water was brought from a spring at Moor Park called Ludwell, about half a mile from Waverley. It is stated in the "Annals of Waverley" that in 1216 the fountain of Ludewell, which had for a series of years supplied abundantly the lavatory of the abbey, furnishing water for all purposes, was almost entirely dried up. Brother Simon, one of the monks, therefore laid open the ground in search of new springs, which he discovered, and having united them, he conducted them to one spot where the waters spring up in a copious fountain: this was called St. Mary's Well.* In 1203 the erection of a new church was commenced by William of Broadwater. It is not exactly known when this edifice was finished, but in 1230 several altars were consecrated in different parts of it by the vicar of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. In the same year the monks entered the church, yet it would seem that it was still unfinished, and that the works were only slowly carried on, as the re-dedication to the Virgin Mary did not take place until 1278.

Peter, Bishop of Winchester, just mentioned, died at Farnham Castle in 1238, and his body was conveyed to Winchester, and there interred; but his heart was deposited in the Church of St. Mary at Waverley.† One of the successors of this prelate, Nicholas de Ely, by whom the abbey church was dedicated, dying in 1280, was buried here, but his heart was interred at Winchester.

Among the benefactors to this monastery were several persons of distinction. The founder, Bishop Giffard, besides the land at Waverley, gave the monks a meadow at Elstead, with pannage for their swine, and the right to cut wood for fuel and other purposes in his coppices of Farnham. Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, not only confirmed the grant of his predecessor, Giffard, but also made some additions to the landed property of the convent. Adeliza, the second consort of Henry I., and afterwards married to William, Earl of Arundel, gave the grange, or farm, of Northolt to this community. Stephen bestowed on the brethren Netham, near Alton, and the church of Farnham. From Richard I. the monks obtained a charter of confirmation of their lands and privileges, dated at Westminster, 1189. Henry III., in 1237, having recovered, by writ of inquiry,

* Gale, "Scriptores Historiæ Britannicæ," vol. ii. pp. 181, 182.

† In digging among the ruins of this edifice in 1731, a stone *loculus* was found, within which were two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart, with the liquid in which it had been preserved.

certain lands in Netham fraudulently taken from his demesne, he gave them, with their appurtenances, to the monks of Waverley. The benefaction of the sister of this prince, the Countess of Leicester, is thus noticed in the "Annals of Waverley:"—

"In 1245, on Palm Sunday, which was the first of April, Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, a most sincere lover of our House, by the indulgence of the High Pontiff, devoutly entered our Abbey, together with her most pious husband, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and their two sons Henry and Simon, with two female attendants. At their entrance this circumstance was noticed by some, that when she had set her foot within the door of the Church, immediately opposite the high altar, where the Priest was then celebrating the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, the Eucharist at the hour of consecration was elevated; which we believe was not to be ascribed to chance, but to divine direction,—the Being the love of whom had drawn her thither, promptly yielding his benign presence to her requisition. She brought a valuable cloth, to be laid over the altar on those days when relics were placed there. She attended at the Sermon in the Chapter-house, the procession, and greater Mass, and the Salutation of the Cross; and withdrew very much edified. Afterwards we had from her a gift of fifty marks, and eighteen marks towards the building of the Church; and by her aid, we obtained one hundred and fifty acres at Netham." *

William de Raley, Bishop of Winchester, who died in France in 1250, granted by deed to the monks of Waverley a piece of ground within his warren of Farnham, whereon to make a fish-pond [*vivarium*]. The pond still called the "Abbot's Pond," on the borders of the parish, is supposed to have been dug on the ground which was the subject of this grant.†

In 1310 Hugh Tripacy, parson of the church of Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, and executor of Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a license to give to the convent of Waverley the manor of Cuserugge, one messuage, 59 acres of land, 5 of pasture, and 4 of wood in Chivele, for the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for the soul of the said Nicholas; the manor to be held of the Abbot of Dina (D'Aumone), in Normandy, by the service of one clove gilly-flower, and the messuage and land to be held of the Abbot of Abingdon, by 5s. per annum. The Bishop also left by will to the brethren of this monastery 200 marks, being their share of the 500 marks bequeathed by him "to the Cistercians assembled in their general chapter." In the above-named year the abbot and convent entered into a covenant to perform certain religious services, and yield other tokens of respect to the memory of Nicholas, Bishop of Winchester, in return for his

* *Vide* Gale, *ut ante*, p. 206.

† Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 147.

benefaction. Among these they engaged "to maintain and keep up a Cross of marble erected by the bishop's executors at *Froyle*, and in case it should be broken or thrown down by lightning, thunder, or other storm, to erect another in its place." *

Several of the abbots who presided here had been previously monks of this convent, and others of their cloistered brethren became abbots or priors of other monasteries of the Cistercian order.

John, the first abbot, was one of the twelve monks of D'Aumone who settled here immediately after the foundation of the abbey in 1128.

Gilbert, his successor, was present at the translation of the body of St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, in St. Paul's Church, November 14th, 1148.

Henry, the third abbot, died in 1182.

Henry of Chichester, a monk of this convent, the next abbot, resigned his office in 1187.

Christopher, Abbot of Bruern, in Oxfordshire, succeeded the second Henry. In his time there were seventy monks and one hundred and twenty lay brothers belonging to this monastery, and about thirty plough teams were constantly at work on the abbey lands.

John II., hospitaller of the convent, was made abbot on the removal of Christopher in 1196. During his presidency, July 8th, 1201, there fell so much rain and hail that many houses in the neighbourhood of Waverley were destroyed, and some of the inhabitants and cattle perished, an inundation taking place, which greatly endangered the abbey.

John III., who had been cellarer, was the next abbot. In consequence of the tempest and flood just mentioned, which spoilt the crops of corn, there was a great scarcity the ensuing season in this part of the country, so that the monks of Waverley were forced to resort to other convents for sustenance. In 1210 King John seized and confiscated the estates of the convent, and of others of the Cistercian order.

Adam II., the next abbot, had previously governed the convent of Garendon, in Leicestershire, a cell to Waverley. While he presided here, December 16th, 1225, Henry III. paid a visit to the monastery, and was received as a member of the society.

Walter Giffard, formerly Abbot of Bittlesden, in Buckinghamshire, became the next abbot. He distinguished himself by asserting the privilege of his convent as a sanctuary for criminals. He died in 1251.

Ralph, Abbot of Dunkerswell, in Devonshire, next presided here until 1266, when he resigned.

William de London became abbot on the resignation of the preceding.

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 148: from Pat. Roll. 4 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 23.

William de Hungerford governed here till 1276.

Reuben de Lewkenore, a monk of this convent, was chosen abbot in 1276.

Philip de Bedwinde, another monk of this house, succeeded Hugh. Under his government, in 1300 and 1303, the Sheriff of Surrey distrained the abbot for escuage, towards the expenses of the war with Scotland. The latter petitioned against this exaction, stating that by a charter of King John the fraternity held their lands in frank-almoigne, and were consequently not liable to be taxed for military purposes. The King then issued his writ to the Barons of the Exchequer, directing that if the allegation were proved they should acquit the abbot.

All the preceding abbots are mentioned in the "Annals of Waverley," but of those who follow we have little more than the names, with a few dates, collected from different sources.

William was abbot in 1312.

Robert was abbot in 1335.

John, who succeeded him, was abbot in 1344.

William Hakelston, another abbot, died in 1399.

John Bird was elected in full chapter in 1399-1400.

William Martyn, a monk of this convent, became abbot in 1456, and his name occurs in the Register of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1460.

Thomas, mentioned in Bishop Langton's Register in 1492, is supposed to have been the same with Thomas Skevington, who in 1509 was made Bishop of Bangor.

William occurs in the Register of Bishop Fox in 1511 and 1522.

John is mentioned as abbot in 1529, and again in 1533.

The annexed woodcuts are from original documents relating to this abbey. The larger one is from the counter-seal, in green wax, to a deed dated in 1282; it represents a hand, with a sleeve, holding a crosier, to which is affixed a star: the legend is COM . SIGL . ABBACIE . DE . WAVERLEIA. The small one is the counter-seal to a document in the Chapter-house of Westminster, of the date 1363; it exhibits a kind of cipher, composed of the letter A and a crosier, surrounded by a border of stars.

This monastery was suppressed in 1536 (27 Henry VIII.), when its gross annual income was rated at £196 13s. 11½d., and the clear produce at £174 8s. 3½d. In the ensuing year Sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., Treasurer of the Royal Household, and afterwards Earl of Southampton, obtained a grant of the site of the abbey, with the church, churchyard,

messuages, and lands belonging to it; also the rectories of Waverley and Wanborowe, and certain manors, advowsons, mills, &c., in Surrey, Hants, Berks, &c., altogether of the annual value of £188 14s. 11d., for which he paid a reserved rent of £23 12s. 10½d.

Sir William Fitzwilliam settled this with other estates on himself and the Lady Mabel, his wife, and issue, with remainder to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Brown. Waverley Abbey came into the possession of Viscount Montagu, the son of Sir Anthony Brown, whose grandson Anthony sold the Waverley estate to the Coldhams in the time of James I. After repeated transfers it was sold to John Thomson, Esq., an eminent Russia merchant, who by sign-manual of George IV. assumed the name of Poulett, in remembrance of his mother, the heiress of that branch of the ancient family of Poulett which had for centuries been fixed at Goathurst, in Somerset. His son, Mr. Charles Poulett-Thomson, was created Lord Sydenham, and died in 1841 whilst Governor General of Canada.

The delightful situation of Waverley Abbey on the banks of the Wey, about three miles from Farnham, has been often noticed by travellers, and illustrates that peculiar instinct which seems to have influenced the Cistercians in the choice of situations.

William Cobbett, who was employed on this estate when a boy, has, in his "English Gardener," chap. ii., given a long account of the old kitchen garden of the monks, the produce of which he speaks of as being most abundant. "The peaches, nectarines, apricots, and fine plums never failed," and although, he continues, "I have now seen and observed upon as many fine gardens as any man in England, I have never beheld a garden equal to that of Waverley." In his "Rural Rides" he again speaks of the abbey garden.

Aubrey gives the following account of the remains of the monastic buildings at Waverley as they existed in 1673:—

"Here is a fine rivulet runs under the House, and fences one side, but all the rest is walled. By the lane are stately rocks of sand. Within the walls of the abbey are sixty acres: the walls are very strong, and are chiefly of rag-stones ten foot high. Here also remain walls of a fair church; the walls of the cloyster, and some part of the cloysters themselves within and without are yet remaining: within the quadrangle of the cloysters was a pond, but now it is a marsh. Here was also a handsome chapel (now a stable), larger than that at Trinity College, Oxford. The windows are of the same fashion as the chapel windows at Priory St. Maries [Kington], in Wiltshire. There are no escutcheons or monuments remaining; only in the parlour and chamber over it (built not long since), are some roundels of painted glass, viz. St. Michael fighting with the Devil; St. Dunstan holding the Devil by his nose with his pincers, his retorts, crucibles, and chymical instruments about him; with several others: but so exactly drawn as if they were

done from a good modern print: they are of about eight inches diameter. The Hall was very spacious and noble, with a row of pillars in the middle, and vaulted over head. The very long building with long narrow windows, in all probability, was the Dormitory: there are many more ruins." *

The monastic remains underwent great dilapidations whilst they belonged to the Coldham family, and were yet further mutilated when in the possession of Sir Robert Rich,

CRYPT AT WAVERLEY.

who chiefly employed the materials in annexing wings to Waverley House, of which the central part had been erected by Thos. Orby Hunter, Esq., in the reign of George II.

In Manning and Bray's "Surrey" is a ground-plan of the abbey ruins as they appeared in 1802. The church was cruciform, and 322 feet in length. A stone coffin is still remaining, a little below the surface of the ground, near the entrance of the chancel. Portions of the walls of the chancel and transept are yet standing, and likewise of the adjoining chapter-house. The walls of the refectory, measuring 10 feet by 27 feet, partly remain, and also the lower part of a building supposed to have been the dormitory, of which the basement story, or crypt, is the most perfect. This is constructed in the pointed style of architecture, as shown in the preceding woodcut. A row of columns with octagonal

* "Surrey," vol. ii. pp. 360, 361. There is a tradition at Waverley that the statues of the Twelve Apostles (and other treasures), executed in silver, are somewhere buried under the abbey ruins; and that a subterranean passage was discovered here in the days of Sir Robert Rich, which having been afterwards closed up, its situation was forgotten.

capitals, from which spring the ribs of groined arches, divides the interior into two aisles of handsome proportions.

The present mansion at Waverley is a handsome and well-arranged building, occupying a slightly rising site, and rendered pleasant by extensive shrubberies, surrounding woods, and plantations. Besides the branch of the Wey which flows through the grounds, here are two considerable sheets of water, one of which, called the Black Lake, is situated in an

THE KING'S OAK AT TILFORD.*

extensive plantation of firs. The abbey lands comprise an area of 523 acres, of which a large proportion is appropriated to arable purposes.

TILFORD.—In the charter granted by Bishop Henry de Blois, about 1250, to the monks of Waverley, he gives them leave to enclose their lands wherever they please within their bounds, "which extend," says the record, "from the *Oak* of Tilford, which is called

* It is stated in Manning and Bray that "the people in the Tything hold this tree in such great estimation, that some years ago, upon hearing it was the intention of the Bishop of Winchester to take it down, they drove in a great number of spikes and large nails to prevent its being cut." It is added, "As the tree is the principal ornament of the place, it is much to be hoped that it will long continue standing." The bishop alluded to is supposed to be the late Dr. Brownlow North.

Kynghoe, by the king's highway towards Farnham even unto *Wynterbourne*, and thence by the bank running from Farnham to the hill called *Richard's hulle*, and by crossing that hill and the bridge of *Wainford*, even unto the meadow of Tilford called *Ilvetham's mede*, and thence upwards directly to the aforesaid Oak." It does not appear that the monks fully availed themselves of the permission thus granted, as the bounds of the abbey lands, which may be supposed to remain unaltered, do not correspond in extent with those awarded by the charter.

The Tilford Oak is yet standing, and is still known by its ancient appellation of the King's Oak, a name which it could not have obtained unless it had been of considerable age and growth at the time of the Bishop's grant, and it may therefore be reasonably supposed to be from eight to nine hundred years old. It is a noble tree, and still flourishing apparently without decay. It stands on a small green at a little distance from the picturesque old stone bridge crossing the Wey at Tilford, on the waste of the manor of Farnham. There are a few scattered houses in this tithing, and one of a superior kind called Tilford House, the property of James Thomas Ware, Esq.

The hill called "Richard's hulle" in Henry de Blois' grant is evidently that now having the designation of Crooksbury Hill, which belonged to the monks of Waverley, and gives name to an adjoining common.

On the south-eastern verge of this parish, but partly in Elstead, was an irregular sheet of water, or rather lake, called the Abbot's Pond, which belonged to Waverley, and covered nearly 14 acres. It was formed under a grant from Bishop William de Raleigh, who died in 1250. In 1841 much damage was done by the bursting of the dam of the pond, which has been since drained, and the land cultivated.

In the tithing of Compton, westward of Waverley, are a few scattered houses on the opposite sides of a small stream that, rising in the Holt Forest, unites with the Wey at Tilford. Here, near the base of a hill which bounds the heaths towards Farnham, are Moor Park and House (formerly called Compton Hall), now the seat of John Frederick Bateman, Esq., F.R.S. This estate was the property of Sir Francis Clarke, who died in 1633, and of whose descendants it was purchased by the distinguished diplomatist, Sir William Temple, Bart., who here spent his latter years in retirement. The gardens were in the Dutch style, with terraces and a canal. Sir William Temple died here in 1698, when "his heart was buried in a silver box under the sundial in his garden, where he used to contemplate and admire the works of Nature with his beloved sister, the ingenious Lady Giffard." After his decease Elizabeth, one of his grand-daughters, succeeded to this estate, which, with other lands, she devised to her nephew, Basil

Bacon, Esq., in 1770. Under his will, dated in 1775, and on the failure of his right heirs, Charles Williams, Esq., a military officer, became owner of this property. He assumed the name of Bacon in accordance with the will, and the property long remained in the possession of his family. The house is a spacious mansion of three stories, and near its east end is the sundial beneath which the heart of Sir William Temple was interred. About 450 acres are comprised in the park and grounds.

In the abrupt sand rock that bounds the park near its eastern extremity, but on the exterior side, is the ancient cavern vulgarly called Mother Ludlam's Hole, to which access is obtained by a slightly ascending tract on the side of the hill. Here, as traditionally stated, Mother Ludlam, a friendly witch, long took up her abode, and might, but from the ingratitude shown in not returning her favours, have continued to reside for ages! The cavern is entered by a natural archway in the sandstone rock, and it was from this place, then called Ludewell, that the monks of Waverley obtained their supply of water.

Tilford Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone structure, consisting of nave and chancel, and was opened in 1868, having replaced a church built in 1857, now used as a schoolroom.

The tithing of Wrecclesham, situated on the south-west side of Farnham parish, includes the hamlet of Bourne, or Winterbourne, so called from an occasional current or bourn of water, which, after heavy rains, and chiefly in winter, flows from a large pond in the Holt Forest, and, descending through Wrecclesham, falls into the Wey at Moor Park. Several wells have been dug to supply the inhabitants with water when the bourn ceases to flow.

A small district church dedicated to St. Peter was built in Wrecclesham in 1840. It stands on the brow of a hill, and is a cruciform structure in the early pointed style, chiefly of stone, but with plain buttresses faced with brick. In 1861 a new chancel was built, and a south aisle added, and in 1876 a north aisle, and the church otherwise enlarged. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Another small district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been erected in the hamlet of Hale, or Heal, about one mile and a half from Farnham northwards. It is a composition in the early Norman style, but with a round tower designed by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, architect, and was built at an expense of £2,337, obtained by subscriptions and grants, as at Wrecclesham. It was consecrated in 1844, and contains accommodation for 150 persons.

In 1860 new schools were built here for 200 children, and in the same year four

ornamental almshouses were erected and endowed with £2,000 by the late C. Knight, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.

In 1871 a portion of the parish of Wrecclesham was assigned to the new church of Rowledge, which is a consolidated chapelry, taken out of the three parishes of Binstead, Frensham, and Wrecclesham.

At the northern extremity of Farnham parish, on the verge of the bleak height called Brickbury Hill, and overlooking Hampshire, is an ancient entrenchment, to which the generic appellation of "Cæsar's Camp" has been given, though without the least probability of it ever having been occupied by that chieftain. It is irregular in form, partly following the shape of the hill, but somewhat approaching the triangular figure. At its entrance on the Farnham side, where least defensible, is a triple vallum; the north-eastern and northern sides are nearly precipitous, and command a view over a great extent of flat country. The enclosed area, about a mile and a half in circuit, is crossed by a bank, adjacent to which, on the south, are a spring and pool of water. It has been conjectured that this was the position occupied by the great Alfred and his army, prior to his defeating the Danes in 893. Farnham itself, which Horsley, on insufficient grounds, regarded as the Vindomis of the Itineraries, "stands at the point of intersection of two ancient and important highways, namely, that from Winchester to London; and another, cutting it at right angles, coming by way of Vindomis (Basingstoke) from the western regions, and proceeding eastward to Guildford by way of the chalk ridge known as the Hog's Back."*

The chief communication of Farnham with London is by the Farnham and Alton branch of the South-Western Railway, which, leaving the main line at Woking, passes through Guildford.

ELSTEAD, OR ELSTED.

Elstead was originally a chapelry to the rectory of Farnham. The earliest recorded mention of this place by name is in the foundation charter of Waverley, in which it is stated that the founder, Bishop William Giffard, in 1128, gave to the prior and monks 2 acres of meadow in *Helestede.*

This parish, partly within the manor of Farnham, and partly in that of Frensham-Beale, contains about 4,100 acres of land, and is bounded on the north by Seale, on

* "This very remarkable hill, which from its lengthened, elevated, and yet extremely narrow conformation, looks like a gigantic vallum, such as we may suppose the Titans to have thown up in their war with the Gods, is the western extremity of the North Downs." (*Vide* "Observations upon certain Roman Roads and Towns in the South of Britain," p. 46, by H. L. Long, Esq.)

the east by Peperharow, on the south by Thursley, and on the west by Waverley. The soil is principally sand, but there is much meadow land, skirted by the river Wey.

The living is now a rectory, of the net value of £264 and a house; it was formerly a perpetual curacy, and valued in the King's Books at £4.

Curates and *Rectors* of Elstead in and since 1815:—

1.—*John Rogers.* Appointed in 1815.
2.—*Thomas Hardwicke*, M.A. Appointed in 1836
3.—*John Hollier Stephenson.* Appointed in 1836.
4.—*Thomas Robert Docker.* Appointed in 1845.
5.—*John Ryland.* Appointed in 1849.
6.—*Joseph Rhodes Charlesworth*, M.A. (first Rector). Instituted in 1854.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is an old building, consisting of nave and chancel, a north porch, and a western turret surmounted by a shingled spire. The coved ceiling of the chancel displays several figures of a pelican feeding her young. This common ecclesiastical embellishment is conjectured to have been introduced here by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VIII., who adopted for his badge a pelican vulning itself.* The church was enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, and the bells were recast about the year 1865, and the churchyard was extended at the same time. The Registers commence with one of the earliest dates extant, viz. August, 1538, in which year the Act was first passed for establishing those useful records.†

There are in the village a Congregational chapel, a National School, and a worsted-mill.

FRENSHAM.

This parish, which lies on the south-western border of the county, is bounded on the north and east by Farnham, on the south by Haslemere, and on the west by Binstead

* *Vide* Guillim's "Display of Heraldrie." It would seem, however, from Wither's "Emblems" (b. iii.), that the pelican was a usual ecclesiastical embellishment:—

"Look here, and mark this kind Pelican,—
And when this holy Emblem thou shalt see,
Lift up thy soul to Him who died for thee."

† In a manuscript account of sums paid by this parish towards the support of the Parliamentary army, commencing in 1644, and ending in 1654, is the following entry under the date of 1648, signed by Edward Wheller, Francis Denyer, William Billinghurst, and Richard Payne. It commences thus, "A nu Reat mead," &c., but we shall modernise the orthography:—"A new Rate made for the 3 months association in the parish of Elsted, which was due the first of October 1644; but the Hundred agreed together, and went to the Head Committee at Kingston, and made complaint of their charge of quartering Sir William Waller's whole army for a great space [of time]. The whole Committee took it into consideration, and did abate the Hundred of Farnham of this great taxe, which was £15. 8s. 4d. the month."

and Headley in Hampshire. The soil is chiefly loam. The parish, which is watered by the river Wey, is divided into three tithings, namely, Frensham, Cherte, and Pitfold; and there is another assemblage of houses called Millbridge, near which is a stone bridge over the Wey.

On Frensham Heath, on the border of Hampshire, are two ponds, the property of the Bishop of Winchester. They are respectively designated Frensham Great Pond and Frensham Little Pond, the former being about 300 acres in extent, and three miles in circuit. Carp, perch, tench, gudgeons, &c., are plentiful in these ponds, which are frequented by parties for fishing.

The Manor of Frensham-Beale.—In the reign of Edward II. the manor of Frensham appears to have been held by John Bel de Fermesham, who in 1325-6 had a license for the celebration of divine service in his manor of Fermesham.

In 1664 this manorial estate was the property of Ann Bowyer, who, in contemplation of a marriage with Edward Morley, entered into an agreement to settle it on him, on condition that he should settle on her a jointure of £300 per annum, out of an estate of his own. The marriage took place, but the agreement was set aside, and Mr. Morley, who had mortgaged the estate in 1666 to one Henry Dobie, died in 1667. After the death of Mrs. Morley in 1679, Sir William Morley, K.B., who had paid off the mortgage, obtained possession of the estate, and held a manorial court in 1688. But Mr. Bellingham (afterwards Sir Henry Bellingham), cousin and heir of Mrs. Morley, after a suit at law in 1697, recovered the property. He sold it in 1701 to George Leech, and in 1704 the latter resold it to Caleb Woods, of Bramshot, in Hampshire, whose son and successor, John Woods, bequeathed the reversion, after the death of his wife, to his grandson, William Gill, Esq. He became lord of the manor about 1767. Mrs. Sumner, widow of Morton Sumner, Esq., is now the owner of the manor.

In the vale north-east of the village of Frensham is Tanker's Ford, a farm held as copyhold, partly of the manor of Frensham-Beale, and in part of the manor of Farnham. This estate, consisting of about 300 acres, was held by John Mabank, who in 1748 sold it to the Hon. Col. John Mordaunt, brother of the Earl of Peterborough, who, after having added to the buildings, and fitted up the house as a villa residence, in 1753 transferred the property by sale to Henry Read, Esq., in trust for Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, afterwards Duke of Newcastle. In 1760 it was purchased by the Duke of Kingston, who made additions both to the buildings and lands, and converted the estate into a *ferme ornée*, called Pierrepont Lodge, from his family name. In 1771 the Duke sold it to Ascanius William Senior, Esq., and it afterwards passed in the same

manner to successive proprietors, until in 1785 it became the property of Ralph Winstanley Wood, Esq. That gentleman having erected a mansion on land called High Field, the old house was pulled down. Another was subsequently built, and this estate became the property of Crawford Davison, Esq., who died at Pierrepont House in 1836. It has been almost entirely rebuilt, and is now the residence of Richard H. Combe, Esq.

The Manor of Pitfold.—In the reign of Edward I. this manor was held by the family of Bavent, also lords of Hacchesham in Camberwell; and in 1285 Adam de Bavent obtained a grant of the right of free-warren in this manor. Roger de Bavent, to whom it belonged in 8 Edward III., sold it to the King, who, after having made a temporary grant to John de Wynwyk and others, gave the reversion to the prioress of a convent which he had founded at Dartford, in Kent. In the forty-fifth of the same reign the prioress and nuns surrendered their estates to the King; but in the next year they obtained a new grant of them, in which Pitfold and the principal manor of Hatcham were included.

Queen Elizabeth in 1562 granted this estate, under the denomination of Pytfold Dertford, alias Highe Pitfold, to John Whyte, Alderman of London, who was afterwards knighted; and he in 1566 conveyed it to Anthony, Viscount Montagu, in exchange for the grange of Tongham, in Seale, and the sum of £177 16s. 6d. It descended, with other estates, to Anthony Joseph Browne, Lord Montagu, who died in 1787, leaving issue a son and a daughter. The former, who succeeded to the title, lost his life in 1793, being accidentally drowned in Switzerland. Dying unmarried, his estates devolved on his sister, Elizabeth Mary, who married William Stephen Poyntz, Esq.; and on his decease in 1840 the property was sold by the coheiresses, his daughters, namely, Lady Clinton, Lady Spencer (then Mrs. Spencer), and Lady Exeter. This tithing includes the two hamlets called Upper Pitfold and Lower Pitfold.

The tithing of Cherte, or Churt (as more recently called), in this parish, derives its name from a small hamlet at the foot of Hindhead, on the south of Frensham. Both this tithing and that of Pitfold are situated in the Weald of Surrey, and in consequence are exempted from tithes for woodlands by immemorial prescription.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice was one of the chapelries annexed (as stated under Farnham) to the archdeaconry of Surrey; but the ecclesiastical districts have been separated under orders in Council, viz. Shotter Mill and Churt. A small portion of the civil parish has also been assigned to the ecclesiastical district of Rowledge. By an arrangement between the bishop of the diocese and the Archdeacon of Surrey (the

patrons of the benefice and of the district vicarages) the tithes which were unappropriated have been made over to the incumbent in perpetuity.

The earliest Register commences in 1649.

Curates and *Vicars* of Frensham in and since the year 1815 :—

1.—*John Rogers.* Appointed in 1815 ; died in 1836.
2.—*Thomas Hardwicke,* M.A. Appointed in 1836.
3.—*Hillyer Touzel,* M.A. Appointed in 1837.
4.—*Richard Stephens.* Appointed in 1838.
5.—*Owen Charles Seymour Lang,* M.A. Instituted in 1874.

Frensham Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was first built in its present situation in 1239, as appears from the "Annals of Waverley." It is a stone edifice, of Norman architecture, consisting of chancel, nave and aisle, a vestry-room on the north side of the chancel, and a tower at the western end, containing five bells. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina and a small recess, and on the north side are the broken pinnacles of a tomb which has been walled up. Here, also, is an old stone coffin, with a recess for the head, in which is a human skull. Among the older memorials are a sepulchral slab marking the burial-place of George Coldham, of Waverley, who died in 1691, and others in memory of different individuals of the Bishop and Salmon families, of Frensham. In the vestry is preserved a curious caldron, or kettle, which, according to Aubrey, "the inhabitants say, by tradition, was brought hitherto by the fairies, time out of mind, from Borough Hill, about a mile hence." Salmon, in his "History of Surrey," says, "It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many very lately to be seen, as well as very large spits, which were given for entertainment of the parish at the wedding of poor maids." The caldron is of copper; its diameter, in the upper part, is about 3 feet; its depth is 1 foot 7 inches. An iron band, strongly riveted, surrounds the middle swell, and is connected on each side with a flat ring-handle, 4½ inches in diameter. It stands upon an iron trivet with three expanding legs.

SEALE, OR SELE.

This parish forms the north-eastern portion of the hundred and manor of Farnham, and includes a part of the chalk ridge called the "Hog's Back," extending into the lower ground on either side of it. It is bounded on the north by Ash, on the east by Putten-

ham, on the south by Elstead, and on the west by Farnham. It contains about 3,000 acres, and the crops chiefly cultivated are wheat, oats, and barley. This parish, as lying within the hundred of Farnham, is subject to the manorial rights of the see of Winchester; it contains, however, the subordinate manors of Tongham and Poyle.

Tongham, alias Twangham.—This manor, which has been considered as co-extensive with the parish, was held by the family of Gaynesford, of Crowhurst, as early as the reign of Edward IV. In or before the reign of Henry VIII. it was divided, and part of it belonged to John Scarlet, of Bramley, who mortgaged his share to John Elyott, of Godalming. Thomas Hull, or Hill, who held the other portion of the manor, in 1578 conveyed it to Robert White, or Whyte, of Aldershot, Hants, son and heir of Sir John Whyte. In the following year Robert White purchased of Elyott his share of Tongham, and thus became proprietor of the entire manor. He had two daughters, his coheiresses, and at his death his estates being divided, this was assigned to Mary White, who married Walter Tichbourn, Esq., who was knighted by James I. about 1605. White Tichbourn, Esq., one of his lineal descendants, succeeded his father in the possession of this manor about 1669, and his son and heir, James Tichbourn, held a manorial court here in 1720, soon after which he sold the estate to Richard Smith, Esq. He was lord of the manor in 1744, and his great-grandson, of the same name, was lord of Tongham in 1811. It is now the property of Mr. C. Barron.

Tongham Grange, before the Reformation, was a farm belonging to the Abbot of Waverley. Henry VIII. in 1537 granted it to Sir William Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton, under the description of Tongham Farm, consisting of 40 acres of arable land, 40 of pasture, 10 of meadow, and 10 of woodland. On the death of the grantee without issue in 1542 it came into the possession of his uterine brother, Sir Anthony Browne, afterwards created Viscount Montagu, by whom it was transferred to Sir John Whyte, in exchange for the manor of Pitfold, as mentioned in the account of Frensham. Robert White, the son and heir of Sir John, became owner of the manor of Tongham, and from him both estates passed, through the Tichbourns and Smiths, into the possession of Mr. Barron, who also owned Tongham.

The Manor of Poyle.—Eastward of the village of Tongham, on the chalk hill, is situated Poyle House, which obtained its appellation from a family of note, holding lands at Guildford as early as 1255. The name is variously written in different records, as Puille, Poille, Poyle, &c. Walter de la Poyle in 1268 obtained the wardship of Alice, the daughter and heiress of Stephen de Hampton, of Hampton, co. Oxford, whom he married, and thus became owner of an estate since called Hampton Poyle. He was a

retainer in the family of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, the founder of Rewley Abbey, near Oxford, to which he granted a charter in 1280, signed as a witness by Waltero de la Puylle, *Militibus.**

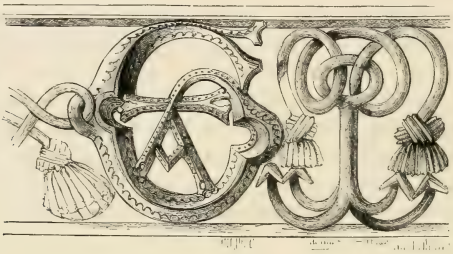
The principal seat of this family was at Hampton Poyle, in Oxfordshire, of which county Thomas de la Poyle was Sheriff in 20 Richard II. The estate of Poyle descended to Henry de la Poyle, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Warner, and conveyed this manor to trustees, to make a settlement on her for life; and the reversion of the property was granted by them, in 1440, to John Gaynesford, who had purchased the estate of the De la Poyle family at Guildford. It afterwards was sold to Ralph Vyne. In 1581 Stephen Vyne, by whom it had been mortgaged to Robert White, of Aldershot, conveyed to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe the manor of Poyle, Squiers, and Beerclose, in Tongham, in the parish of Seale; and in the ensuing year Robert White executed a release of the estate to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe, the direct male line of whose family terminated in 1779, on the death of George Woodroffe, Esq. This gentleman was twice married, but leaving no issue by either of his wives, he settled his estates by will on the family of his nephew, the Rev. Wm. Billinghurst, of Michenall, Godalming, whose eldest son, William Billinghurst, Esq., on succeeding to the Poyle estate, took the name of Woodroffe, in compliance with the will of his relative. On his decease it became the property of his brother, Colonel George Woodroffe, H.C.S., on whose death it passed to his cousin, Henry Chester, Esq. (who assumed the name and arms of Woodroffe), father of the present owner, Frederick James Chester, Esq.

Poyle House is a large, square, and well-built house of three stories, approached from the Hog's Back by a drive, or avenue, about a mile in length. The rooms are spacious, and one of them on the ground-floor is wainscoted in panels of the style of James I.'s reign. As this estate was once the possession of the Gaynesfords we have introduced, on the following page, a woodcut representing the fragment of a cornice that originally ornamented the ancient mansion of their family at Crowhurst, in this county, and exhibiting the initial letter of their name and their badge—the double-fluked grapnel.

Hampton Lodge.—On the south side of the Hog's Back Hill, about a mile from Seale Church, stands Hampton Lodge, fronting some extensive sheets of water formed by a stream that issues from the chalk, and, flowing for a considerable distance between this parish and Puttenham, falls into the Wey nearly opposite to Elstead. The estate

* He died in 1299, seized of a tenement in Tongham held of the Bishop of Winchester by the service of one-seventh of a knight's fee, and a rent of 11s. 4d. a year. The manor-house and appurtenances, with a garden and curtilage, 60 acres of arable and some wood land, and also the rents of the seven free tenants, were valued collectively at £2 2s. 10d.

consists of various holdings, the most considerable of which appears to have been vested in a yeoman family named Hampton for several generations. William Payne was the owner of the property in 1766, when he sold it to Thomas Parker, Esq., of Puttenham, who fitted up the place for his residence. After his death in 1792 the estate was purchased by Nathaniel Snell, Esq., and by him was resold, in 1799, to Edward Beeston Long, Esq. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Lawes Long, Esq., who died in 1868. The estate is now owned by his daughter Charlotte,



widow of Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, Cumberland. The Longs trace their descent from the family of the Gaynesfords, of this county, through the Zouche and Tate families.

Within a few hundred yards of this house, on the western extremity of Puttenham Common, is a rectangular entrenchment called Hillbury, which appears to have been first described in Mr. Long's "Observations," &c., before cited under Farnham. From its rectangular form it is conjectured to be Roman, yet it has only a single vallum, and on the west side, where the ground falls rapidly at an angle of 45° down to a small stream dividing the parishes of Seale and Puttenham, the traces of the rampart are very faint, the hill being so precipitous as to render it but little necessary. On the north and south the ground slopes gradually; on the east it is connected with an elevated plateau. The stream flowing at the bottom rises under the chalk of the Hog's Back, and after a course of two miles unites with the Wey.

Advowson, &c.—Seale, formerly one of the impropriate benefices belonging to the archdeaconry of Surrey, was granted in 1821, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, the then Archdeacon, on a lease for three lives. The living is a vicarage, of the annual value of £200, with a residence, and is in the gift of the Archdeacon of Surrey. The Registers

commence in 1559, but all the earlier entries to the date of 1596 seem to have been copied from older memorials.

Perpetual Curates and *Vicars* of Seale in and since 1801:—

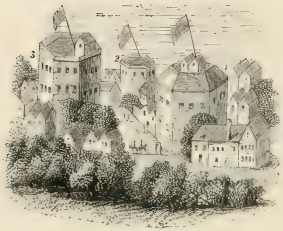
1.—*Samuel Locke*, M.A. Appointed in 1801.
2.—*William Pitman Jones.* Appointed in 1815.
3.—*Samuel Locke*, D.D. Appointed in 1815.
4.—*George West*, M.A. Appointed in 1824.
5.—*George Edwin Hollest*, LL.D. Appointed in 1831.
6.—*Frederick Richard Stevens.* Appointed in 1832.
7.—*William Llewellyn Beynon*, M.A. (first Vicar). Instituted in 1856.
8.—*Thomas Thompson Griffith*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

Seale Church is an early English structure, apparently erected about the commencement of the fourteenth century. It was partly rebuilt in 1861, and completely restored in 1873. It consists of chancel, nave, and aisle, and has a central tower and a spire containing six bells. Some of the windows have stained glass.

Among the sepulchral memorials erected here is a well-executed monument by Westmacott to Lieut.-Gen. Robert B. Long, who died in 1825, and to Charles Beckford Long, Esq., who died in 1836, younger brothers of Edward B. Long, Esq. Also to Edward Noel Long, eldest son of E. B. Long, Esq., of the Coldstream Guards, the Cleon of Lord Byron's juvenile poems, whose eulogistic lines, illustrative of the character and talents of his early friend, are inscribed upon the tablet. This young officer perished at sea, on his passage to Spain, in 1809.

BRIXTON HUNDRED.

CHRISTCHURCH.—BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.



ANCIENT THEATRES ON THE BANKSIDE.

THE only parishes remaining to be described are that of Christchurch, in the eastern division of Brixton hundred, and those of the Borough of Southwark, in the western division. The former parish includes an area of about a mile in compass, adjoining to, and once a part of, Southwark, but in respect to local jurisdiction separated from it by legislative enactments of a recent period.

CHRISTCHURCH.

This parish consists of the manor of Paris Garden, formerly pertaining to the parish of St. Saviour's. It is bounded on the north by the river Thames; on the east by Gravel Lane, which divides it from St. Saviour's; and on the south and west by the parish of Lambeth, Broad Walk and Angel Street being its limits on the latter side.

In 1113 a hide of land called Withiflete, or Widflete, with a mill, &c., in Southwark, Lambeth, Kennington, and Newington, was given by Robert Marmion to the Cluniac monks of Bermondsey: that estate seems to have comprised the plot of ground afterwards called Paris Garden, which gave name to the manor.* In 1537 Robert Parfew, Abbot of Bermondsey, conveyed this manor to Henry VIII. The estate was then settled on Jane Seymour as part of her dower, but on her death in 1537 it again came into the King's possession. It remained among the Crown lands until Queen Elizabeth granted it, in

* Malone, in a note to Shakspere's *Henry VIII.*, act v. sc. iii., says that Paris Garden derived its appellation from Robert de Paris, who had a house and grounds there in the reign of Richard II. (See Blount's "Glossographia," and the Close Rolls of 16 Richard II.) This Robert de Paris must have been a lessee of the estate under the Abbot of Bermondsey.

exchange for other property, to her relative, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the son of William Carey, by Mary, elder sister of Queen Anne Boleyn.

Lord Hunsdon conveyed the lordship and manor to Thomas Cure, of Southwark, saddler to the Queen, who in 1589 conveyed his estate here to Francis Langley, citizen of London, from whom it passed, in 1602, to a family named Browker. Among the modes of raising money adopted by James I. was the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the titles of the holders of Crown lands, with a view to the levying contributions on them. Under the authority of this commission the Attorney General instituted a survey of this estate, and, in consequence of his report, Charles I., within a year after the death of his father in 1625, granted the property by letters-patent to Thomas Young and Thomas Sara, of London, gentlemen, who had doubtless paid for the grant, and the Browkers were subsequently obliged to purchase the interest of these intruders, and take a release from them of their own lands: this was executed in 1627. In 1665 this estate was conveyed to Richard Taverner and William Angell, both citizens of London, the manor-house, then called HOLLAND'S LEAGUER, from which Holland Street took its name, being allotted to Angell.

Holland's Leaguer stood upon an acre of ground, and was encompassed by a moat. The name would seem to have been attached to the old manor-house of Paris Garden in consequence of a satirical tract by Shakerley Marmion, published in 1632, and expressly written on this house and its inmates, and entitled "Holland's Leaguer, or a Discourse of the Life and Actions of Donna Britannia Hollandia, the Archmistress of the Wicked Women of Utopia," which is full of quaint narrative and allusions to the licentiousness of the place, and the then state of the Bankside theatres. In the reigns of King James and his successor, Charles, it was the great resort of the fashionable and dissipated. A rude delineation of the house and grounds is prefixed to the tract, which shows an irregular building, with a drawbridge crossing the moat that environed the premises. Marmion wrote, also, a drama on the same subject, which was acted by Prince Charles's "servants" at the theatre in Salisbury Court.

The parish of Christchurch dates its origin from 1670-71, when, on a petition to Parliament of the inhabitants of the district, the manor of Paris Garden was constituted a distinct parish by a public Act passed at the end of March, and made subject to the same laws and orders as other parishes.* This measure took place in consequence of a bequest of

* There was a proviso in the Act that the parish of Christchurch should not comprise any part of the manor of Southwark, nor of the Clink liberty, belonging to the see of Winchester; nor yet alter, diminish, or abridge any of the passages, bounds, limits, or bridges, of right belonging to the said manor of Southwark, or to the Clink liberty.

£700 made by John Marshall, of Southwark, by his will (bearing date 1627, and proved in 1631), for the erection of a church, with other provisions for the endowment of a benefice. The purposed erection was delayed until after the restoration of Charles II., when Sir Samuel Browne, the only surviving trustee under the will, conveyed the estates to twelve new trustees. On the passing of the Act for constituting the parish in 1671, the foundations were laid of the new church, which was completed in the same year. As Mr. Marshall's benefaction proved inadequate to maintain "a good and able minister," a second Act of Parliament was applied for, and passed in 1694, which empowered the trustees to levy parochial rates, and to build a steeple and furnish it with bells. The low and marshy nature of the ground soon led to the ruin of the church, and in 1737 a Bill was brought into Parliament to authorise the trustees to rebuild the church and enlarge the churchyard.

The present church, a plain quadrangular edifice of brick, with quoins and other dressings of stone, was then built. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower rising from the west end of the roof, surmounted by an open turret of an octagonal form. There are two rows of windows on either side, a large east window, and a long window at the east end of each side gallery, in one of which, in stained glass, are the arms of the see of Winchester, impaling Morley, and in the other those of the founder, Mr. Marshall. An organ was presented to the church in 1789 by Mr. William Boyse, a navy surgeon. He gave also the interest of £500 as a salary for an organist, and previous to his decease in 1794 bequeathed the interest of his personal estate, amounting to the sum of £5,881 13s. 4d. in the 3 per cent. Consols and Reduced Annuities, to be distributed in moieties, by the minister and churchwardens for the time being, among the poor housekeepers of this parish not receiving alms, and distressed clergymen of the Church of England. The few sepulchral memorials are of no particular importance.

Rectors of Christchurch in and since 1800:—

1.—*Thomas Ackland*, M.A. Instituted in 1786.
2.—*James Henry Mapleton*, LL.B. Instituted in 1809.
3.—*Joseph Brown*, M.A. Instituted in 1849.
4.—*Henry John Desborough*, M.A. Instituted in 1867.
5.—*Alfred Hutchings De Fontaine*, M.A. Instituted in 1876.

That part of the liberty of Paris Garden called by old writers the "Bank" simply, and afterwards Bankside, bordering on the Thames, was distinguished as being the site of several of our early metropolitan theatres, namely, the Globe, the Hope, the Rose, and the Swan, the amusements of which eventually superseded the establishments for bull-

baiting and bear-baiting that had long before furnished diversion to royalty on this spot. The two buildings for those sports were circular, as shown in Aggas's map of London, drawn about 1560.* They appear to have been open on the top, as though intended only for exhibitions by daylight.

Stow, in his "Survey of London," written in 1598, says, "There were two Beare Gardens on the Banke of Thames, the Old and New, places wherein were kept Beares, Bulls, and other Beasts, to be bayted: as also Mastives, in severall Kenels nourished to bayt them. These Beares and other Beasts are then bayted in plots of ground, scaffolded about, for the Beholders to stand safe." † These were favourite diversions of kings, queens, lords, and ladies, as well as of the lower orders in society, long before the time of Stow.‡ As early as the time of Henry II. the baiting of bears by dogs was a popular amusement; and Richard III., in the first year of his reign, appointed a royal bear-ward, named John Broune, whom, for "his true and diligent service," he constituted "Master, Guider, and Ruler of all the Bears and Apes" belonging to the Crown. The office of Master of the Bears and Dogs still subsisted in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., one of the latest appointments being that of Sir Sanders Duncombe, who, by letters-patent of the latter king in 1639, had a grant of the sole right of exhibiting these brutal combats in England for fourteen years. During part of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, kept the bear-garden on the Bankside, in conjunction with his father-in-law, Philip Henslowe.§ The then bear-garden was shut up under an order of Parliament in 1642, and in 1647 the land was sold for £1,783 15s. After the Restoration it was occasionally reopened, but it seems to have fallen into final disuse about 1686-87, shortly after which time his "Majesty's Bear Garden" was removed to Hockley-in-the-Hole, in the parish of Clerkenwell. ‖

* A correct copy of this map, which comprises a bird's-eye view of the buildings of London and part of Southwark, is given in Brayley's "Londiniana," vol. i.

† Stow, "Survey," p. 770, edit. 1618. The Thames Bank is noticed in the Doomsday Book, where, speaking of Southwark, it says, "The men of *Sudwerk* testify that in the time of King Edward, no one received toll in the Strand, or the Bank of the river (in le Strand vel in vico aque), except the king; and if any committed a forfeiture and was there sued, his fine went to the king."

‡ In Queen Elizabeth's reign the sports at Paris Garden were allowed to be exhibited on Sundays; and on one occasion, when about a thousand persons were present, the wooden galleries, or scaffolding, on which the spectators stood fell down, and several were killed on the spot, and many others, Stow says, "sore hurt and bruised, to the shortening of their lives." This accident, which happened in 1582-3, was considered by the more rigid Puritans as a "judgment from God" for the violation of the Sabbath. At what time the bear-baiting premises at Paris Garden were first used as a playhouse is unknown; but Nash, in his "Strange Newes," &c., printed in 1590, mentions the performance of puppets there; and Dekker, in his "Satiromastix," asserts that Ben Jonson had acted there. (Collier's "Annals of the Stage, vol. i. p. 341.)

§ See memoir of Alleyn, vol. ii. of this work, p. 365.

‖ *Vide* "London before the Great Fire," fol. 1818.

In the tract called "Holland's Leaguer," before quoted, the writer speaks of "the three famous amphitheatres," alluding to the Globe, the Hope, and the Rose, "which stood on the Bankside, so near situated, that the eye might take view of them from the lowest turret." Of these the Globe Theatre (where, and at the Blackfriars, Shakspere's dramas were performed) was erected under a bond, or agreement, dated 1593, made between Richard Burbadge, the famous actor, and Peter Streete, carpenter, in which both the dimensions and materials of the intended building are specified.* This edifice, which was of wood, and hexagonal in exterior form, appears to have obtained its appellation from its sign, viz. "Hercules supporting the Globe," under which was written *Totus mundus agit histrionem.*† The area within was uncovered, unless occasionally by an awning, this being used as a summer theatre, and opened by daylight; but the stage was roofed with thatch, a circumstance that led to its destruction by fire on St. Peter's Day in 1613. This catastrophe arose from the discharge of two small pieces of ordnance called chambers during the performance of Shakspere's *Henry VIII.*, which, as appears by a letter written three days afterwards by Sir Henry Wotton, had been "set forth with many extraordinary circumstances of pomp and majesty, even to the matting of the stage, the Knights of the Order, with their George and Garter, the Guards with their embroidered coats and the like, and then under performance as a new play called *All is True.*"‡ Ben Jonson was present on the occasion, and thus alludes to the fire in his "Execration upon Vulcan:"—

> "But, O, those reeds! Thy mere disdain of them
> Made thee beget that cruel stratagem,
> Which some are pleased to style but thy mad prank
> Against the *Globe*, the *glory of the Bank;*
> Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,
> Flanked with a ditch, and fore'd out of a marish,
> I saw with two poor chambers taken in,
> And raz'd, ere thought could urge this might have been!"

In the ensuing spring this theatre was rebuilt "in a far fairer manner than before,"

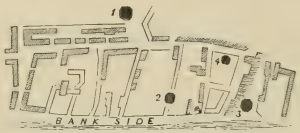
* Collier, "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," pp. 16, 17.

† It should be noticed that in 1601 an order of the Privy Council was issued, prohibiting any other playhouse in Surrey being opened than the Globe; and that in 1603 James I., a few days after his arrival in London, granted a license to Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, and others (then forming the Lord Chamberlain's Company), "to exercise the arte and faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies, Histories, Enterludes, Moralls, Pastoralls, Stage plaies," &c., "at theire now usuall howse called the *Globe*, within our county of Surrey, as also within anie town halls, or moat halls, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedome of anie other citie, universitie, towne, or borough whatsoever within our said realmes and dominions." After that time the Lord Chamberlain's Company were called the King's "Servants," they being so denominated in the patent. (Collier's "Annals of the Stage," vol. i. p. 349.)

‡ *Vide* "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," edit. 1672, p. 425. There was a quaint but vulgar poem written upon the subject, entitled "A Sonnett upon the Pittiful Burneing of the Globe Playhouse," which was printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1816, from an old manuscript, the burden of which agrees with the text.

according to Howes, the King and many of the nobility contributing towards the expense of its construction. It continued to be occupied as a summer theatre by the "King's servants" (except at intervals during the raging of the plague) until the Puritans, in the latter part of the reign of Charles I., issued a parliamentary ordinance (anno 1648) against dramatic performances, after which we find no mention of the Globe as a theatre. It was situated in what is called Maid Lane, and its last remains are said to have been wholly taken down more than a century ago.*

It would seem that one of the bear-gardens mentioned by Stow was afterwards converted into the Hope theatre, probably from its sign, though it was occasionally employed for both purposes long after being used as a playhouse, which is supposed to have originally been about 1590. Collier remarks that its proximity to the Rose, whilst yet a bear-garden, may be gathered from an ironical expression alluding to it in Dekker's "Satiromastix," published in 1602: "Thou hadst a breath as sweet as the Rose, that grows by the Bear garden." In 1614 Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* was first acted at the Hope by the company called Lady Elizabeth's Servants; and in his Introduction he speaks of the "special decorum" observed on the piece being performed there, "the place being as dirty as Smithfield, and as stinking every whit." In another passage he alludes to the "gathering of the broken apples for the bears within." At a later period it was used for prize-fighting, and in 1632 again for bear-baiting. Its situation is shown by the numeral 4 in the above woodcut.



The Rose is imagined by Collier to have been the oldest theatre upon the Bankside except Paris Garden, and to have been built considerably prior to 1537, in which year complaint was made to the Privy Council by certain inhabitants of Southwark that plays and interludes were still represented on the Sabbath, "especially within the liberty of the Clink and the parish of St. Saviour." It was held for some years by Philip Henslowe (afterwards Alleyn's partner), who styled it the Little Rose, and by whom it was newly thatched and otherwise repaired during Lent in 1591. The respective companies of Lord Strange, the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and the Earl of Pembroke performed here, and it was noticed by Taylor (the water poet) in his "Waterman's Suit concerning Players," published in 1613. The Swan Theatre was in some repute anterior to 1598, and Robert Wilson, as is stated by Meres in his "Palladis Tamia," gave a

* The relative situations of the Globe and other theatres on the Bankside will be seen by the above woodcut, in which No. 1 shows the position of the Globe; No. 2, of the Rose; No. 3, of the Bear-baiting (all which are shown in the small view inserted on page 344); and No. 4, of the Swan.

challenge there at extempore versification, and came off victorious. In 1603, Fennor, one of "the King's Servants," got up a piece at the Swan called *England's Joy*, a sort of show relating to the life and apotheosis of Queen Elizabeth. It is recorded by Malone, on the authority of the Office Book of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, that both the Rose and the Swan, after 1620, were only occupied occasionally by gladiators and fencers, and this possibly continued to be the case until the parliamentary suppression of all theatres about 1648.

From the arrangement in Stow's "Survey" it appears that the Bordello, or Stews, "a place so called of certaine Stew-houses priviledged there," were situated between the bear-gardens and the Clinke, "a Gaole or Prison for the Trespassers in those parts; namely, in olde time for such as should brabble, fray, or breake the peace on the said banke, or in the Brothell houses." As remotely as 1162 (8 Henry I.) some parliamentary ordinances "touching the Government of the Stewholders in Southwark, under the direction of the lord Bishop of Winchester," were issued, the purpose of which seems to have been to restore the state of things there, "accordinge to the ovlde customes that hath been vsed and accustomed tyme out of mynde." * The regulations were numerous; no single woman was to be kept against her will, and all were "to be voyded out of the Lordship" on holidays.

Stow acquaints us that the allowed houses had signs painted on their front walls towards the Thames, among which were the Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, and the Cardinal's Hat.†

During the rebellion in 1381, under Wat Tyler, the stew-houses were plundered by the insurgents. They long continued to exist, however, after that event, but were suppressed in 37 Henry VIII. by a royal proclamation from the King in Council, warning all persons "to Avoide the abhominable Place called the Stewes." It was commanded that no bear-baiting should be used in that row after the ensuing Easter, nor on that side of London Bridge, under pain of imprisonment, and further punishment at the King's will and pleasure, "as well to them that keepe the Beares and Dogges which have byn used to that purpose, as to all such as will resort to see the same." The name of the Bear Garden still exists, being painted up at the corner of a court between Bankside and Sumner Street.

Blackfriars Bridge.—The scheme for erecting a bridge in the neighbourhood of

* *Vide* Harleian MSS. No. 293, art. 31: see also art. 32.

† The women were forbidden the rites of the Church, and denied Christian burial if not reconciled before their decease; but a plot of unconsecrated ground, called the Single-women's Churchyard, was allotted for their interment, "far from the church."

Blackfriars became a subject of public attention about the middle of the last century, at which time the necessary improvement of old London Bridge was also under consideration, and each undertaking had its partisans. In 1753 the proposal for building a bridge across the Thames at some spot between the bridges of London and Westminster became a question of discussion in the court of Common Council, and shortly afterwards a committee was nominated to carry the design into execution. In a pamphlet published in the following year the writer proposed the arching over of Fleet ditch—then a nauseous open sewer extending from Holborn Bridge to the river—and making a bridge from its vent on the Thames to the opposite bank in Surrey; and this project was finally adopted. In 1756, on a petition of the Corporation of London to Parliament, an Act was passed for the erection of a bridge in the direction just mentioned, and it was provided that no habitation except toll-houses should be built on the new bridge, which was thus guarded from numerous inconveniences to which old London Bridge had been subjected for ages. Besides other necessary provisions, the Act authorised the Mayor and Corporation of London to raise £30,000 yearly, on the security of the tolls, until the sum of £160,000 was accumulated. Advertisements for plans were then issued by the Bridge Committee, and among the variety sent in, that of Robert Mylne, a young Scottish architect, was best approved, and he was appointed surveyor of the works in 1760.

This bridge, chiefly constructed of Portland stone, consisted of nine elliptical arches springing from piers, the foundations of which were secured by piling. The first pile was driven in the middle of the river on the 7th of June, 1760, and on the 31st of October following, the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, deposited the first stone of the new structure on the London side. In 1766 the bridge was opened for foot passengers, two years later it was made passable for horses, and in 1769 it was fully opened. Besides coins of George II. and a silver medal presented to the architect by the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, there was placed under the foundation stone a large plate of pure tin with a Latin inscription, terminating with a glowing panegyric on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, whose name was first given to the bridge, but scarcely ever used. The entire expense of the new bridge, including the purchase of the old ferry (viz. £12,500), the piling, embankments, approaches, and other extraneous works, amounted to nearly £320,000. A toll of one halfpenny on week-days for every person, and of one penny on Sundays, was exacted, and continued to be levied till 1785, when it was redeemed by the Government.

This bridge appears to have been almost from the first constantly requiring repairs, through its faulty construction or the badness of the material used, and between 1851 and

1859 the expenditure thus entailed had been at the rate of £600 a year. It was at length decided by the Common Council to build a new bridge in its place.

In 1864 the demolition of the old structure commenced, and it was completed in about a year. The new bridge, built from the designs of Mr. Joseph Cubitt, consists of five iron arches, the centre one 89 feet span; the piers are grey, and the columns red granite; the bases and capitals are of carved Portland stone; and the balustrades, &c., are of ornamented ironwork. The architecture of the bridge is Venetian Gothic, and the cost of its construction was £265,000.

The Rotunda, in Blackfriars Road (formerly called Great Surrey Street), at a short distance from the bridge, was originally opened by Mr. Parkinson for the exhibition of the Leverian Museum, which consisted of a large collection of subjects in natural history, and numerous curiosities of other kinds, which had been formed by Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkrington, in Lancashire, and first publicly exhibited at Leicester House, Leicester Fields, about 1778. Many additions were made to the collection; yet the patronage being inadequate for its support, in 1806 nearly the whole was sold by public auction in 7,194 lots. The sale produced about £5,000. In 1808 a lease of the premises was granted to the Surrey Institution, which was founded on a somewhat similar plan to that of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, and of which Dr. Adam Clarke was appointed principal librarian and secretary: he resigned in 1809. The institution was not sufficiently supported, and after a few years was removed to Bridge Street, Blackfriars, where it ultimately failed. The Rotunda was afterwards used for a variety of purposes. Concerts, lectures, minor theatricals, &c., all were tried here, yet without success. It was finally closed as a place of amusement about the year 1855, and the building is now used for business purposes.

On the east side of Blackfriars Road is Surrey Chapel, an edifice of an octagonal form, built in 1783 for a congregation of Calvinistic Dissenters, of which the Rev. Rowland Hill was pastor. This benevolent, yet somewhat eccentric divine (who had been admitted to deacon's orders in the Church of England), constantly preached here during the winter season for nearly fifty years. He had a house adjoining, where he died at the age of eighty-eight in 1833, and was buried in a vault under the chapel.

The Magdalen Hospital.—This institution, now located at Streatham,* was formerly situated near the southern extremity of Blackfriars Road, at a short distance from the Surrey Theatre. It was first projected about 1758, in which year a house for the accommodation of its inmates was opened in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields. In 1769 it

* See vol. iii. of this work, p. 163.

was removed, 6½ acres of land lying in St. George's common fields having been purchased by the governors for carrying out the design. The Magdalen Hospital provides a home for such fallen women as may desire to lead a new life, and no recommendation is necessary to entitle the unfortunate to its benefits more than that of repentant guilt. The institution was transferred to Streatham in 1868, and the site is now occupied by several blocks of model lodging-houses.

The Surrey Theatre.—This theatre, situated at the southern extremity of Blackfriars Road, was first opened, under the title of the "Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy," in 1782, by Charles Dibdin the elder (the eminent naval song-writer), who devised a scheme for uniting dramatic entertainments with equestrian feats; and in conjunction with Charles Hughes, a clever equestrian, and other persons who undertook to supply the requisite capital, an association was formed to carry out the design. They commenced by taking a lease of a vacant spot of ground in St. George's Fields. The entertainments were, at first, performed by children, the design being to render the circus a kind of nursery for actors; but that scheme was soon abandoned.

During several weeks the performances were continued with much success, but, as the proprietor had ventured to commence without a license from the Surrey magistrates, the latter determined to enforce obedience. For that purpose they attended in the Christmas holidays, when a serious disturbance arose; but, on the Riot Act having been read from the stage, the house was cleared by the military. In the following spring a license was obtained, and the circus was reopened with advancing profit; but differences among the proprietors subsequently arose which seriously threatened its ruin.

In 1789 the theatre was again opened, without equestrian performances; but the disturbances excited by Hughes and his friends led to a new arrangement, and horsemanship was re-introduced. In that year the circus acquired great popularity from an attractive spectacle founded on the Destruction of the Bastille, in which the hero, Henri du Bois, was personated by the celebrated John Palmer. This excited the jealousy of the patentees of the regular theatres (Sheridan, Harris, and Colman), and by their influence an information was laid against Palmer, and he was committed to the Surrey gaol: Barratt, who succeeded him in the above character, suffered a like durance. These and other persecutions occasioned the sudden closing of the circus, and terminated its histrionic success for some years.

In 1796 the license, which had hitherto been renewed in the name of Hughes, was granted to Mr. James Jones, who had taken a lease of the premises; but the entire destruction of the building by fire in 1805 created new embarrassments. Between that

time, however, and the Easter following, the edifice was rebuilt at the expense of about £14,500. In 1809 the circus was let to Mr. Elliston, who covered the ride, and annexed the space thus obtained to the pit; and after making various other alterations in the house, both within and without, he changed the name into the Surrey Theatre, by which it has ever since been distinguished. Elliston relinquished the concern in 1814. His successors, Messrs. Dunn, Heywood, and Branscomb, reopened the ride, and equestrian feats were again introduced; but on the expiration of the lease in 1816, Temple West, Esq., on whom the property had devolved, refused a renewal unless at a greatly increased rent. This refusal led to the erection of the Royal Coburg Theatre (now the Victoria Coffee-palace Music Hall).

The next occupant of the Surrey Theatre was Thomas Dibdin, who distinguished his management (the ride being again covered over) by dramatic versions of the romances of Sir Walter Scott, &c. After a struggle of five years and a half, during which performers from both the winter theatres were engaged, he also was compelled to retire, encumbered with debts to the amount of £37,000, more than half of which had been created by law proceedings. After the death of Elliston the lesseeship was held in succession by Davidge, Osbaldiston, Creswick, and others, but it never rose far above mediocrity. In January, 1865, the fabric was burnt down a second time, but it was rebuilt and reopened again in the course of the same year. The present theatre is considerably larger than its predecessor, and is a great improvement upon the old building in every respect.

Many charities are connected with this parish, the most important of which are the Christchurch Parochial Schools in Holland Street, Hopton's Almshouses nearly adjacent, and Edwardes's Almshouses in Edward Street.

THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Southwark is situated on the eastern half-hundred of Brixton; and the borough, properly so called, formerly consisted of the parishes of St. George, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Thomas, and St. Olave. It now contains the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Olave, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. George, and the district parishes of St. Peter, St. Mark, and St. Mary Magdalen. The parish of St. Saviour embraces the ancient parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, both united under the single denomination of St. Saviour, and including the Clink liberty, which, though reckoned a part of the

borough, yet, being under a separate jurisdiction, the inhabitants do not participate in the privileges of the borough. The parish of St. John was formerly part of St. Olave's, but by an Act of Parliament (6 George II. c. 11) it was made a distinct parish.

The borough extends along the southern bank of the river Thames, from the parish of Christchurch (the liberty of old Paris Garden, and formerly part of the parish of St. Saviour, though never within the bailiwick of Southwark), on the west, to Bermondsey on the east; and is bounded by the river on the north, Lambeth on the south-west, Newington on the south, Camberwell at the south-east corner of St. George's parish in the Kent Road, and Rotherhithe on the east.

Southwark is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to Parliament since 23 Edward I., the right of election being in the inhabitant householders paying scot and bearing lot. It has no corporation, but is governed by a bailiff appointed by the City of London. The Aldermen of London who have passed the chair of the supreme magistracy of that city are magistrates in the borough. The King's (or Queen's) Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey have, however, a concurrent jurisdiction in the borough, for though Southwark was by Edward I.'s charter granted to the City of London, and was by the Common Council of that city made a ward of London, it could not be taken away from the county of Surrey.

In 1836 was published a pamphlet bearing the following title, and containing much curious and valuable information relating to the ancient and present state of the borough of Southwark, its rights, privileges, &c.:—"The Statement of the Inhabitants of Bridge Ward Without, in the City of London, in support of their Petition to the Court of Common Council, for the Election of their own Aldermen, and other Municipal Rights: with the Report of the Committee of General Purposes thereon; and Observations on the Report. By an Inhabitant of Southwark." "It has been a notion very generally received," observes the writer of the pamphlet just referred to, "that Bridge Ward Without was merely a nominal ward, consisting of a portion of the houses formerly standing on London bridge, and a few houses standing at the Bridge foot on the Southwark side. But the fact is, that though the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, extended as far as the drawbridge, which formerly existed in the old bridge, yet all the houses on the bridge, and those at the bridge foot on the Southwark side, which have by many been considered to constitute Bridge Ward Without, though within the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, were in fact part of Bridge Ward Within. And that they were so from a very early period is evident from the city gate having been at the south end of

London bridge." Various facts and arguments into which it is not for our present purpose to enter are adduced by the writer in support of this opinion.

To look for any account of Southwark before the arrival of the Romans in Britain would be vain, so little being known of the island itself previously to the period which has been taken by all historians as the commencement of the genuine history of this country.

The origin of this portion of the British metropolis may be ascribed to the Romans, who on their arrival found the tract of land between Lambeth and Deptford overflowed by the Thames. They raised embankments, and formed modes of communication (perhaps by a bridge of boats*) between the northern and southern banks, and they doubtlessly constructed causeways across the marshes, communicating with their roads through Kent and Surrey. Some antiquaries, and among them the learned Dr. Thomas Gale, represent the Romans as having founded the colony of London on the south side of the Thames, where indeed it is placed by Ptolemy and the Geographer of Ravenna.

In the labours of the anonymous monk here mentioned, who wrote a Chorography of Britain, we find this place noticed under the name of Regentium, but his bare nomenclature affords us no information as to locality.

But though, in the middle of the second century, when Ptolemy wrote, the Roman settlement may be supposed to have extended to the southern bank of the river, many obvious reasons will occur for concluding that the opposite bank was first inhabited both by the Britons and the Romans. The latter people have left abundant evidence of their having resided at some period in the tract of land now constituting the borough of Southwark and the neighbouring parishes. Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on the Antonine Itinerary, has shown that many Roman coins, tesselated pavements, tiles, and other relics of antiquity have been discovered in St. George's Fields; he also mentions a sepulchral urn filled with bones found a little to the south of Southwark, and adds that many others have been dug up. Dr. Woodward and Mr. Whitaker have adduced similar proofs of the Roman occupation of this district.

The tract of land termed St. George's Fields may be regarded as anciently including the whole space peninsulated by the bend of the river Thames, commencing at Greenwich and terminating at Nine Elms. This probably was originally a large marshy bay, across which were several lines of transit at low water, leading from the rising grounds at

* Whether any permanent bridge connecting North and South London was built by the Romans is uncertain. It is stated in the Saxon Chronicle that Olaf the Norwegian, who, together with Sweyn, King of Denmark, invaded England in 993, sailed up the Thames as far as Staines; and thence it is inferred that no bridge could have then existed in this part of the river.

Norwood, Camberwell, and Dulwich to fords at various places across the Thames. That this part of the country south of the river was a mere swamp or marsh at the time of the first Roman invasion of Britain can scarcely be questioned, though some antiquaries have been of opinion that the Roman settlement of Londinium was situated on this spot, chiefly because, as stated above, the geographer Ptolemy has mentioned it among the places south of the Thames. However, admitting his statement to be correct, it would merely show that in the second century, when he wrote, the Romans had some establishment on the south side of that river. The northern bank of the river was doubtless the site of their original station, and it may be admitted as probable that subsequently to the foundation of that settlement the tract afterwards called St. George's Fields, having been partially drained, and causeways through the marsh constructed, forts and other buildings were erected, and a southern suburb of London gradually arose, though at what period such works were executed is uncertain.

Howsoever historians and antiquaries may have differed as to the course of the several Roman roads from the southern and south-eastern parts to London, there seems little doubt that they must have united in St. George's Fields or Southwark. Mr. Bray says that the three roads, the Watling Street from Rutupiæ (Richborough), the Ermine Street from Regnum (Chichester), and another road from Newhaven uniting at Newington, divided, "one branch going to Southwark, where the river was crossed to Belin's-gate and Watling Street in London, as seems clearly ascertained by the names; the other went over St. George's Fields, crossing the river from Stan-gate in Lambeth."

It is very probable, however, that there was more than one ferry across the Thames from Southwark to the northern shore. The name and position of Stoney Lane, in the parish of St. Olave, seem to indicate the situation of a second trajectus from thence to the fortress, conjectured by Dr. Stukeley and other antiquaries to have existed during the Roman dominion on the site of the Tower of London, to which Stoney Lane is nearly opposite.

Nineteenth-century discoveries have confirmed the idea of Southwark having been inhabited by the Romans during their occupancy of this country. In addition to the remains of Roman fictile vases turned up by the excavations for sewers, and for the construction of the approaches to London Bridge, considerable traces of Roman buildings and ornamental pavements have been discovered. Amongst these may be mentioned a beautiful tesselated pavement under St. Saviour's Grammar School and the adjoining house, part of which was taken up by G. Gwilt, Esq., the architect.

In a paper communicated to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., in 1831, the late

Mr. Alfred J. Kempe states that in forming the Southwark approach to new London Bridge was found, in the middle of the Borough High Street, a Roman pavement of coarse tesseræ, a plain proof, says Mr. Kempe, that that could not have been the line of road to the Roman ferry over the Thames; while, in making some alterations in 1831 in the pavement of the choir of St. Saviour's Church, stone foundations were discovered crossing the church from north-east to south-west, and there is known to be a tesselated pavement in the churchyard, perhaps the floor of a crypt, portions of a Roman house running in the same direction.

In or about 1786, in digging a well for the supply of a steam-engine in Messrs. Barclay & Co.'s brewery in Park Street, not far from the spot where the Globe Theatre formerly stood, a one-handled vessel, very similar in form to a modern jug, containing several Roman coins, was discovered.

From all that has been written on the original state of the country on the south side of the river Thames opposite to London, now forming the borough of Southwark and the surrounding populous neighbourhoods of Lambeth, Newington, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe—as well as from what may even now be inferred from the situation of the ground—it is evident that, previously to the embankment of the Thames, all the low grounds skirting the channel formed an extensive marsh covered with water at every high tide, and utterly unfit for the site of a town or any human habitation. The embankment of the Thames, whereby this extensive tract of land was redeemed from the river, is now, apparently upon good and sufficient grounds, universally ascribed to the Romans during an early period of their dominion in Britain. The embankment was most probably a work contemporaneous with the great Roman roads, three of which, as has been already shown, had their common termination in St. George's Fields, and thence communicated with London by a trajectus, or ferry, over the river to Dowgate. And it can hardly be supposed that the Romans, during the almost four centuries of their occupation of this country, having embanked the river, would neglect to strengthen and fortify the bank opposite to their principal city, towards which so many of their most important roads converged.

To the latter circumstance may be ascribed the decidedly Saxon name of this place, *Sudwerche*, Southwark, the south work, or fortification. It may be regarded also as probable that the borough was not a locality of much note until after the conquest of the country by the Anglo-Saxons. It is thus described in the Doomsday Book among the lands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux:—"The Bishop himself hath in *Sudwerche* one monastery, and one water-course. King Edward held it on the day when he died. Whoever had

the church held it of the King. From the profits of the water-course, whither ships came, the King had two-thirds, and Earl Godwin one-third. But the men of the hundred, French [or Normans], and English, testify that the Bishop of Baieux commenced a law-suit concerning these [tolls], with Ranulf, the Sheriff, who, however, understanding that the suit would not be rightfully prosecuted for the profit of the King, abandoned it. Then the Bishop gave the church and water-course first to Adelold, and after to Radulf, in exchange for a house. The Sheriff moreover denies ever having received precept, or seal, of the King relative to this transaction.

"The men of Southwark testify that in the time of King Edward, no one but the King took toll in the Strand or Bank of the river.* If any offender was given in charge there, his fine was paid to the King: but if he went without being charged into the jurisdiction of one who had the right of soc and sac, to that person payment of the fine was made. The men of Southwark have been dispossessed of one house † and its toll in the firm of Kingston. This Earl Eustace held. What the King hath in Southwark is valued at £16."

About twenty years before the Doomsday survey took place Southwark was burnt by William the Conqueror, and the inhabitants may be supposed to have long felt the effects of that destructive calamity.

The borough belonged to the King, whose revenue from it amounted to only £16 in or about 1086, as appears from the record. In the latter part of the reign of Henry III. some question seems to have been agitated relative to the jurisdiction of the borough, for in the Patent Rolls of that king it is stated that the burgh of Southwark should not be separated from the body of the county of Surrey, because it belonged to the Crown.‡ Perhaps on this occasion an attempt had been made by the Corporation of London to extend their authority over Southwark. Complaints of encroachments of the City authorities on the rights of the King and his tenants here were made at the Surrey assizes, Michaelmas, 1279.

In 1 Edward III. the citizens complained that Southwark was the resort and refuge of those who had committed felonies or misdemeanours within their jurisdictions, and for which the City magistrates had not power to apprehend them when they had escaped into the borough. The King therefore, for the prevention of this evil, with the assent of Parliament, granted by letters-patent the vill of Southwark to the citizens of London, they paying into the Exchequer annually the firms and rents due to the Crown. Henry IV., in 1406, granted to the City the right to appoint a clerk of the market here,

* "In le Strande vel in Vico aquæ." † "Unam hagam." ‡ *Vide* Calend. Rot. Patent. p. 38.

the return of writs, and the power to arrest offenders and lodge them in their own prison of Newgate.

The inhabitants of Southwark petitioned against this grant, as prejudicial to the rights of the King as well as their own, but their complaint was rejected. Edward IV., in 1463, not only confirmed the charter of Edward III., but also granted to the citizens many additional rights, privileges, and profits, including the power to hold an annual fair in September for three days, with a court of pie-powder. At the same time the ancient fee-farm rent of £10 was reserved, and the rights and liberties of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the borough were secured. At length the full control of the borough was vested in the municipality of London by a charter of Edward VI., obtained through the influence of the Protector Somerset. By this deed, dated 1551, the charters of Edward III. and Edward IV. were confirmed—with the right of holding all manner of pleas on contracts arising within the borough, &c., before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs at Guildhall, of executing all processes in the borough by their serjeants-at-mace, of finding defaulters on juries, of electing two coroners, of exercising the offices of escheator and clerk of the market, of taking tolls, &c. And all the inhabitants of the borough and its precincts were to be subject to the order, government, and correction of the Mayor and officers of London. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen above the chair to be justices of the peace. There was, besides, a grant of four weekly markets as well as the annual fair. The citizens also, in consideration of £647 2s. 1d. paid into the Court of Augmentation, obtained a grant of certain messuages and lands in Southwark which had belonged to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and had been purchased of him by Henry VIII. (except the capital messuage called Suffolk Place, the park, and the messuage called the Antelope). The lordship and manor of Southwark, lately held by the Abbot of Bermondsey, and the manor and borough of Southwark, formerly belonging to the see of Canterbury, with certain rents, were likewise included in the grant. Since this charter of Edward VI. Southwark has been constituted a ward of the City by the name of Bridge Without, and placed under the jurisdiction of the oldest alderman. The first alderman who presided here was Sir John Ayliffe, Knt., in 1551.*

The courts-leet, or view of frank-pledge, are held for "the King's manor," "the Great Liberty manor," and "the Guildable manor in the borough of Southwark." At these courts constables and other officials are chosen for the parishes of St. Saviour, St. George, St. Olave, St. John, and St. Thomas. Under the charter of King Edward the Lord Mayor and other justices have held quarter sessions at the Town Hall,

* See Stow's "Survey of London," p. 758, &c.; Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. iii. pp. 552, 553.

when for a long time the only duty that they performed was swearing in constables; but about 1758 they claimed, and afterwards occasionally exercised, the right of granting licenses to victuallers. This at length involved them in a conflict with the county magistrates, for in 1787, having licensed a man who had been rejected by the justices of the county, their right to interfere was questioned, and the point was legally decided against the citizens.

Courts of Requests.—These courts originated in 1518, when the Common Council of the City issued an act for the recovery of debts under 40s. due to citizens, in "a Court of Conscience" at Guildhall, and debtors refusing submission to the award of the court were to be imprisoned in one of the City compters till they submitted, or during life. In 3 James I. this court obtained the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and by an Act of 22 George II. the benefit of the Court of Requests was extended to the borough of Southwark and the parishes of St. Saviour; St. Mary, Newington; St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; Christchurch; St. Mary, Lambeth; and St. Mary, Rotherhithe. This statute was advantageously modified, and extended to the whole county of Middlesex, and parts of Surrey and Kent, by subsequent enactments.

The fair held in the borough, which had become a popular and riotous show fair, subsisted till after the middle of the last century. Hogarth has perpetuated the scenes which it exhibited in 1733 in his painting and engraving of "Southwark Fair." An attempt was made in 1743 to prevent the continuance of the exhibitions which had formed the attraction of this fair, but it was not finally suppressed until 1763.

According to Browne Willis, the borough of Southwark sent members to Parliament from the time of Edward I., but his list of the members commences with those chosen in 1542 (33 Henry VIII.).* The right of election before the passing of the Reform Act was vested in the resident householders paying scot and lot, the franchise being confined to those within the jurisdiction of the City of London, and consequently not extending to the inhabitants of the Clink liberty in the parish of St. Saviour, nor to those of the parish of Christchurch.

Members of Parliament for the borough of Southwark in and since the passing of the first Reform Bill. The dates here given are of the years of the general elections:—

1832. William Brougham, Esq.
John Humphery, Esq.
1834. John Humphery, Esq.
Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq. Appointed Registrar of the Metropolitan Public Carriages, and re-elected in 1839. Accepted the office of

* Mr. Manning has given another list of representatives of Southwark from 23 Edward I. to 4 Henry VIII. ("Surrey," vol. iii. pp. 649, 650.)

Commissioner of Police for the City of London; and in 1840
BENJAMIN WOOD, merchant, was elected in his stead.
1841. JOHN HUMPHERY, ESQ.
BENJAMIN WOOD, ESQ. This gentleman died in 1845, and
SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., was elected in his place.
1847. JOHN HUMPHERY, ESQ.
SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART.
1852. SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., who died in 1855, and
ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER was elected in his stead.
APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ.
1857. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.
JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.
1859. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, who died in 1860, when
AUSTEN H. LAYARD, ESQ., was elected in his stead.
JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.
1865. JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.
AUSTEN H. LAYARD, ESQ.
1868. JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.
RIGHT HON. AUSTEN H. LAYARD. On his appointment as Ambassador at Madrid,
COLONEL MARCUS BERESFORD was elected in his stead.
1874. JOHN LOCKE, ESQ., on whose death in January, 1880,
EDWARD CLARKE, ESQ., was elected in his stead.
COLONEL MARCUS BERESFORD.
1880. ARTHUR COHEN, ESQ., Q.C.
PROFESSOR JAMES EDWIN THOROLD ROGERS.

Those military and political transactions in which the men of Southwark had any share have been noticed in the general history of the county. Among the local occurrences may be mentioned the building of London Bridge, commenced in 1176, and finished in 1209; a fire, which destroyed the houses on the bridge, in 1213; and the fall of two arches at the south end, together with the bridge gate, about 1436. When the City of London was laid in ruins by the conflagration in 1666, the borough was preserved, though the buildings on the bridge were all consumed except a few at the southern extremity. However, a similar calamity occurred in the borough about ten years afterwards, a fire which destroyed the town-hall on St. Margaret's Hill, and a great part of the town of Southwark, having broken out in 1676. In consequence of this disaster an Act of Parliament passed, whereby a Court of Judicature was established for the express purpose of deciding all controversies that might arise between the owners of buildings which had been burnt, or other persons interested in their re-erection.

LONDON BRIDGE.—Some suppose there was a bridge over the Thames at or near London when the Romans invaded Britain in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, but the earliest unquestionable notice of such a bridge occurs in the writings of the Icelandic historian, Snorro Sturlesonius, who mentions an assault on London Bridge in 993, by the united forces of Ethelred II. and his ally, Olaf of Norway, when the Danes held possession of the city.*

In 1016 Canute the Dane, having invaded England, sailed with his army up the Thames, and his progress being interrupted by the bridge, he is said to have dug a canal from Deptford or Rotherhithe to Vauxhall, through which his vessels passed to the higher part of the river. London Bridge is mentioned in a charter of William the

* Saxon Chronicle.

Conqueror in 1067, and there are in our ancient historians various notices of such a structure. These bridges are considered to have been of timber, and the first stone bridge erected was that of which Stow has left a circumstantial account in his "Survey of London." From this we learn that Peter of Colechurch, who had in 1163 constructed a new wooden bridge across the Thames, commenced in 1176 the erection of one of stone, the foundations of which, at least, subsisted until the building of the present bridge. Peter, the architect, a native of London, and curate of St. Mary Colechurch in the Poultry, superintended the work he had begun between twenty and thirty years. Dying in 1205, before its completion, he was interred in the crypt of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, which had been constructed in the middle pier of the bridge. Stow informs us that the work "was finished in 1209, by the worthy Merchants of London, Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, principal masters of that work." *

Numerous were the casualties from fire and frost, the additions of gates and houses to the original structure, and the abundantly repeated alterations and repairs that took place during the more than six centuries which elapsed between the origin and destruction of this bridge. The greatest improvement effected in it was the complete removal, in 1757, of the crowded edifices that had for ages formed the narrow street, constituting the sole thoroughfare by land between the City of London and the borough of Southwark. The last relic of the superstructures by which the bridge was encumbered was the gate at its southern extremity, which was taken down in 1766. Two of the middle arches had previously been replaced by one of larger breadth, but this bridge with its relatively diminutive opening, narrowing the water-way and obstructing the navigation of the river, remained almost like a weir or dam sixty years longer; and it was not until 1822 that the recommendation of the House of Commons obliged the City Corporation to make preparations for the erection of a new bridge.

New London Bridge.—In 1822 the City of London offered premiums of £250, £150, and £100 for the best three designs for a new bridge. About a hundred candidates for the prizes came forward, but neither of their designs was selected; and application was ultimately made to Mr. Rennie, the architect of Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, and he furnished the designs from which the new bridge was built.

The site fixed on for this structure was about 100 feet higher up the river than that of the ancient bridge, which was left standing during the progress of the new works, and its last arch was not removed till near the end of 1832. An Act of Parliament sanctioning the undertaking passed in 1823. The first pile for the foundation of the pier nearest the

* "Survey of London," pp. 48, 50.

south bank of the river was driven March 15th, 1824, and the first stone was laid within the coffer-dam by the Lord Mayor (John Garratt, Esq.) in the presence of the Duke of York and other distinguished persons, on June 15th, 1825. The bridge was completed, and opened by William IV., on August 1st, 1831.

This bridge is of stone, and consists of five semi-elliptical arches, that in the centre being 150 feet in span. The piers have plain and rectangular buttresses standing upon plinths, and the parapet is plain.

This bridge, with its approaches, &c., cost nearly £2,000,000.* Many Roman coins, &c., with other antiquities, were dug up during the progress of the works. The bones of Peter of Colechurch were also found in removing the lower part of the Chapel of St. Thomas before mentioned.†

Southwark Bridge.—This structure was long regarded as unrivalled in design. The arches, three in number, are constructed of cast iron, that in the centre being 240 feet span, and the two side arches 210 feet each. It was constructed by Mr. John Rennie, at the expense of about £800,000, raised by subscription among a company of proprietors, incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1811. The approach to the bridge on the north is from the lower end of Queen Street, Cheapside, and in the opposite direction from Bankside in Southwark. The work was commenced in 1814, and the first stone of the south pier was laid by Lord Keith, with other members of the committee of management, in 1815. It was finished within five years, and was opened to the public without any formal ceremony exactly as St. Paul's clock struck twelve, on the night of March 24th, 1819. In 1876 this bridge was bought by the Corporation of London, who have abolished the tolls and thrown it open free to the public.

The construction of a spacious road from Bankside towards St. Margaret's Hill, and various local improvements in that densely populated district, took place in consequence of the erection of this bridge.

In Southwark Bridge Road are the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. They were for many years located in Watling Street, in the City, but were removed hither about the year 1876. The annual cost of maintenance and working of the Brigade is about £94,415, of which sum her Majesty's Government contributes £10,000, the insurance companies £21,135, and a metropolitan rate produces £60,330. The following

* Brayley's "Londiniana, or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis," vol. ii. pp. 236—271; and Britton and Pugin's "Public Buildings," vol. ii. pp. 302—313. The former work contains a full account of the bridge from the earliest period of its history.

† The situation of this chapel is distinctly shown in our General View of Southwark and London Bridge, as they appeared in 1546. The chapel itself was delineated in two large engravings by Vertue, published in 1747 and 1748.

is the strength of the Brigade:—52 landing stations and 4 floating stations, 113 fire-escape stations, 40 steam fire-engines, 113 manual fire-engines, 130 fire-escapes and long scaling ladders, upwards of 150 miles of telegraph lines, besides vans, barges, steam-tugs, and hose carts. The number of firemen, including chief officer, superintendents, and all ranks, is about 450.

The Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, in Southwark Bridge Road, owes its existence to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, by whom it was erected in 1869, in memory of his deceased wife. There is accommodation for 100 patients; and the hospital is open to all religious denominations, the only title to admission being that the parents of the child are persons in humble circumstances, and unable to procure the requisite medical treatment in their own homes.

The Borough Market.—Inconveniences having arisen from the situation of the market, formerly held in the High Street between London Bridge and St. Margaret's Hill, two Acts of Parliament were obtained in 1755, in pursuance of which a market-house was built on a piece of ground called Rochester Yard, westward of the High Street, formerly the site of a mansion belonging to the see of Rochester. The ground is held of the bishop of that see at an annual rent of £14 13s. 6d., by the churchwardens and other officers of St. Saviour's parish, who are authorised to collect the tolls and apply the net proceeds to the diminution of any of the parochial rates or assessments.

The Town Hall.—After the union of the parish of St. Margaret at Hill with that of St. Saviour the old church of the former parish was desecrated, being used partly as a prison, and partly as a court of justice. The building being destroyed in the fire of 1676, a new town-hall was erected, and completed in 1686. A statue of Charles II. was placed under a pediment in front of it, with a Latin inscription recording the date of the fire and re-edification. This structure was "repaired and beautified in 1767;" but, becoming ruinous in 1793, it was taken down, and a new hall built on its site; but this in turn has been demolished to make way for improvements of the thoroughfare.

The Hop Exchange, at the eastern end of Southwark Street, near its junction with the High Street, and close by the Borough Market, was built about 1865, from the designs of Mr. Moore. The building is several stories in height, in which are offices, &c., used by the hop merchants and others, and enclosing a lofty hall in which the business of the Exchange is carried on. In the rear are some extensive warehouses and stowage for hops, &c.

The King's Bench, originally the court or judgment-seat where the Kings of England presided sometimes in person, was styled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regis*. Being movable

at the pleasure of the sovereign, it was occasionally held at York or other places. Edward I. in 1304 ordained that the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at York, should be transferred to London.

The prison till lately belonging to this court in Southwark appears to have been so situated at least as early as the reign of Richard II., for Stow informs us that in 1381 the Kentish rebels under Wat Tyler "brake downe the houses of the Marshalsey and King's Bench in Southwarke, and tooke from thence the Prisoners." * To this prison Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., was committed by Sir William Gascoigne, the Chief Justice, for endeavouring to rescue a convicted prisoner, one of his personal attendants.† During the riots in 1780, headed by Lord George Gordon, the prisoners in the King's Bench were liberated, and the building set on fire by the mob.

The King's Bench (latterly styled the Queen's Prison) once adjoined the Marshalsea near King Street, but it was many years ago removed to the Borough Road. The debtors confined here frequently exceeded five hundred. About the year 1840 an Act was passed for the better regulation of this prison, by which the practice of granting "day rules" was abolished; and thenceforth, till its abolition as a debtors' prison in 1861, it was governed according to regulations provided by one of the Secretaries of State. It was afterwards used as a military prison, and about 1870 passed into the hands of the Convict Department. In 1879 the building was again vacated preparatory to its demolition.

The Marshalsea was a very ancient prison, "so called," says Stow,‡ "as pertaining to the Marshalles of England. Of what continuance in Southwarke I have not learned; but like it is that the same hath beene removeable at the pleasure of the Marshalls. For I finde that in the yeere 1376, 50 Edward III., Henry Percie, being Marshall, kept his prisoners in the City of London, where having committed one John Prendergast, of Norwich, contrary to the liberties of the City of London, the citizens, by persuasion of the Lord Fitzwalter, their standard-bearer, tooke armour, and ranne with great rage to the Marshall's Inne, broke up the gates, brought out the prisoner, and conveyed him away, minding to have burnt the stocks in the middest of their city; but they first sought for Sir Henry Percy, to have punished him."

During the rebellion under Wat Tyler in 1381 the mob broke open the Marshalsea Prison, and also that of the King's Bench, and having taken Sir John Imworth, or Inworth, marshal and governor of those prisons, they beheaded him.

The jurisdiction of the Marshalsea extended 12 miles round Westminster, but the City of London was exempted from its authority.

* "Survey of London," p. 782. † Stow, Chronicle, pp. 557, 558. ‡ "Survey of London," p. 781.

The Marshalsea Prison stood in the Borough High Street, between King Street and St. George's Church: it contained about sixty rooms and a chapel. In 1842 the prisoners were removed to the Queen's Bench Prison, and the Marshalsea having been demolished, the site has been covered with other buildings.

In this neighbourhood there were also two other prisons of less size and note, the COMPTER in Tooley Street, and the CLINK near Bankside.

The parish of ST. SAVIOUR was anciently known by the name of ST. MARY OVEREY, or OVERY, meaning St. Mary over the river. Commencing at the foot of London Bridge, it includes the west side of Wellington Street and of the High Street, and extends to Gravel Lane. Thus it is bounded on the north by the Thames; on the east by the parishes of St. Olave, St. John, and St. Thomas; on the south by that of St. George; and on the west by Christchurch.

In this parish were the priory of St. Mary Overy, a magnificent palace of the Bishops of Winchester, with a park of about 60 acres,* and a mansion of the Bishops of Rochester. The site of the priory and of Winchester House is now occupied by various wharfs, warehouses, manufactories, and other buildings; that of Rochester House was more than a century ago appropriated, by Act of Parliament, as a market-place.

On the dissolution of the priory of St. Mary Overy in 1539, the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen obtained from Henry VIII., through the influence of Gardiner, then Bishop of Winchester, permission to purchase the priory church. In 1541 an Act of Parliament passed, by which it was appointed that the two parishes should be united to form one, called the parish of St. Saviour. The Church of St. Margaret was accordingly disused, and that of St. Mary Magdalen, which stood by the priory church, of which it had originally been a chapel, was added to that structure. The churchwardens were constituted a body corporate, and in 1543 the King granted to the churchwardens, under the great seal of the Augmentation Office, a lease of the rectory,

* Winchester House, or Palace, was founded about 1107, by Bishop Walter Giffard, on land held of the Prior of Bermondsey. Stow mentions it as being in his time a very fair house, well repaired, with a large wharf and landing-place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs. The same writer describes a disgraceful scene which took place here, when the insurgents against the Government of Queen Mary, under Sir Thos. Wyat, had entered Southwark in 1554. That leader issued orders that none of his men should take anything without paying for it. "Notwithstanding," says Stow in his Chronicle, "forthwith divers of his companie, being Gentlemen, (as they saide) went to Winchester Place, made havocke of the Bishops goods, (hee being Lorde Chancelor) nor onely of his victuals, whereof there was plentie, but whatsoever else, not leaving so much as one locke of a doore, but the same was taken off and carried awaie, nor a booke in his gallerie or librarie uncut, or rent into pieces, so that men mought have gone up to the knees in leaves of Bookes cut out and throwne under feete." Bishop Lancelot Andrewes died at Winchester House in 1626, and was interred in St. Saviour's Church, where there is a monument to his memory in the Lady Chapel. The Presbyterians, in 1642, turned the episcopal palace into a prison for the Royalists; and in 1649 it was sold for £4,380, to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell. It was recovered by the Bishop of Winchester at the Restoration, but not again used as a residence.

parish church, tithes, &c., for twenty-one years, at a rent of £47 5s. 4d. Other leases for terms of years were granted by Elizabeth and James I. At length the vestry purchased the fee of the rectory for £600; and in 1612 the King executed to John Bingham, Philip Henslowe, and others a grant of the rectory and church, the burying-grounds, and all glebe tithes, &c., in fee-simple. The new name, St. Saviour, is employed in all parochial and public affairs, but it is still better known by that of St. Mary Overy. The parish is divided into two liberties, the Borough liberty and the Clink liberty.

The Priory of St. Mary Overy.—The original foundation of this priory, according to Stow, took place under the Saxon kings. He says, "This church, or some other in place thereof, was (of old time, long before the conquest) an house of Sisters, founded by a mayden named Mary, unto which house and Sisters she left, (as was left to her by her parents), the oversight and profites of a Crosse-Ferrie or traverse Ferrie over the Thames, there kept before any Bridge was builded. This house of Sisters was after, by Swithen a noble Lady, converted unto a Colledge of Priests, who, in place of the Ferrie, builded a Bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; but lastly the same Bridge was builded of stone." * It is only fair, however, to add that this statement is questioned by Tanner and other antiquaries of repute.

In 1106 the monastery was refounded for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine by two Norman knights, William de Pont de l'Arche and William Dauncy. The following year Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, became a contributor to the new establishment, for which he is stated to have erected the nave, or body, of the conventual church, whence he was regarded as the founder of the priory; and Henry I. gave by charter to the fraternity the Church of St. Margaret in Southwark.

Aldgood, the first prior of this convent, died in 1130. Stephen confirmed the charter of his predecessor. In the reign of King John the buildings of the priory were burnt. Several years elapsed before the church was restored, but it was at length rebuilt through the assistance of Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, the minister of Henry I. He also built a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: this, used for a time as a parish church, afterwards formed the south aisle of the priory church. The church was again much injured by fire in the reign of Richard II., for in the time of that prince and his successor, Stow says, "it was newly builded." † Gower the poet assisted the canons on that occasion.

* "Survey of London," edit. 1618, p. 773.

† See Stow's Chronicle, pp. 542, 597. In 1406 was celebrated here the marriage of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, with the Lady Lucie, daughter of Bernabo Visconti, Duke of Milan, "where he received the same day 100,000

Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, is supposed to have been a contributor to the expense of some subsequent improvements in the priory church, for there is a carving of his arms on a column in the south transept. The benefactors to this monastery were numerous, including many royal and noble persons.

At the dissolution the prior, Bartholomew Linstead, or Fowle, and eleven canons received small pensions.

Attached to a deed dated in 1376 is an impression in red wax of the seal of this monastery. It exhibits the Virgin Mary and Child within an oval compartment, surrounded by a scroll on which are the words, *Ave Maria Gratia plena, Dominus tecum, Benedicta.* On the outer sides of this compartment are four angels. The legend is—*Sigillvm Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Svthewercha.*

Sir Anthony Brown, afterwards Viscount Montagu, obtained a grant of the site of this priory, and all the messuages, wharfs, shops, &c., within its close by letters-patent, dated July, 1545 (36 Henry VIII.), and he or his son erected here a mansion called Montagu House, and the precinct was called Montagu Close.

St. Saviour's Church.—This structure has undergone various alterations and restorations at different times, more especially in 1822, when a complete restoration was commenced. Though not exhibiting all its ancient beauty and grandeur, it must still be regarded as a fine specimen of old Gothic architecture.

In clearing away a mass of old brickwork with which the exterior had been encased, some remains of the Norman structure which formerly occupied part of the site of this church were discovered on the north side of St. John's Chapel, now the vestry-room.

St. Saviour's Church is on the plan of a cathedral. It has a nave and aisles, transepts, a choir with its aisles, and, at the east end, the "Ladye Chapel." Contiguous, but extending farther eastward, was added a small chapel, afterwards called the Bishop's Chapel, from the tomb of Bishop Andrewes having been placed in its centre. The edifice is 272 feet in length, and 61 feet broad, including the aisles. From the intersection between the nave and the choir rises a tower, 35 feet square, and 150 feet in height, resting on four massive pillars adorned with clustered columns and sharp-pointed arches. The tower is in four stories, and contains a peal of twelve bells.

The original nave was pulled down in 1823 to make way for a modern nondescript

ducats for her dower." Another splendid marriage was performed in the priory in 1424-25, when James I., of Scotland, having been freed from his captivity in England, espoused the Lady Joan Somerset, daughter of the Duchess of Clarence by her first husband, John, Earl of Somerset. They kept their marriage feast at the Bishop of Winchester's palace close by.

"restoration." The floor of the nave is now several feet above that of the choir, and a heavy cumbrous screen at the east end separates the nave and the choir.

The choir was restored, under Mr. George Gwilt, F.S.A., about 1829, and now presents a fine specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century. The altar-screen at the east end, dividing the choir from the Ladye Chapel, is rich in its carving and decoration. The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which stood on the east side of the south transept, was pulled down in 1822, and among the alterations and additions consequent on its removal are the present windows and doorway of the transept. In 1830 the transepts were restored, from designs by Mr. Robert Wallace, at an expense of £3,500.

In the angle formed by the north transept and the choir was formerly the Chapel of St. John, now appropriated as the vestry and muniment room.

Beyond the screen already mentioned is the Ladye Chapel, to the north and south sides of which are continuations of those aisles of the choir. The vestry books record the disgraceful fact that the parish, after obtaining the grant of the church, let this beautiful structure to a man named Wyat, by whom it was converted into a bakehouse.

Eastward of the Lady Chapel was the Bishop's Chapel, 33 feet in length, which was entered at the west end from the Ladye Chapel, under a large pointed arch with strong mouldings. It had a stone seat at each side and at the east end. However, as it injured the effect of the eastern elevation of the church, as seen from the approach to the new bridge, it was taken down in 1830.

The "Ladye Chapel," restored to its original state in 1832, has four high-pitched gables terminating in elegant crosses, and a staircase turret at the north-east angle, four triple lancet windows lighting the chapel at the east end. Above those windows are four smaller ones giving light to the roofs. The roof is divided into nine groined arches supported by octangular columns in two rows, having small circular columns at the four points. The cost of this restoration was £2,500.

No remains of the altar in the Ladye Chapel exist, but there are indications of it having once stood in or near the north-east angle. In the eastern wall, at this spot, is a small well-preserved piscina.

At the west end of the chapel is the altar-tomb of Dr. Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, with a recumbent effigy of the deceased in his robes as prelate of the Order of the Garter. In taking down the monument, at the time of the demolition of the Bishop's Chapel, a massive iron coffin, with the remains of the deceased prelate, was found built up within the tomb. On the re-erection of the monument in the Ladye Chapel the

coffin was carefully replaced in its original cell. In the Ladye Chapel, removed from some other part of the building, are two ancient stone coffins.

In the south transept is a curious monument exhibiting a diminutive effigy of a man—an emaciated figure—in a winding-sheet, lying on a marble sarcophagus. At the back is a black tablet, with the following inscription in letters of gold:—

> "Here vnder lyeth the body of WILLIAM EMERSON, who lived and died an honest man. He departed ovt of this life the 27th of June, 1575, in the year of his age 92. VT SVM SIC ERIS."

Close by is the monument of John Gower, the poet, removed many years ago, for its better preservation, from the north side of the choir. In 1832 it was restored by Mr. Williment at the expense of Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, a collateral descendant from the poet. The monument has been often described.

In a low recess in the north wall of the choir is the effigy in wood of a Knight Templar. It has no inscription, but is traditionally said to represent one of the Earls of Surrey, probably Reginald de Warren, the fifth earl. The Warrens were liberal contributors to the priory. The figure is habited in a doublet without sleeves, the body covered with chain armour, a helmet on the head, the right hand on the hilt of his sword, a lion at his feet.

William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was buried in St. Saviour's Church. He was translated from Lincoln to Winchester in 1595, and died in the same year. From his gravestone, near the altar, the inscription has long disappeared, but it has been preserved by Aubrey.

There are numerous other memorials in different parts of the church, but we are obliged to restrict our notice to those of leading interest. An altar-tomb, with the effigy of a man in a winding-sheet, his crown shorn, is traditionally, but very erroneously, said to be the monument of old John Overey, the ferry-man, father of Audrey, the reputed foundress of the priory.

Amongst the persons interred in St. Saviour's Church are two celebrated dramatists, namely, John Fletcher (the colleague of Beaumont), who died of the plague in 1625, and Philip Massinger, of whom is the following brief record:—"March 16, 1639-40, buried Philip Massinger, a Stranger." From the parish Register, which commences in 1538, we learn that Edmond Shakespeare, the player (said to have been a brother of the bard), was buried in the church in 1607. And the names of several other actors occur in the same record, and also in the Register of baptisms.

The parish Registers, which commence in 1538, are remarkably well kept, and many of the entries, especially amongst the deaths, are curious. It appears that there died of

the plague in this parish, during the months of August, September, and October, 1603, 1,596 persons; during the three corresponding months of the year 1665, of the same disease, 2,439. The Vestry Books also contain much curious information relating to the affairs of the parish. They commence in 1557.

Of late years St. Saviour's Church has been more than once in jeopardy. In 1848 a fire broke out in one of the vaults, on another occasion the vibration caused by the ringing of the bells caused damage to the tower to the extent of several thousand pounds, and more recently the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower was struck down by lightning, and fell upon the roof of the south transept, doing considerable damage.

The spiritual duties of St. Saviour's are performed by a chaplain elected by the parishioners. The following have been ministers in and since 1808:—

1.—*William Harrison*, D.D. Appointed in 1808.
2.—*William Curling*, M.A. Appointed in 1833.
3.—*Samuel Benson*,* M.A. (Vicar). Appointed in 1843.

Shortly before the death of the Rev. Mr. Curling, in 1879, an Act of Parliament was passed limiting the future administration of St. Saviour's to one chaplain instead of two, as hitherto, and since that time the officiating minister has been designated a "Vicar."

Cure's College.—This institution was founded in 1584 by Thomas Cure, saddler to Edward VI. and the two queens, Mary and Elizabeth. It was intended for the reception and support of sixteen poor parishioners, who were to receive 20d. a week each, a warden and sub-warden to be appointed from among the inmates. There are several other almshouses in this parish.

St. Saviour's Free Grammar School.—This school having been founded by the parishioners, a charter was obtained from Elizabeth in 1562, constituting "Thomas Cure, William Browker, Christopher Campbell, and other *discreet and more sad* inhabitants of St. Saviour," its governors, with power, as a body corporate, to hold lands and tenements to the annual value of £40. The number of scholars is restricted by the charter to one hundred.

The Grammar School stood on the south side of the churchyard, where it was rebuilt about 1676, in place of a former school destroyed in that year. In 1839 that building was taken down, and the present school-house is in Sumner Street, near Southwark Bridge. It is a Tudor structure, of white brick, near the west end of the district church of St. Peter's.

The original seal of this school is curious, as will be seen by the annexed woodcut.

* Died while these sheets were at press.

It represents a singular-looking pedagogue seated in a chair, with a group of pupils before him listening to his exhortations. On the outside of the twisted pillars are the initials T.C., possibly for Thos. Cure, the founder of Cure's College, and the first named in Elizabeth's charter. The legend is—Sigillum . Scolla . San'æ . Salvatoris . 1573.

There are parochial and other schools for pupils of the poorer class. The Workhouse stands on a piece of ground formerly a place of public entertainment, called Finch's Grotto Gardens. The parish of St. Saviour now forms a union with that of Christchurch.

St. Peter's Church.—In consequence of the increase of the population in St. Saviour's parish, it was found expedient to form a new district parish, with a church (St. Peter's) in Sumner Street, near Southwark Bridge. The ground for its site was given by the Messrs. Pott, vinegar manufacturers, of Bridge Street. It is built of white brick in the modern Gothic style, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1839.

At a short distance from the church Sunday and Infant Schools for this district were built by subscription in 1847.

In Park Street, close by Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, was formerly the chapel of Dr. Rippon, a divine exceedingly popular in his day among the Baptists; it was erected here about 1837, when the original chapel in the parish of St. Olave's was demolished to make room for the approaches to new London Bridge. The chapel was next the scene of the ministry of Mr. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who with his congregation afterwards migrated to the music-hall of the Surrey Gardens, and subsequently became permanently located at the Metropolitan Tabernacle at Newington Butts. Park Street Chapel has since been converted to secular uses.

St. Olave's Parish.—This parish derives its name from the church dedicated to St. Olave, or Olaf, a King of Norway, in the tenth century, who, having been converted to Christianity, was massacred by his pagan subjects, and afterwards canonised. It is bounded by the Thames on the north, by the parishes of St. John Horsleydown and Bermondsey on the east, by that of St. Thomas on the south, and by St. Saviour's on the west.

Eastward of the bridge foot in this parish were the bridge house and yard, in which the materials employed in repairing the ancient structure used to be kept. Stow mentions that in his time there were granaries here for laying up wheat and other grain for the service of the City, and that there were ten ovens for baking bread for the poor when need required.

Part of these premises was let to Government many years ago as a depôt of stores belonging to the Ordnance Department. The approaches to the new bridge, however, the construction of the London and Brighton Railway terminus, and some fires by which much of the waterside property in this neighbourhood was destroyed, have given rise to great changes and improvements. The bridge house and Cotton's wharf have given place to a large wharf and warehouses, now called Cotton's Wharf. The Ordnance depôt was also converted into a wharf by Messrs. Scovell, with spacious warehouses, and forms part of Scovell's Wharf. Cotton's Wharf was destroyed by fire in 1861, but has been since rebuilt.

Between Tooley Street and St. Thomas's Street East, and occupying a large portion of the ground on which formerly stood St. Thomas's Hospital, is the cluster of railway stations, irregularly combined, and devoid alike of unity of plan and architectural beauty, forming the terminus of the following railways:—The South-Eastern, London, Brighton, and South Coast, the North Kent, the Greenwich, the South London, &c.

The London and Greenwich Railway was the first line opened here. Its projector was Lieut.-Col. Landmann, formerly of the Royal Engineers. The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1833, and the line was opened in the following year.

Eastward of the church formerly stood a large mansion, supposed to have been one of the first-built houses on this side of the river. It was called the "Abbot's Inn of St. Augustine in Southwark," and, as appears from a deed of the date of 1281, it was held by the abbot under the Earls of Warren and Surrey. Afterwards it was successively in the St. Leger, Grenville, and Fletcher families. Its site is now occupied by a wharf, which retains the name of St. Leger, or Sellinger. Next to the Abbot of St. Augustine's inn was that of the Abbot of Battle, between the former and Battle Bridge, also on the banks of the Thames, the walks and gardens belonging to which were on the opposite side of the way, before the gate of the house, and called the Maze. Next was Battle Bridge, so named from the abbey, being on the ground and over a watercourse flowing out of the Thames pertaining to the abbey. The bridge was built and repaired by the abbot, as adjoining his residence. The town mansion of the prior of the Cluniac monastery of Lewes was also situated in this parish, in Carter Lane, nearly opposite to the church. In 1813 a crypt, supposed to have been under the prior's hall, was used as a store cellar by an oilman, and long afterwards as a wine and cider cellar.

The Manor of the Maze.—In the reign of Henry VI. this manor belonged to Sir John Burcestre, whose family held estates in the parishes of St. George and St. Margaret. In the following year Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Clinton, died seized of messuages, &c., in Southwark, held as of the manor of Le Mase. The manor was the property of the

Copleys in the sixteenth century. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Copley, of Gatton, died seized of this manor, value £70, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury in socage, by a rent of 3d. It passed to Sir Thomas Copley, who died in 1584, and on the death of his grandson without male issue, in 1623, the inheritance descended to his two daughters, one of whom married John Weston, Esq., of Sutton Place, Woking, and in the division of the family estates this manor fell to her share. This property has since been held by the successive owners of Sutton Place, after whom most of the streets are named.

In the reign of Queen Anne this parish was much burdened by the resort of great numbers of the Protestant inhabitants of the Palatinate in Germany, who had fled hither from the persecution of their rulers. In 1710 it was computed that 1,400 of these poor people were congregated in one spot, and the poor rate was increased by £700 for expenses incurred in their relief.

St. Olave's Church stands on the banks of the river, on the north side of Tooley Street. The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Southwark, rated at 9 marks in the Valor of Edward I., 1291; in the King's books at £68 4s. 9d. It pays synodals, 2s. 1d.; procurations, 7s. 7½d.; and it paid a pension of £4 to the priory of Lewes, to which the advowson was granted by John, Earl Warren. On the dissolution it was granted to Lord Cromwell, but after his attainder both rectory and pension were made part of the provision for Queen Anne of Cleves. On her death the benefice reverted to the Crown, in which the patronage still remains.*

In 1736 part of the old church fell down in consequence of graves having been dug too near one of the pillars.† By an Act of Parliament passed in 1737 the parishioners were enabled to raise £5,000 for rebuilding it. The new structure, chiefly of Portland stone, was completed in 1740. The architect was Henry Flitcroft. It has a nave and two aisles, and a square tower, originally designed to carry a spire.

The monuments in the old church were all destroyed, but the inscriptions, some of them sufficiently remarkable of their class, had been preserved by Aubrey. The roof and interior fittings of this church were destroyed by fire in 1843, but the damage was soon made good.

The plan of this church is a parallelogram, divided into nave and aisles. The columns

* In 1756, when the houses on London Bridge were taken down, the rector and inhabitants of St. Olave's complained of the loss they should sustain in tithes paid by the occupiers of those houses, and by being deprived of so many persons able to share the burden of taxes and parish offices. A compensation was made by giving the rector £4 11s. 4d. a year in lieu of surplice fees and Easter offerings; and the Bridge estate was to make good to the parish the deficiency in the poor rates and land tax. (Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 597.)

† In 1732 one of the fifty new churches provided by the Act of Queen Anne was built in this parish, a part of which was made a separate parish by an Act of 6 George II. (1733), and was called St. John Horsleydown.

are fluted, of the Ionic order, in each range four in number. They are all of Portland stone, and have diagonally voluted capitals. The nave is prolonged eastwards by a semicircular apse. Over the entire nave of the church extends a groined ceiling of five divisions. More than half of the light within the church is admitted through ten clerestory windows. The ceiling of the altar apsis is a semi-dome, forming a rich piece of gilt coffered work. The east window is of stained glass, with a central representation, in an oval, of the Lord's Supper, from Carlo Dolce, by Collins.

The Registers are well preserved, and date from the erection of the church.

Rectors of St. Olave's in and since 1802:—

1.—*William Green.* Inducted in 1802.
2.—*Arthur Henry Kenny*, D.D. Instituted in 1821.
3.—*Hon. Arthur Gascoigne Douglas*, M.A. Instituted in 1855.
4.—*George Thomas Patterson Sproule.* Instituted in 1858.
5.—*John Bowstead*, M.A. Instituted in 1862.
6.—*Robert Maguire*, D.D. Instituted in 1875.

Schools, Workhouse, &c.—Nearly opposite the church, in School-house Lane, Tooley Street, formerly stood a Free Grammar School, founded by the parishioners of St. Olave's in 1561.

In 1611 the vestry built some almshouses in Horsleydown, part of which was used for exercising the train-bands of Southwark, and thence called the Artillery Ground.

In the time of James I. the parish had a workhouse, called the Pynn House, and in 1691 the Artillery Hall was rented of the governors of the Free School, at £4 a year, as a working place for the poor. In 1725 the governors built a workhouse, the parish borrowing £200 for its furnishing. The poor of St. Olave's are now provided for in a union-house, with those of the parishes of St. John and St. Thomas.

There were formerly one Wesleyan and three Baptist chapels in this parish. Of these was the celebrated Baptist chapel in Carter Lane. This chapel was pulled down to make the London and Greenwich Railway, and a new chapel built instead in New Park Street, St. Saviour's. Another Baptist chapel, in Dean Street, was also pulled down for the railway, and a new chapel built in Trinity Street, Newington Butts.

St. John's Parish.—This parish is bounded by the Thames on the north, by Bermondsey on the east and south, and by St. Olave's on the west.

The population of St. Olave's parish having greatly increased, Queen Anne's Commis-

sioners for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality purchased, as a site for a church and cemetery, the field called the Artillery Ground, and the district of Horsey Down, Horsa Down, or Horsley Down (so called from its having been used as a grazing field for horses), was constituted a parish.

It has been conjectured that the name of the street running along the riverside, and called Shad-Thames, may be an abbreviation of "St. John-at-Thames." Shad-Thames and the riverside contain extensive granaries and storehouses. Half of St. Saviour's Dock (so called from St. Saviour's, Bermondsey) is in the parish of St. John; the other in that of Bermondsey.

The Church.—The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown. It pays procurations to the Archdeacon, 7s. 7½d.; synodals, 2s. 1d. The income of the rector arises partly from the dividends on £3,715 2s. 9d., 3 per cent. Old South Sea Annuities.

Rectors of St. John's parish in and since 1805:—

1.—*William Jarvis Abdy*, M.A. Instituted in 1805.
2.—*John Channing Abdy*, M.A. Instituted in 1823.
3.—*James Ralph*, M.A. Instituted in 1845.
4.—*Thomas Henry Tarlton*, B.A. Instituted in 1866.
5.—*Thomas Marsden*, M.A. Instituted in 1874.

The church is built of brick, with stone dressings; and it consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and a square tower: in the latter are ten bells. Over the altar is a painting of St. John, executed by the Rev. Mr. Peters. The Registers commence in 1733.

Schools.—The Free Grammar School, originally of the parish of St. Olave, but now conjointly of St. Olave and St. John, was founded by the inhabitants in 1561, and is now known as Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. By order of the vestry the Vestry Hall was fitted up for the purpose of the school, which was kept there until 1829, when it was pulled down to form the approaches to new London Bridge. After a succession of changes the London and Greenwich Railway Company provided a piece of ground in Bermondsey Street, on which a new school was built. More recently, however, the school has been removed to the eastern end of Tooley Street, where the new edifice of red brick, and of Tudor architecture, has been erected. An interesting account of the origin of this school will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1836.

The St. Olave's Union, comprising the parishes of St. Olave, St. John, and St. Thomas, stands in Russell Street, on the site of the old Artillery Hall and Artillery Ground. The hall was a spacious structure of red brick, with a lofty open-framed roof, erected at the

beginning of the seventeenth century. This building, which constituted the workhouses of St. Olave's and St. John's parishes, was taken down for the erection of the present union workhouse.

Russell Street is named after a somewhat eccentric individual, Mr. Richard Russell, who died at his house in Bermondsey in September, 1784. "He was a bachelor; desired to be buried at St. John's; and left, amongst other legacies, to the Magdalen Hospital, £3,000; to the Small-Pox Hospital, £3,000; to the Lying-in Hospital, near Westminster Bridge, £3,000; to the Surrey Dispensary, £500; for a monument in St. John's Church, £2,000; to each of six young women to attend as pall-bearers, £50; to four other young women to precede the corpse and strew flowers whilst the Dead March in *Saul* was played by the organist of St. John's, £20 each; to the Rev. Mr. Grose to write his epitaph, £100 (originally to Dr. Johnson, but by a codicil altered to Mr. Grose); all the residue (supposed about £15,000) to the Asylum for Young Girls in Lambeth; eight acting magistrates in Surrey to attend the funeral. The executors were Sir Joseph Mawley, Samuel Gillam, Thomas Bell, and William Leavis, Esqs. There had not been anything apparent in the life of this person to entitle him to any particular respect, and the pompous funeral prepared for him produced no small disorder." *

Parish of St. Thomas.—This parish lies east of the High Street of Southwark, which separates it from the parish of St. Saviour's; and on the north, east, and south it adjoins the parish of St. Olave. On the east a small part of the manor of the Maze extends into this parish. St. Thomas's is the smallest parish in Southwark. According to Stow this district had anciently no inhabitants but persons connected with the original Hospital of St. Thomas, which being a religious foundation, the site and buildings became vested in the Crown on the suppression of monasteries. When Edward VI. granted the hospital to the Corporation of London to form an institution for the relief of the sick, lame, &c., he exerted his authority as head of the Church in constituting this a distinct parish, to be governed by its own officers.

The Church.—The benefice is a donative in the gift of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital. As the population of the precinct increased it was made parochial by Edward VI., and a chapel was erected within the hospital for the use of the patients. In 1702 the chapel, having become old and ruinous, was rebuilt at the expense of £3,000, granted out of the coal duty. In 1732 the governors paid the chaplain £60 a year. The building is of brick, with stone quoins and a square tower about 93 feet in height, with two bells. In the vestry-room is a portrait of Edward VI.

* Manning and Bray, "Surrey," vol. iii. p. 613.

Ministers of St. Thomas's in and since 1800 :—

1.—*Charles Hodgkin.* Appointed in 1783.
2.—*Thomas Warren Mercer.* Appointed in 1830.
3.—*Hugh Innes Rose*, B.D. Appointed in 1833.
4.—*William Deey.* Appointed in 1839.
5.—*Ottywell Robinson*, M.A. Appointed in 1869.

The original Hospital of St. Thomas, founded in 1213 by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, was called the Almery, or Hospital of Converts and Boys, and it adjoined the wall of the monastery. In it was incorporated in 1228 the Hospital of St. Mary Overy, and the two institutions being united, the hospital was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the Martyr. The new arrangement took place under the then Bishop of Winchester, Peter des Roches, who granted an indulgence for thirty days to all persons who should contribute to the support of this hospital, becoming himself a benefactor to it; hence it has been reckoned among the foundations of the Bishops of Winchester, in whom was vested the patronage of the hospital.

Previously to the death of the Bishop in 1238, the brethren of St. Thomas's had procured the consecration of a cemetery, which excited the jealousy of the Canons of St. Mary Overy, as an encroachment on the rights of the patrons of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen. At length, through the influence of the Bishop, the matter in question was adjusted, the master of the hospital engaging to pay 6s. 8d. a year to the canons, 12d. to the Rector of St. Margaret-at-Hill, and a like sum to the Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen. It was also agreed that the market for corn, &c., formerly held at the gate of the old hospital, or St. Mary's, should be removed to the gate of the new one; that on the removal of the brethren and sisters from the old hospital it should be closed, the canons being allowed to erect on its site whatever they pleased except a hospital, and that they should not build any hospital over against the new one in the public street of Southwark. This agreement was confirmed by Edward I. The hospital was augmented by the annexation to it, in 1436, of the priory or hospital of Sandon, in Esher, and by other benefactors.

From the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Property in 26 Henry VIII. it appears that the revenue of this hospital amounted to £347 3s. 3d. The reprisals and deductions amounted to the sum of £80 5s. 4d., thus leaving a clear annual income of £266 17s. 11d. The hospital was surrendered to the King by the last warden, Mabbot, in 1539.

There were, before the dissolution of this community, a master and brethren and three lay sisters, and they had forty beds for poor infirm persons, who were supplied with victuals and firing.

After its suppression the buildings belonging to the hospital were neglected and became ruinous. Edward VI., however, determined to found some charitable institutions on a large scale in the metropolis, and from this circumstance originated Christ's Hospital and Bridewell Hospital, and the Hospital of St. Thomas. In the foundation of the last-mentioned institution, as well as in the others, the Corporation of London co-operated with the King, who sold to them the premises of the late hospital, and in 1552 they commenced repairing, enlarging, and fitting it up for the reception of diseased, lame, and infirm persons; and by the month of November that year they had expended £1,100 in the undertaking, and had admitted into the hospital 260 objects of charity. Stow has recorded that on "the tenth of April, 1553, the Lord Mayor of London was sent for to the Court at Whitehall, and there, at that time, the King's Majesty gave to him and to the Community and Citizens"—"Bridewell"—"and the Hospital of Saint Thomas in Southwark: King Edward confirmed the said gift by his charter, dated 26th of June next following."

From an account published by the City Corporation in 1553 it appears that £2,479 had been expended for the repairs and furniture of St. Thomas's and Bridewell Hospitals; and the annual amount of the revenues granted by Edward VI. to the three hospitals which he founded, namely, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Christ's, is said to have been £3,266.

Much injury was done to the property of the hospital by fires which took place in Southwark in 1676, 1681, and 1689, though the building itself suffered no damage. However, towards the close of the seventeenth century it had become so much decayed that a subscription was raised to rebuild and enlarge it: the first stone of this new edifice was laid by Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor of London in 1692.

Additional buildings were raised in 1732, 1836, and in 1842. About 1865, in consequence of the site being wanted for the extension of the South-Eastern Railway, the inmates of the hospital were temporarily located in the Surrey Gardens Music Hall during the demolition of the old hospital and the building of a new one at the foot of Westminster Bridge, Lambeth.

Guy's Hospital.—This institution is remarkable as having been originally founded at the sole expense of Thomas Guy, citizen and stationer of London. He was the son of a lighterman and coal merchant, and was born in Horsleydown, about 1644. He carried on business as a stationer and bookbinder at the corner of Cornhill and Lombard Street. Though he prospered in his trade, it only served to lay the foundation of that immense fortune which he ultimately acquired. His riches were chiefly derived from purchasing seamen's tickets, and subscribing them to the fund of the South Sea Company, established in 1710, for the purpose of paying them off, and yielding to the stock-holders

6 per cent. interest. Mr. Guy carried on this traffic with so much success that in 1720 he was possessed of stock to the amount of £45,500, and by prudently disposing of it when at or near its highest premium, he obtained an enormous profit. He was upwards of seventy when he commenced the undertaking to which he owes his fame, though he had expended large sums in charity, having subscribed £100 annually to St. Thomas's Hospital many years before he began his own. He lived a bachelor, and died in 1724. The residue of his estate, after deducting nearly £18,800, expended on the hospital, is said to have amounted to £219,499.

The hospital was erected on ground leased for 999 years, from St. Thomas's Hospital, at £30 a year. Mr. Guy laid the first stone in 1722, and the building was covered in before his death. An Act of Parliament was procured constituting his nine executors, and fifty-one other gentlemen nominated by the founder, a corporate body, under the style of the President and Governors of the Hospital founded by Thomas Guy, Esq. They were empowered to purchase additional estates up to £12,000 per annum. The hospital was built from the designs of Mr. Dance, the City architect, and cost £18,793 16s.

In 1829 Mr. William Hunt, of Petersham, bequeathed to this hospital nearly £200,000, on condition that a hundred additional beds should be provided, and that sum, increased by other benefactions, was also invested in the purchase of estates.

The building, opening upon St. Thomas's Street, consists of a centre and two wings. Behind is a quadrangle, and also a garden and airing-ground covering nearly 6 acres. In the wings are apartments for the officers of the institution, a surgery, apothecary's shop, laboratories, medical and operating theatres, a room for the application of electricity and galvanism, a museum, a library, &c. Here, too, is a collection of anatomical preparations, said to be the finest in Europe. In the west wing is the chapel, in that on the east the court-room. In the front area is a bronze statue of Mr. Guy by Scheemakers, and in the chapel is another statue of the founder by Bacon. In the court-room is a portrait of Mr. Guy painted by Dahl. On the ceiling is represented the apotheosis of the founder.

On the south side of this part of the hospital already described are many other buildings pertaining to it, and on the east of the area is a botanic garden. Besides the in-patients, for whose accommodation 720 beds are provided, upwards of 70,000 out-patients are annually relieved by this institution.

In 1714 a school was founded, by means of subscriptions, at Maze Pond, in this parish, for the education of the children of Protestant Dissenters. It has been endowed, and still flourishes.

St. George's Parish.—This parish includes the east side of High Street, Southwark, from Axe and Bottle Yard to White Street and Long Lane, with the east side of Tabard (formerly Kent) Street, and on the west the buildings on that side of High Street and Blackman Street from Bell Yard to Newington Butts. This parish adjoins those of St. Saviour, St. Thomas, Bermondsey, Newington, and Christchurch.

Suffolk Place, or the Mint.—A magnificent mansion was erected by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law of Henry VIII., nearly opposite the parish church. This house the Duke gave to the King, in exchange for a palace of the Bishops of Norwich in St. Martin-in-the-Fields; it was then called Southwark Place, and afterwards the Mint, King Henry having established there a mint for coinage. Mary bestowed this mansion on Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, to serve as a town residence, in compensation for the loss of York House, Whitehall, which her father had wrested from Cardinal Wolsey. Archbishop Heath, however, according to Stow, sold the house to a merchant, who pulled it down, sold the lead, stones, iron, &c., and built on the site many small cottages, at great rents, to the increasing of beggars in the borough. The entire mansion, however, must have been rebuilt before 1637, when Edward Bromfield, Esq., Lord Mayor of London, resided at Suffolk Place, which belonged to him till 1650. His son, Sir John Bromfield, Bart., of this place, settled the estate on his only daughter, Jane, on her marriage with Thomes Lant; and it subsequently passed by marriage into the family of Bullock, of Faulkbourne, Essex. About the year 1813 it was cut up into nine lots and sold.

Long before the close of the seventeenth century the district called the Mint had become a harbour not only for beggars, but for every description of lawless persons, who there claimed the privilege of exemption from all legal process, civil or criminal. To such an extent were their excesses carried that it was found necessary, in 1695-6, to pass an Act of Parliament for the relief of creditors in cases of escape, and for preventing abuses in prisons, and in places pretending to be privileged. But this measure proved insufficient, and the law was for many years set at nought and defied here by forgers, burglars, and even murderers. These evils were partially remedied by legislation in 1723.

Much of the district called the Mint still consists of narrow streets and alleys, crowded with wretched tenements, occupied by the lower classes of the population.

In ancient times there was, south-eastward of what is now known as Tabard Street, a stream, or open sewer, called the "Lock," which gave name to a foundation for poor leprous persons. The course of the stream, dividing the parishes of St. George and St.

Mary (Newington) is shown in Rocque's large map of Surrey, but it was subsequently arched over. The hospital, known to have existed so far back as the time of Edward II., had a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard. It came into the possession of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whence it received patients. Falling to decay, it was let out in tenements, and ultimately its remains were pulled down, and part of its site was laid into the new road formed in 1809 from the Borough High Street to the Dover Road, running nearly parallel with Tabard Street. Last century a portion of the site was consecrated as a burial-ground for the parish.

The Church.—The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Southwark. In the Valor of 20 Edward I. it was rated at 10 marks, and it stands in the King's books at £18 13s. 4½d. It pays synodals, 2s. 1d.; procurations, 7s. 7½d. Formerly it paid a pension of 20s. to the Abbot of Bermondsey. The church, dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia, was given by Thomas Auderne and Thomas his son to the priory of Bermondsey in 1122. On the dissolution it came to the Crown, in which it has ever since remained.

The date of the original structure has not been ascertained. The church, which stood until 1733, was described in 1708 as an old building; its pillars, arches, and windows being of modern Gothic; and as having a handsome window about the middle of the north side, whereon were painted the arms of twenty-one companies of London, and other donors who had contributed to the repairs of the church in 1629.

In 1733 an Act was passed for rebuilding St. George's Church, and for that purpose £6,000 was to be paid out of the produce of the coal duty. There was then no resident minister, nor was any income or support for a minister provided by this Act. The foundation of the building was laid in 1734, and it was completed in 1736.

The church is on the east side of Blackman Street. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with galleries at the north and south sides, and at the west end. In the east window is a whole-length of the Saviour in stained glass. The ceiling is flat and painted in distemper.

The building is of red brick, with quoins and string-courses of Portland stone. The steeple is lofty, in four divisions. The tower rises from the pediment, the basement being Tuscan, with quoins and arched windows, having vases at the corners. The church was repaired in 1808, at an expense of £9,000.

Many persons of note have been buried here. In the passage at the west end of the church lies Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, who died in 1677; and near him John Rushworth, author of "Historical Collections," who died in the King's Bench, a prisoner for debt, in 1690.

Most of the monuments of the old church have wholly disappeared, and many of the gravestones and brasses in the pavement are so worn as to be illegible.

Rectors of St. George's in and since 1809 :—

1.—*John Buckland*, M.A. Instituted in 1809.
2.—*John Horton*, M.A. Instituted in 1837.
3.—*William Cadman*, M.A. Instituted in 1852.
4.—*Hugh Allen*, D.D. Instituted in 1859.
5.—*Burman Cassin*, M.A. Instituted in 1877.

The Registers of this church commence in 1600, and are imperfect from that time until 1602. It is said that Bishop Bonner, who died in the Marshalsea, was buried here; but the registers do not go far enough back to ascertain it.

Space does not admit of our doing more than enumerating the other district churches in this parish. They are as follows:—All Hallows, St. Alphage's, St. Jude's, St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Michael's, St. Paul's, St. Peters, and St. Stephen's. There are also several places of worship for Dissenters.

St. George's parish constitutes a union of itself. The workhouse is in Mint Street. The parish contains several good schools.

The Fishmongers' Almshouses, or St. Peter's Hospital, as they are more commonly called, now located at Wandsworth,* were originally situated at the southern extremity of this parish, opposite the Elephant and Castle. The hospital was removed to Wandsworth in 1851.

The Surrey Dispensary, in Great Dover Street, was instituted in 1777, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, instituted in 1792, was originated by the Rev. John Townshend and the Rev. Henry Cox Mason. It is situated in the Old Kent Road. The original asylum was in Fort Place, Bermondsey, but the present building was opened for the reception of its occupants in 1809. The pupils, elected half-yearly, are of either sex, without the slightest reference to locality, sect, or persuasion. Children are admitted at from two to eleven and a half years of age. The term of each pupil's stay is five years. They are wholly clothed, educated, and maintained by the charity; are instructed in different branches of industry; and if the parents are not in a position to assist their children, a small sum is appropriated by the committee as an apprentice fee on a pupil's leaving the asylum.

* See vol. iii. p. 219.

St. George's Fields.—Stretching away from Kennington Road to Blackman Street, in the Borough, were, down to the commencement of the present century, broad open meadows, known as St. George's Fields, and so named after the Church of St. George the Martyr in the Borough. The spot was at different times the scene of many riotous gatherings, particularly by the "Wilkes and Liberty" mob a century ago, when the populace were clamouring for the release of their favourite from the King's Bench Prison; and also, about the same time, by the unruly fanatics led by Lord George Gordon, and whose proceedings are known in history as the "Gordon Riots." The spot was intersected by dirty ditches, and travelling show-vans and wooden huts on wheels located themselves there. The place was resorted to by field preachers, who, during the reigns of the Stuart sovereigns, were not allowed to hold forth in London. The open part of the fields, at the commencement of the last and end of the preceding century, like Moorfields and some other void places near the metropolis, was appropriated to the practice of archery, as we learn from a tract published near the time, called "An Aim for those that shoot in St. George's Fields." Here were the Apollo Gardens and the Dog and Duck Tavern and Tea Gardens, both standing till the regency of George IV. The former stood opposite the spot now occupied by Christchurch, in the Westminster Road, and were fitted up on the plan of Vauxhall Gardens, although on a much smaller scale. In the centre of the Gardens was an orchestra, very large and beautiful. The Dog and Duck grounds are now covered by Bethlehem Hospital. The place seems to have been the resort of the lower middle classes. The tavern had a "long room," with tables and benches, and an organ at one end, so that in all probability the place was used for "popular concerts." Becoming a public nuisance, the Gardens were at length put down by the magistrates, and the site turned to more profitable account. As the name of the place indicates, the brutal diversion of duck-hunting formed one of its chief attractions, the sport being carried on in a pond or ponds in the grounds attached to the house. The old sign of the Dog and Duck is still preserved, embedded in the brick wall of the garden of Bethlehem Hospital, visible from the road; it represents a dog squatting on its haunches, with a duck in its mouth, and bears the date, 1716.

The School for the Indigent Blind, near the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, was founded in 1799 for the purpose of educating the objects of the charity, and instructing them in some trade by which they were enabled wholly, or in part, to provide for their future subsistence. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and legacies, and partly by the profits arising from the sale of articles here manufactured, there being a public shop attached to the premises.

British and Foreign School.—The Central establishment and Normal School of the British and Foreign School Society are in the Borough Road, Southwark. The distinguishing feature of the schools in connection with this society is the extension of the benefits of religious and literary instruction to the children of parents of all religious sects without exception. In 1798 Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends, commenced the practice of a novel mode of instruction, calculated to lessen the labour of teachers, and facilitate the improvement of pupils. Though the scheme soon attracted some degree of public notice and the patronage of royalty, yet the proposer did not obtain any efficient support until about 1808, between which year and 1816 more than two hundred schools were established in various parts of this kingdom, on what was termed the Lancasterian mode of tuition. With a view to the extension of this method of education, the British and Foreign School Society was founded.

In connection with the Central School in the Borough Road are Normal Schools for the instruction of young persons of either sex, in order to qualify them for teachers in schools founded on the principles laid down by this society.

Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Fields.—This institution for the reception and relief of lunatics originated from a priory of Austin Canons, dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem, founded by Simon Fitz-Mary, Sheriff of London, in 1246. Stow, having mentioned its foundation, adds that "it was an hospital for distracted people." The earliest notice of its being thus appropriated occurs in 1403. It was a religious establishment until the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., when its estates were valued at £504 12s. 11d. This priory hospital was situated near Bishopsgate. The site and conventual buildings were purchased of the King, in 1546, by the Mayor and Corporation of London, to be still used as a receptacle for lunatics. In 1556 it was placed under the control of the governors of Christ's Hospital; but in the following year the management of this charity was transferred to the governors of Bridewell, one treasurer being appointed for both houses; and in 1782 this arrangement was confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Bethlehem Hospital was enlarged, but occupied the same site till after the great fire in 1666. It was then determined to rebuild it elsewhere, and the spot selected for the purpose was immediately without the City wall in Moorfields, the ground belonging to the Corporation. The edifice was finished in 1676, at the cost of £17,000.

Towards the end of the last century the governors, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, obtained, in exchange for the land on which the hospital then stood, a tract

of about 11 acres in St. George's Fields, on lease for a new hospital. The foundation stone was laid in 1812, and the work was completed in 1815.

In 1838 very extensive additions and improvements of the buildings were commenced from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, and completed in 1840. Provision was then made for the reception of 166 patients beyond the original number of 198, besides which a better mode of classification has been effected, each class of patients having now distinct and separate places for exercise. Other portions of the building have since been considerably enlarged and improved, and the system of treatment now employed is perfectly humane.

St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral stands at the intersection of the Lambeth and St. George's Roads, and nearly facing the front of Bethlehem Hospital. This edifice, which was dedicated to St. George in July, 1848, is built chiefly of brick, in the decorated style of architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; and the total cost of building, including the residence for the Bishop and his clergy adjoining, was a little over £35,000. The edifice was erected from the designs of Mr. Augustus W. Pugin. Previously to the erection of the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, St. George's Cathedral was looked upon as, next to St. Mary's, Moorfields, the chief church of the Roman Catholics in London, especially during the years 1850—52, whilst Cardinal Wiseman administered the diocese of Southwark as well as that of Westminster.

Immediately attached to this edifice is a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, in addition to the residence for the Bishop and chaplains of the cathedral.

Within the last century and a half—or since the formation of the several bridges west of London Bridge, and the rebuilding of that structure—trade and commerce on the Surrey side of the river, in the several parishes of Southwark, Lambeth, and Bermondsey, have vastly increased. In 1750 the population of Southwark and its neighbourhood amounted to about 60,000 persons; and as civil rights and the interests of a trading nation began to be viewed in a less contracted spirit, the advantage of large premises in Southwark, instead of narrow buildings in the City, was perceived and understood. The result was that rope-walks and tan-pits soon assumed great importance about the low and swampy neighbourhood of Bermondsey; barge and boat builders, and timber merchants, ranged along the Bankside, the shore at Rotherhithe, and around the approaches to the bridges; whilst hat-making, brewing, vinegar yards and distilleries, glass houses, potteries, and printing houses, have grown, with the increase of population and the extension of our commerce, into vast and surprising establishments. New

powers of industry, new sources of employment, too, have arisen to claim importance, as well on account of their own magnitude as from the additional impetus they impart to earlier manufactures. These are specially of a chemical or mechanical nature, such as whitelead, colour, and varnish works, shot towers, cotton bleaching and printing, steam-engine and other machinery manufactories, gas works, &c.

Among the places of business in this locality employing the largest number of hands may be mentioned Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery in Park Street; Messrs. Christy's hat-making factory in Bermondsey Street; Messrs. Bevington's tannery, Neckinger Mills; and Messrs. Pellatt's glass works in Holland Street, Blackfriars.

What the City of London was once to Southwark, that borough has become to all the district around it. Consequent on its improvement, Lambeth Marsh has been drained and covered with dwellings, manufactories, and institutions; Newington, Camberwell, and Peckham have been progressively and widely extended; Clapham, and even Deptford and Greenwich, though out of the county, are immediately influenced by its increased vitality; on all sides new churches and chapels, schools and country residences, are observable. The tunnel below London Bridge, and above it the bridges already mentioned, as well as those of Lambeth, Vauxhall, &c., besides the railways, prove that the energy due to the spirit of commerce is yet untired, and that the metropolis will still continue to extend itself almost into the heart of Surrey.

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